

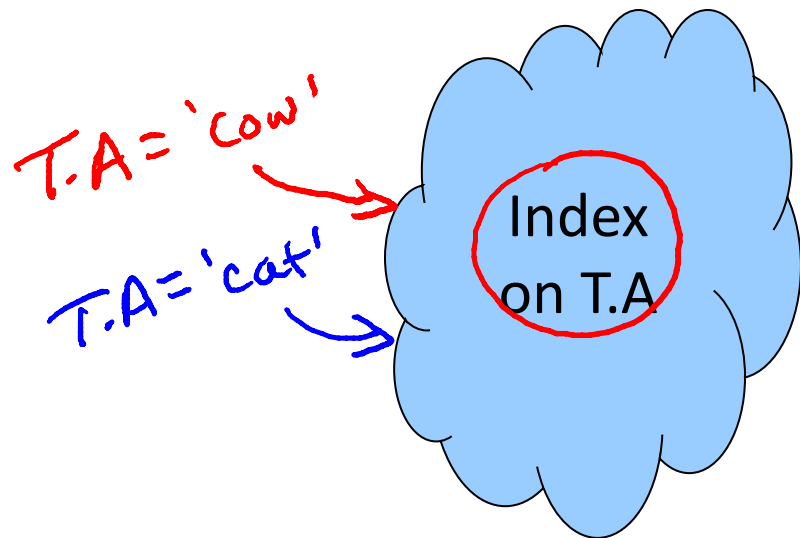
Indexes =

Indices

Indexes

- Primary mechanism to get improved performance on a database
- Persistent data structure, stored in database
- Many interesting implementation issues
 - But we are focusing on user/application perspective

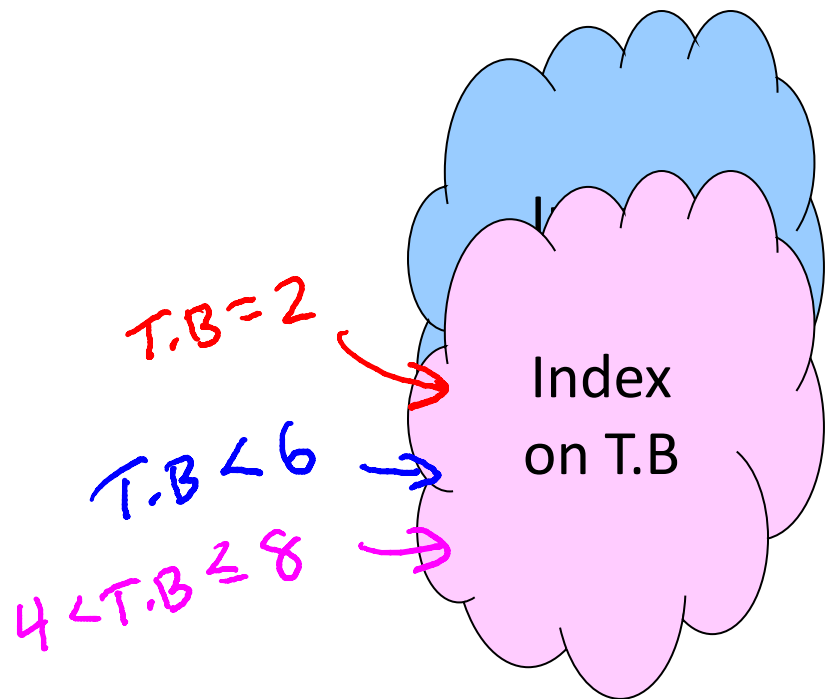
Functionality



T

	A	B	C
1	cat	2	...
2	dog	5	...
3	cow	1	...
4	dog	9	...
5	cat	2	...
6	cat	8	...
7	cow	6	...

Functionality



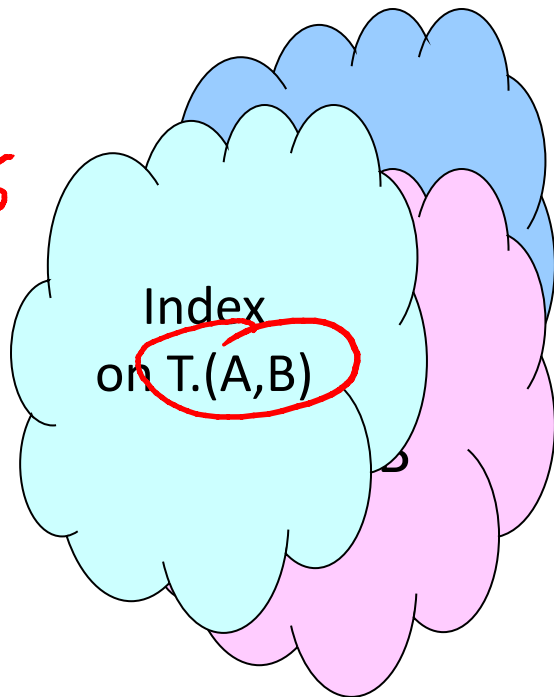
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...

