



**PES UNIVERSITY**

**Department of CSE**

**UE22CS343BB3 - DATABASE TECHNOLOGIES**

**Jan – May 2025**

**DBT ASSIGNMENT #1**

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Github link: [Assignment-1 queries and read files](#)

**(a) Database Preparation:**

The database preparation is completed. Topic chosen is **Music Database (for a user)**.

Step 1: The table construction quarry

```
-- Active: 1731390564563@@127.0.0.1@3306@dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan  
-- Creation of the database.
```

```
CREATE DATABASE `DBT25 A1 PES2UG22CS317 MohammedHassan` ;
```

```
-- Domain selected music. [Music Streaming Service]
```

```
-- Users Table
```

```
CREATE TABLE Users (  
    user_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    username VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
    email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
    password_hash VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
    subscription_type ENUM('free', 'premium', 'family') DEFAULT 'free',  
    date_joined DATE  
);
```

```
-- Artists Table
```

```
CREATE TABLE Artists (  
    artist_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    artist_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
    genre VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
    date_released DATE  
);
```

```

    artist_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    artist_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    bio TEXT,
    monthly_listeners INT DEFAULT 0,
    verified BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE
);

-- Albums Table
CREATE TABLE Albums (
    album_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    album_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    artist_id INT,
    release_date DATE,
    album_type ENUM('single', 'EP', 'album'),
    total_tracks INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (artist_id) REFERENCES Artists(artist_id)
);

-- Songs Table
CREATE TABLE Songs (
    song_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    song_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    album_id INT,
    duration INT, -- Duration in seconds
    track_number INT,
    explicit BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    play_count INT DEFAULT 0,
    FOREIGN KEY (album_id) REFERENCES Albums(album_id)
);

-- Playlists Table
CREATE TABLE Playlists (
    playlist_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    playlist_name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    user_id INT,
    created_date DATETIME,
    is_public BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
    description TEXT,
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id)
);

-- PlaylistSongs Table (Junction table)
CREATE TABLE PlaylistSongs (
    playlist_id INT,
    song_id INT,
    date_added DATETIME,
    PRIMARY KEY (playlist_id, song_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (playlist_id) REFERENCES Playlists(playlist_id),

```

```

        FOREIGN KEY (song_id) REFERENCES Songs(song_id)
    );

-- UserLibrary Table (Liked/Saved content)
CREATE TABLE UserLibrary (
    user_id INT,
    song_id INT,
    date_added DATETIME,
    PRIMARY KEY (user_id, song_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES Users(user_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (song_id) REFERENCES Songs(song_id)
);

```

Step 2: Adding of the base values in the tables.

Adding the initial values to the tables and keeping one user as email '[mohammedhassan@pes.edu](mailto:mohammedhassan@pes.edu)' and username as 'PES2UG22CS317'

```
USE `DBT25 A1 PES2UG22CS317 MohammedHassan`;
```

```

-- Insert base users (you + 10 others)
INSERT INTO Users (user_id, username, email, password_hash, subscription_type,
date_joined) VALUES
(1, 'PES2UG22CS317', 'mohammedhassan@pes.edu', SHA2('pass123', 256),
'premium', '2024-01-01'),
(2, 'john_doe', 'john@example.com', SHA2('pass456', 256), 'free', '2024-01-
02'),
(3, 'emma_smith', 'emma@example.com', SHA2('pass789', 256), 'premium', '2024-
01-03'),
(4, 'alex_brown', 'alex@example.com', SHA2('pass101', 256), 'family', '2024-
01-04'),
(5, 'sarah_wilson', 'sarah@example.com', SHA2('pass102', 256), 'free', '2024-
01-05'),
(6, 'mike_davis', 'mike@example.com', SHA2('pass103', 256), 'premium', '2024-
01-06'),
(7, 'lisa_miller', 'lisa@example.com', SHA2('pass104', 256), 'family', '2024-
01-07'),
(8, 'david_jones', 'david@example.com', SHA2('pass105', 256), 'free', '2024-
01-08'),
(9, 'anna_white', 'anna@example.com', SHA2('pass106', 256), 'premium', '2024-
01-09'),
(10, 'james_taylor', 'james@example.com', SHA2('pass107', 256), 'free', '2024-
01-10'),
(11, 'maria_garcia', 'maria@example.com', SHA2('pass108', 256), 'premium',
'2024-01-11');

-- Insert one base artist
INSERT INTO Artists (artist_id, artist_name, bio, monthly_listeners, verified)

