## Database Design Doc - teamOne

### **CREATE COMMANDS:**

CREATE TABLE Retailer ( retailerName VARCHAR(255), retailerAddress VARCHAR(255) DEFAULT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (retailerName) );

CREATE TABLE Brand (brandName VARCHAR(255), productCount INT DEFAULT 0, PRIMARY KEY (brandName));

CREATE TABLE Product (productId INT, productName VARCHAR(255), productUrl VARCHAR(255), brandName VARCHAR(255), PRIMARY KEY (productId), FOREIGN KEY (brandName) REFERENCES Brand(brandName) ON DELETE SET NULL ON UPDATE CASCADE);

CREATE TABLE Price ( productId INT, retailerName VARCHAR(255), price DOUBLE, FOREIGN KEY (productId) REFERENCES Product(productId) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE, FOREIGN KEY (retailerName) REFERENCES Retailer(retailerName) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE );

CREATE TABLE User ( username VARCHAR(255), password VARCHAR(255), PRIMARY KEY (username) );

#### Screenshot of Database:

# SQL Query 1:

SELECT Product.ProductId, Avg(Price) as avgPrice FROM Product LEFT JOIN Price ON Product.ProductId=Price.ProductId GROUP BY ProductId ORDER BY avgPrice DESC LIMIT 15

```
mysql> SELECT Product.ProductId, Avg(Price) as avgPrice FROM Product LEFT JOIN Price ON Product.ProductId=Price.ProductId GROUP BY ProductId ORDER BY avgPrice DESC LIMIT 15;

| ProductId | avgPrice |
| 648 | 13289.91 |
| 26171 | 12295.81 |
| 14975 | 7990 |
| 3631 | 7990 |
| 3631 | 7990 |
| 1498 | 7899 |
| 19440 | 7899 |
| 28473 | 6197 |
| 28575 | 6197 |
| 29567 | 5399 |
| 16938 | 5399 |
| 16938 | 5399 |
| 16938 | 5399 |
| 15997 | 5399 |
| 28187 | 5949.9 |
| 2828 | 5946 |
| 5860 | 5860 |
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|
```

The above query returns the average price of each product in the database over all retailers.

# SQL Query 2:

SELECT Price.retailerName, Avg(Price) as avgPrice FROM Price WHERE retailerName='Walmart' UNION SELECT Price.retailerName, Avg(Price) as avgPrice FROM Price WHERE retailerName='Target'

The above query returns the average price of all products in several retailers unioned together. There is only one row since the only data we have is from Walmart at the moment.

# **Data Count:**

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Brand;
| COUNT(*) |
    10227 |
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Retailer;
| COUNT(*) |
        1 |
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Price;
| COUNT(*) |
    30001 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Products;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'khanh new.Products' doesn't exist
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Product;
| COUNT(*) |
     30001 |
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

The above shows the row count for each table in our database.

### **Database Terminal Info on Connection:**

```
mysql> everettyang@cloudshell:~ (inventaggies)$ gcloud sql connect produce-database --user=root Allowlisting your IP for incoming connection for 5 minutes...done.

Connecting to database with SQL user [root].Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 19265
Server version: 8.0.26-google (Google)

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> Show Database;
```

The above is the connection to our database server.

# Indexing:

With no index:

# SQL Query 1:

# SQL Query 2:

```
symply EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT Product.ProductId, Ang(Frice) as anyPrice FROM Product LEFT JOHN Product.ProductId-Price.ProductId GROUP BY ProductId GROUP BY ProductI
```

# Adding index to Products.productId:

# Q1:

Putting an index on Products.productId makes the query faster than with no index

Q2:

```
EXPLAIN

| EXPLAIN |
|-> Table sons on curion temporary, (cost=0.01.181.50 rows=14320) (actual time=0.002..0.002 rows=2 loops=1)
-> Dinom materialize with deduptiontion (cost=485.01.4850.50 rows=14320) (actual time=0.002..0.002 rows=2 loops=1)
-> Appropries swiption price (cost=0.01.181.50 rows=14350) (actual time=0.002.0.002 rows=10.000 ro
```

Adding index to Price.retailerName:

## Q1:

```
| EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT Product. Product. Product. Product. Product. Product. Product. Product. GROUP BY Product. GROUP
```

Putting an index on Price.retailerName makes the query faster than with no index but not as fast as an index on Products.productId. This is because we are aggregating over productId, so having an index on productId has a much greater impact on overall runtime.

## Q2:

Adding index to Price.price:

## Q1:

Adding an index on Price.price is much better than having no index but performs the worst out of the three indexing schemes. This is because we are not aggregating over price.

Q2:

As seen above, each of the three index designs yields slight improvements in SELECT speed and aggregation speed due to the index providing faster retrieval time for the relevant productld and price columns.