Screenshot of the connection:

DDL commands for out tables:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `news`;

CREATE TABLE `news` (
    `newsID` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    `date` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    `title` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `comments`;

CREATE TABLE `comments` (
    `commentID` INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
    `context` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    `date` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    `vote` INT NOT NULL,
    `newsID` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    `userID` INT NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (`newsID`) REFERENCES `news` (`newsID`),
    FOREIGN KEY (`userID`) REFERENCES `users` (`userID`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `users`;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `users`(
 ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `categories`;
CREATE TABLE `categories`(
 ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `statistics`;
CREATE TABLE `statistics`(
 ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `have`;
CREATE TABLE `have`(
 ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

Result of count query to show that there are at least 1000 rows:

```
+-----+
| Tables_in_forummodels |
| categories
| comments
| have
| news
| statistics
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> SELECT count(*) FROM news;
| count(*) |
| 4482 |
1 row in set (0.13 sec)
mysql> SELECT count(*) FROM comments;
| count(*) |
2086 |
1 row in set (0.15 sec)
mysql> SELECT count(*) FROM users;
| count(*) |
   1869 |
1 row in set (0.06 sec)
```

Advanced query1:

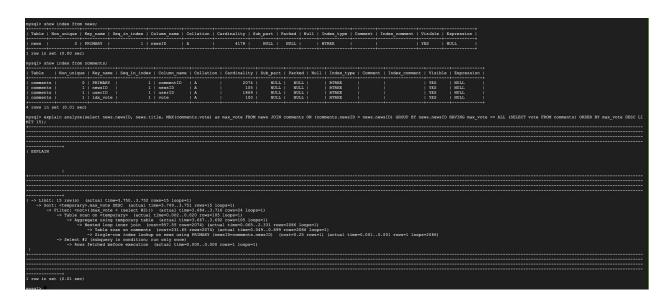
```
| Insert | Select news.newsID, news.newsID, news.newsID as max_vote PROM news NOTE Comments ON (comments on (comments newsID = news.newsID (RROW ST news.newsID MAYING max_vote >= ALL (SELECT vote PROM comments) ONDS ST max_vote ESC LIMIT 15)
| Insert | In
```

Advanced query2:

Query 1 - Before adding any indexing:

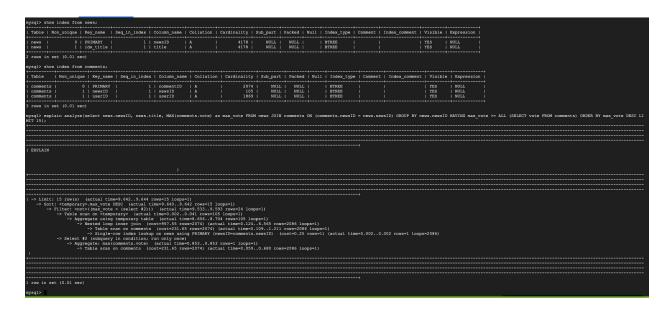
```
| Table | No., unique | No., name | Seq. in_ index | Column | name | Collection | Cardinality | End. | No. |
```

Query 1 - Indexing on vote:



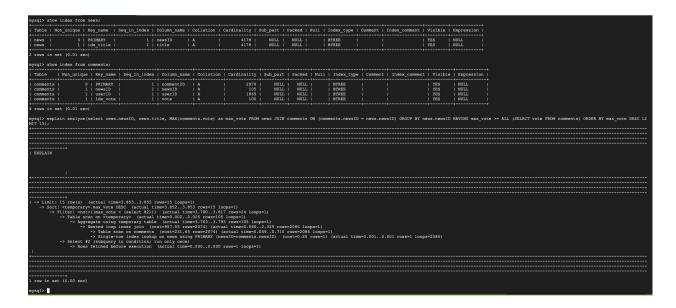
Explain: We decide to index on vote because we have a subquery that finds the max vote of comments, so we expect to add an index on vote will sort the vote attribute that will help us to find the max vote in O(1). As shown in the Select #2 of the image, rows have been fetched before execution, which improves the performance.

