

Understanding the Analysis tab

Index analysis is started when you either generate cases with **Perform detail analysis** selected on the **Overview** tab, or when you click the **Analysis** tab. If any columns referenced in the WHERE clause of the tuning candidate are not the first column of an index, tuning will recommend that you create an index on that column.

The color-coded Index Analysis feature highlights missing indexes as well as shows which indexes are used and which are not used in the default execution path. The Index Analysis feature highlights issues where the database optimizer might not be using the preferred indexes. DB Optimizer also lists indexes on the tables that do not have fields in the WHERE clause helping the designer to see if adding an additional predicate in the WHERE clause might make use of an existing index.

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Analysis tab with the following components:

- 1. Statement selector:** A dropdown menu at the top right showing "SELECT 1" and a "ROOT" button.
- 2. Statement text:** The SQL query text on the left side of the window.
- 3. Graphical diagram:** A Visual SQL Tuning (VST) diagram on the right side showing the execution path between tables: EMPLOYEES (E), DEPARTMENTS (D), JOBS (J), LOCATIONS (L), and COUNTRIES (C). It includes join types like HJ, NL, and NJ.
- 4. Index analysis table:** A table at the bottom listing indexes for the tables in the query.
- 5. Description of the selected index:** A text box on the right providing details about the selected index.

Index Name	Table Owner	Table Name	Column Name	Index
COUNTRY_C_ID_PK	HR	COUNTRIES	COUNTRY_ID	Unique
DEPT_LOCATION_IDX	HR	DEPARTMENTS	LOCATION_ID	Normal
JOB_ID_PK	HR	JOBS	JOB_ID	Unique
LOC_COUNTRY_IDX	HR	LOCATIONS	COUNTRY_ID	Normal
REG_ID_PK	HR	REGIONS	REGION_ID	Unique
DEPT_ID_PK	HR	DEPARTMENTS	DEPARTMENT_ID	Unique
EMP_DEPARTMENT_IV	HR	EMPLOYEES	DEPARTMENT_ID	Normal

This index is defined on a column present in the predicate, so it could be used by the database optimizer when you run the statement.

The layout of the Analysis tab shows the SQL text and Visual SQL Tuning (VST) diagram on the top and the indexes on the tables in the query below.





The Analysis tab has five important components as depicted in the previous illustration:

1. **Statement selector**, if there are multiple statements in the tuning set. Here you can select the statement and the generated case you want to analyze.
2. **Statement text** for selected statement.
3. **Graphical diagram** of the SQL statement.
4. **Index analysis, statistics, and settings** relating to the SQL statement and referenced elements.
5. **Description of the selected index**, including the reasoning behind DB Optimizer recommendations.

i Tabs are platform-specific. For example, against Oracle data sources, Table Statistics, Column Statistics And Histograms, and Outlines tabs are available. For more information, see [Using platform-specific features](#).

i The text, diagram, and analysis sections can be resized or expanded to take up the whole page.

The Analysis tab suggests missing indexes, indicates which indexes are used in the execution path and lists all indexes that exist on all the tables in the query. Indexes on the table are listed on the Analysis tab and color coded as follows:

Text Color	Interpretation
	Index is used in the query
	Index is usable but not used in the current execution path.
	This index is missing. DB Optimizer recommends that you create this index.
	This index exists on the table but not usable in this query as it is written.

In the **Collect and Create Indexes** table, orange-highlighted entries indicate missing indexes that DB Optimizer recommends be created to improve performance. Clicking on that index, displays text to the right outlining the rationale behind this recommendation.

For more information on using the Analysis tab, see [Using the Analysis tab](#).