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[Oracle || Indexes Part-1 by dineshSQL tutorial 62: Indexes In Oracle Database By Manish Sharma RebellionRider Oracle Interview Question oracle index related questions Index in SQL | Oracle SQL Tutorial Videos | Mr.Vijay Kumar Oracle - PL/SQL - Loops **Indexing in Oracle :B-Tree,Bitmap Indexing Procedures in Oracle PL/SQL** Oracle Optimization Tutorial, PL/SQL Course: Indexes \(Lesson 2\) PL/SQL tutorial 57: PL/SQL Collection Associative Array in Oracle Database Diifference between clustered index and non clustered index *Clustered vs. Nonclustered Index Structures in SQL Server SQL Server Index Tuning—Multi Column Seeking \(by Amit Bansal\) SQL: Explain Plan for knowing the Query performance SQL: Types of Indexing DBMS Indexing: The Basic Concept **Best practice for creating indexes** SQL: Inroduction to Indexes PL/SQL: Difference between Views \u0026 MV Partitioning in Oracle Explained with Real project Examples : Introduction*](#)

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Create a Function-Based Index. In Oracle, you are not restricted to creating indexes on only columns. You can create function-based indexes. Syntax. The syntax for creating a function-based index in Oracle/PLSQL is: CREATE [UNIQUE] INDEX index_name ON table_name (function1, function2, ... function_n) [COMPUTE STATISTICS]; UNIQUE

[Oracle / PLSQL: Indexes - techonthenet.com](#)

Oracle Database offers many different types of index to improve your SQL. One of the key decisions you need to make is whether to go with a bitmap or B-tree index.

[How to Create and Use Indexes in Oracle Database | Oracle ...](#)

So what is an index in Oracle SQL? An index is an object in the database that allows you to find specific data in a table faster. Like the index section in a book, they take up a bit more space, but the benefits that they bring are often worth it. Also, like in a book, indexes work best when you have a specific term to search for. You don't need to ask Oracle to use an index if it's already there.

[Oracle SQL Indexes - The Definitive Guide - Database Star](#)

Below are a list of oracle pl/sql alter index examples. You can learn how to alter indexes using commands like: rename an index, disable an index, drop index partition, rebuild index, collect statistics.

[Alter index oracle - Oracle PL/SQL Tutorial](#)

The Oracle PL/SQL Language Pocket Reference is a quick refer- ence guide to the PL/SQL programming language, which pro- vides procedural extensions to the SQL relational database lan- guage. The purpose of this pocket reference is to help PL/SQL users find the syntax of specific language elements.

[Oracle PL/SQL Language Pocket Reference - index-of.co.uk](#)

Oracle Database represents the index expression as a virtual column, on which the ANALYZE statement (described in Oracle Database SQL Language Reference) can build a histogram. A function-based index precomputes and stores the value of an expression. Queries can get the value of the expression from the index instead of computing it.

[Using Indexes in Database Applications - Oracle](#)

By default, the CREATE INDEX statement creates a btree index. When you create a new table with a primary key, Oracle automatically creates a new index for the primary key columns. Unlike other database systems, Oracle does not automatically create an index for the foreign key columns. Oracle CREATE INDEX examples

[Oracle CREATE INDEX - Creating Indexes for One or More Columns](#)

PL/SQL is a procedural language designed specifically to embrace SQL statements within its syntax. PL/SQL program units are compiled by the Oracle Database server and stored inside the database. And at run-time, both PL/SQL and SQL run within the same server process, bringing optimal efficiency. PL/SQL automatically inherits the robustness, security, and portability of the Oracle Database.

[PL/SQL for Developers - Oracle](#)

Just like we have index present in the textbooks to help us find the particular topic in the book, Oracle index behaves the same way. We have different types of indexes in Oracle. Indexes are used to search the rows in the Oracle table quickly. If the index is not present the select query has to read the whole table and return the rows.

[Oracle Indexes and types of indexes in Oracle with example ...](#)

PL/SQL tables before Oracle9i could only be indexed by BINARY_INTEGER, but from Oracle9i and beyond they can be indexed either by BINARY_INTEGER or a string type. You can conceptualize a PL/SQL table as a two-column table, the first being the index and the second being the data element.

[PL/SQL Table - Burleson Oracle Consulting](#)

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TYPE <type_name> IS TABLE OF <DATA_TYPE> INDEX BY VARCHAR2 (10); In the above syntax, type_name is declared as an index-by-table collection of the type 'DATA_TYPE'. The data type can be either simple or complex type. The subscript/index variable is given as VARCHAR2 type with maximum size as 10.

[Oracle PL/SQL Collections: Varrays, Nested & Index by Tables](#)

You can remove unnecessary indexes from Oracle database using PL/SQL command drop index.

[Drop index Oracle - PL/SQL](#)

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[Oracle SQL & PL/SQL: How to Check Indexes on a Table](#)

Oracle SQL Developer is a free, development environment that simplifies the management of Oracle Database in both traditional and Cloud deployments. It offers development of your PL/SQL applications, query tools, a DBA console, a reports interface, and more.

[Oracle SQL Developer](#)

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[Oracle SQL & PL/SQL: SQL Server PATINDEX Examples](#)

The Associative arrays were the first ever collection type to be created in Oracle in its 7th version by the name, PL/SQL tables. Ironically, they have never been behaving anything like a traditional heap table back then. From the Oracle version 8, they were given a new name as Index-by-tables, meaning that these are tables with index values.

[PL/SQL associative array examples - dba-oracle.com](#)

Summary: in this tutorial, you have learned about the PL/SQL nested tables in Oracle and how to manipulate their elements effectively. Introduction to PL/SQL nested tables. Nested tables are single-dimensional, unbounded collections of homogeneous elements. First, a nested table is single-dimensional, meaning that each row has a single column of data like a one-dimension array.

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