Functionality

T.A = 'cat'
and T.B > 5

T.A < 'd'
and T.B = 1



T

	A	B	C
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4	dog	9	...
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Utility

- Index = difference between full table scans and immediate location of tuples
 - * Orders of magnitude performance difference

- Underlying data structures

- Balanced trees (B trees, B+ trees)
- Hash tables

$A = v$
↳ constant ✓

$A = v$
 $A < v$
 $v_1 \leq A \leq v_2$
↳ logarithmic ✓

```
Select sName  
From Student  
where SID = 18942
```

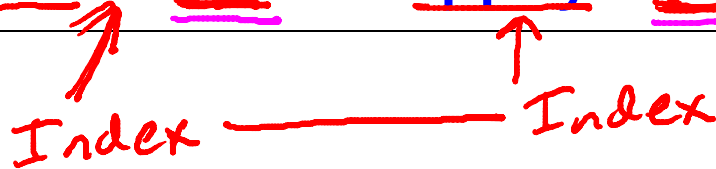
Index on SID

Many DBMS's build indexes automatically on **PRIMARY KEY** (and sometimes **UNIQUE**) attributes

```
Select sID
From Student
where sName = 'Mary' And GPA > 3.9
```

Index on sName ← hash or tree
Index on GPA ← tree-based
" (sName, GPA)


```
Select sName, cName  
From Student, Apply  
where Student.sID = Apply.sID
```



Query planning & optimization

Downsides of Indexes

- 1) Extra space - marginal
- 2) Index creation - medium
- 3) Index maintenance - can offset benefits

Picking which indexes to create

Benefit of an index depends on:

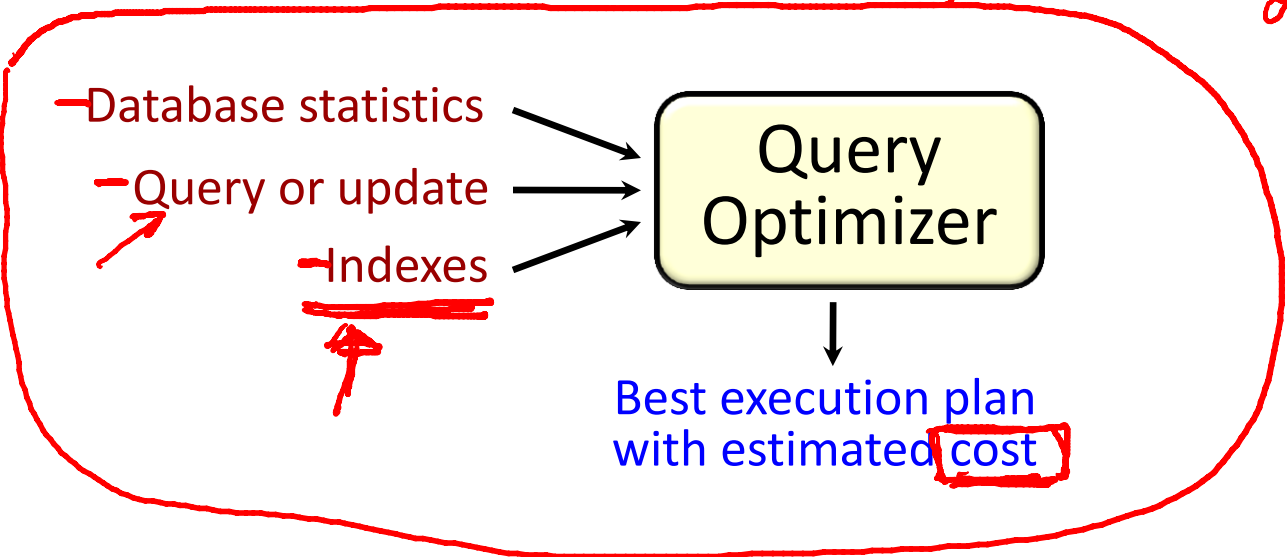
- Size of table (and possibly layout) ✓
- Data distributions ✓
- Query vs. update load ✓

“Physical design advisors”

Input: database (statistics) and workload

Output: recommended indexes

Benefits outweigh drawbacks



SQL Syntax

Create Index IndexName on T(A)

Create Index IndexName on T(A1, A2, ..., An)

Create Unique Index IndexName on T(A)

Drop Index IndexName

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