Query 1 - Indexing on title:



We decide to add an index on title since we want to output the title of selected news as the result of our query, and we hope the performance of the query will be optimized. However, since there isn't any further optimization involved shown by the SQL report, this particular indexing does not work. After further consideration, we think that this indexing does not improve the performance because we only want to output the title of news, while the order of the title of those news does not matter in the query, and we do not apply any constraint on titles on the query, which causes indexing on titles has no effect.

Query 1 - Indexing on both vote and title:

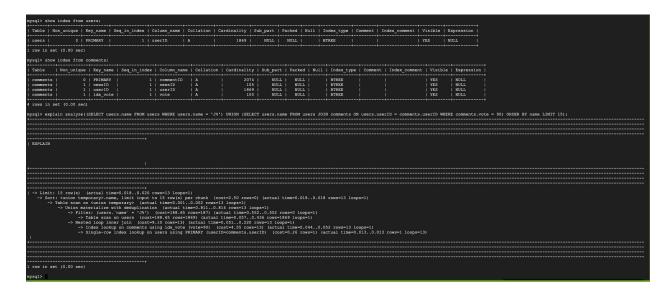


Since adding the index on vote works while title does not, we design our third implementation as adding indexes on both vote and titles, for the purpose of figuring out whether a bad indexing will affect the validity of a good indexing. As the performance report shows, this design has no difference with the design of having vote as the only index, where the subquery is still optimized, suggesting that different indexings are independent from each other (at least in our implementation, while we do think some poor designs may have negative impact on the performance of a optimized query).

Query 2 - Before adding any indexing:

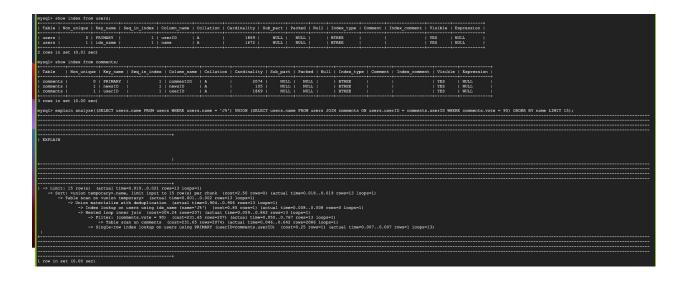
```
| Table | Manualings | Manualings | Manualings | Manualings | Colonian | Colo
```

Query 2 - Indexing on vote:



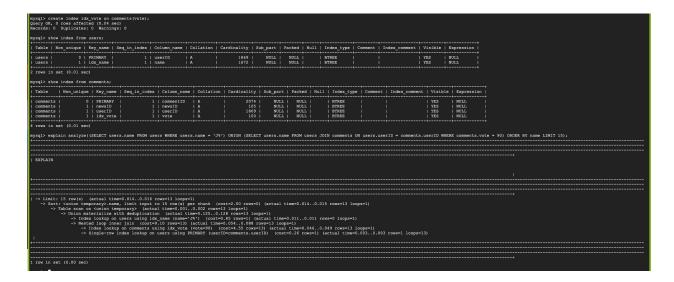
Explain: We decide to index on vote because we need to check where the vote on the particular comment is equal to 90 or not. We expect adding an index on vote will improve the performance of our query, since it should add some order to vote. After adding this index and analyzing the performance of this design, the query does show a better performance, in the way that it changes from table scan to index lookup on the attribute vote.

Query 2 - Indexing on name:



Explain: We decide to index on name because we need to check where the name on the particular user starts with "J" or not. We expect adding an index on name will improve the performance of our query, since it should add some order to name. After adding this index and analyzing the performance of this design, the query does show a better performance, in the way that it changes from table scan to index lookup on the attribute name.

Query 2: Indexing on both name and vote:



Explain: Since adding indexes on both vote and name can improve the performance of both queries, we decide to make our third design as adding both indexes together. As the result of "explain analyze" shows in the terminal, this design does help to improve the performance of our query, especially that there are two index lookups in our optimization steps shown.