Actual Database Changes June 2019

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NOTE: These changes are already incorporated into the aqdb_V3_nodata.sql which can be sourced to create a DB with the same structure. They are recorded here for information only.

Devices and Sensors

The current **devices** table includes a pointer to a **device_types** table, in turn, which contains information about the sensors.

devices

```
+------------------+-------------+------+-----+-----------+----------------
| Field            | Type        | Null | Key | Default   | Extra
+------------------+-------------+------+-----+-----------+----------------
| device_id        | int(11)     | NO   | PRI | NULL      | auto_increment
| device_name      | varchar(16) | NO   | UNI | NULL      |
| device_type      | int(11)     | NO   | MUL | NULL      |
| owner_id         | int(11)     | YES  | MUL | NULL      |
| device_latitude  | double      | YES  |     | 53.725383 |
| device_longitude | double      | YES  |     | -0.336571 |
| device_altitude  | double      | YES  |     | NULL      |
+------------------+-------------+------+-----+-----------+----------------
+
```

device_types

```
+-----------------+------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| Field           | Type       | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+-----------------+------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| device_type     | int(11)    | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| processor       | text       | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| Connection      | varchar(8) | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| particle_sensor | text       | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| temp_sensor     | text       | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| power           | text       | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| Software        | text       | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| Other           | text       | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
+-----------------+------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
```

Note that the device_ types table is non-scalable because a separate column is present for each sensor type contained in the device. To make this scalable it is planned that we remove the columns particle_sensor and temp_sensor . The information can then be contained in two additional tables as follows:-

device_sensors

This table enables a device to include multiple sensors and have sensors easily added/removed as required

Device_id	Sensor_id
10	1

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10	3
22	2
22	4

sensors

This table is a unique list of sensors e.g.

Sensor_id	Type	Description
1	BME280	Pressure, Temperature, Humidity
2	BME680	Pressure, Temperature, Humidity, VOC
3	PMS7003	PM1.0, PM2.5, PM10
4	SDS011	PM2.5,PM10
5	NE06M	GNSS
6	DHT11	Humidity, Temperature
7	BMP280	Pressure, Temperature
8	DS18B20	Temperature
9	MICS6814	NO2,CO,NH3

This means that we can add new sensors to the sensors table and not have to change the columns of device_types.

Changing Over

The current tables can be left as-is until the Web API software is changed to use the new tables.

SQL commands (in this order):-

create table sensors(id int primary key unique auto_increment not null,Type varchar(20) not null,Description varchar(255) not null);

alter table sensors add constraint type_constraint unique (Type);

insert into sensors (Type,Description) values (“BME280”,” Pressure, Temperature, Humidity”);

repeat last SQL to add all sensors

create table device_sensors (device_id int,sensor_id it);

alter table device_sensors add constraint fk_device foreign key (device_id) references devices (device_id) on delete cascade.

New Data Types

In order to include NO2, CO, NH3 from other sources of information we need to add these to the list of accepted values in the dbLoader settings.py and also add them to the reading_value_types table.

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Changing Over

Add new reading types to the reading_value_types table and note the ids of the newly added types.

Edit settings.py and add these to the types_id dictionary including any aliases (e.g. temperature can be written in full or simply as temp and thus far is the only types_id alias)

Restart dbLoader so it reads the new types_id dictionary.

Changes to enable locating the nearest device to a given location

It has been suggested that we use a Point() datatype to speed up searching for devices within a given region. Adding a persistent column calculated using Point(device_latitude,device_longitude) will satisfy that requirement and has the advantage that when device_longitude or device_latitude are changed the new column is automatically updated. This would only happen if a device is moved.

An index is also required on the new column for reasons of speed. The preferred index is a SPATIAL index which is a 2D index designed for geometry searching but that requires mariaDB 10.2. Since the current devices table is quite small we can get away with a simple 1D index.

At the meetup on 20/6/2019 @SBRL, Robin and Brian agreed the name of the Point column should be changed from loc to lat_lon to disambiguate the Point coordinates.

Changing Over

Run the following SQL commands :-

alter table devices add column lat_lon Point as (Point(device_latitude,device_longitude)) persistent;

alter table devices add index lat_lon_idx (lat_lon(25))

The devices table is small and these execute very quickly.

Add a new function ST_DISTANCE_SPHERE

delimiter //

CREATE FUNCTION `ST_DISTANCE_SPHERE`(`pt1` POINT, `pt2` POINT) RETURNS double
DETERMINISTIC

BEGIN

DECLARE rad180 double;

DECLARE rad360 double;

SET rad180=pi()/180;

SET rad360=rad180/2;

return 12742000 * ASIN(SQRT(POWER(SIN((ST_X(pt2) - ST_X(pt1)) * rad360),2) + COS(ST_X(pt1) * rad180) * COS(ST_X(pt2) * rad180) * POWER(SIN((ST_Y(pt2) - ST_Y(pt1)) * rad360),2)));

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END

//

delimiter ;

Also give SBRL permission to execute it

grant execute on aq_db.ST_DISTANCE_SPHERE to 'sbrl'@'%';

Changes to speed up temporal searching

@SBRL requested, at the meetup on 20/6/2019, that we add indexes to the readings storedon and recordedon columns to improve the response of his API charts.

Changing Over

The following commands will take some time to run because the number of readings is currently over 318829.-

alter table readings add index storedon_idx (storedon);

alter table readings add index recordedon_idx (recorded_on);

The above changes made little difference to the API speed because the SQL query was using COALESCE three times. As a result a new persistent column was added so that COALESCing could be avoided

alter table readings add column s_or_r timestamp as (Coalesce(storedon, recordedon)) persistent;

alter table readings add index s_or_r_idx (datetime);

The above changes reduced the query time to 29% of its original value.

Changes to add cascade delete

Currently deleting a device requires manual removal of all reading_values, and readings before the device can be deleted.

By adding cascade delete the readings and reading_values can be deleted automatically whenever a device is removed.

Changing over

This has no effect on the API but it takes a long time to run

alter table reading_values add constraint fk_readings foreign key (reading_id) references readings (id) on delete cascade;

alter table readings add constraint fk_devices foreign key (device_id) references devices (device_id) on delete cascade;

Now drop any un-necessary foreign keys

alter table readings drop foreign key device_fk;

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alter table reading_values drop foreign key reading_values_readings;