```

```

VALUES (1, 'Base Artist', 'First artist in the system', 1000000, true);

-- Insert base albums with varied release dates
INSERT INTO Albums (album_id, album_name, artist_id, release_date, album_type,
total_tracks)
VALUES
(1, 'First Album', 1, '2024-01-01', 'album', 1),
(2, 'Second Album', 1, '2023-06-15', 'album', 1),
(3, 'Third Album', 1, '2022-12-25', 'album', 1);

-- Insert one base song
INSERT INTO Songs (song_id, song_name, album_id, duration, track_number,
explicit, play_count)
VALUES (1, 'First Song', 1, 180, 1, false, 0);

INSERT INTO Songs (song_id, song_name, album_id, duration, track_number,
explicit, play_count) VALUES
(1001, 'First Song', 1, 180, 1, false, 0),
(1002, 'Love Story', 1, 240, 2, false, 1000),
(1003, 'Endless Love', 2, 195, 1, false, 500),
(1004, 'Love Me Like You Do', 2, 235, 2, false, 2000),
(1005, 'True Love', 3, 210, 1, false, 1500);

-- Insert one base playlist
INSERT INTO Playlists (playlist_id, playlist_name, user_id, created_date,
is_public, description)
VALUES (1, 'My First Playlist', 1, NOW(), true, 'Base playlist');

```

Step 3: A Python code for loading 10,000+ rows of data into in least 2 of these tables those are `playlistsongs` and `userlibrary`

```

import random
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
import mysql.connector

def connect_to_db():
    return mysql.connector.connect(
        host="localhost",
        user="root",
        password="dbms",
        database="DBT25 A1 PES2UG22CS317 MohammedHassan"
    )

def generate_artists(cursor, num_artists=100):
    print("Generating artists...")
    for i in range(2, num_artists + 1):
        cursor.execute("""

```

```

        INSERT INTO Artists (artist_id, artist_name, bio,
monthly_listeners, verified)
        VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
        """ , (i, f'Artist {i}', f'Bio for artist {i}',
            random.randint(1000, 1000000), random.choice([True, False])))
    return range(1, num_artists + 1)

def generate_albums(cursor, artist_ids, num_albums=200):
    print("Generating albums...")
    start_date = datetime(2020, 1, 1)
    for i in range(2, num_albums + 1):
        release_date = start_date + timedelta(days=random.randint(0, 1000))
        cursor.execute("""
            INSERT INTO Albums (album_id, album_name, artist_id, release_date,
album_type, total_tracks)
            VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
            """ , (i, f'Album {i}', random.choice(artist_ids), release_date,
                random.choice(['single', 'EP', 'album']), random.randint(1,
20)))
    return range(1, num_albums + 1)

def generate_songs(cursor, album_ids, num_songs=1000):
    print("Generating songs...")
    for i in range(2, num_songs + 1):
        cursor.execute("""
            INSERT INTO Songs (song_id, song_name, album_id, duration,
track_number, explicit, play_count)
            VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
            """ , (i, f'Song {i}', random.choice(album_ids),
                random.randint(120, 400), random.randint(1, 20),
                random.choice([True, False]), random.randint(0, 1000000)))
    return range(1, num_songs + 1)

def generate_playlists(cursor, num_playlists=100):
    print("Generating playlists...")
    # Get all user IDs
    cursor.execute("SELECT user_id FROM Users")
    user_ids = [row[0] for row in cursor.fetchall()]

    for i in range(2, num_playlists + 1):
        created_date = datetime.now() - timedelta(days=random.randint(0, 365))
        # Simple random assignment without bias
        user_id = random.choice(user_ids)
        cursor.execute("""
            INSERT INTO Playlists (playlist_id, playlist_name, user_id,
created_date, is_public, description)
            VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
            """ , (i, f'Playlist {i}', user_id, created_date,

```

```

        random.choice([True, False]), f'Description for playlist {i}'))
    return range(1, num_playlists + 1)

def generate_playlist_songs(cursor, playlist_ids, song_ids,
num_records=10000):
    print("Generating playlist songs...")
    records = set()
    while len(records) < num_records:
        records.add((random.choice(playlist_ids), random.choice(song_ids)))

    for playlist_id, song_id in records:
        try:
            cursor.execute("""
                INSERT INTO PlaylistSongs (playlist_id, song_id, date_added)
                VALUES (%s, %s, %s)
                """, (playlist_id, song_id, datetime.now() -
timedelta(days=random.randint(0, 365))))
        except mysql.connector.IntegrityError:
            continue

def generate_user_library(cursor, song_ids, num_records=10000):
    print("Generating user library...")
    # Get all user IDs
    cursor.execute("SELECT user_id FROM Users")
    user_ids = [row[0] for row in cursor.fetchall()]

    records = set()
    target_records = num_records // len(user_ids) # Equal records per user

    # Give each user equal number of songs
    for user_id in user_ids:
        user_records = 0
        while user_records < target_records:
            record = (user_id, random.choice(song_ids))
            if record not in records:
                records.add(record)
                user_records += 1

    # Insert the records
    for user_id, song_id in records:
        try:
            cursor.execute("""
                INSERT INTO UserLibrary (user_id, song_id, date_added)
                VALUES (%s, %s, %s)
                """, (user_id, song_id, datetime.now() -
timedelta(days=random.randint(0, 365))))
        except mysql.connector.IntegrityError:
            continue

```

```

def main():
    conn = connect_to_db()
    cursor = conn.cursor()

    try:
        print("Starting data generation...")

        artist_ids = generate_artists(cursor)
        conn.commit()

        album_ids = generate_albums(cursor, artist_ids)
        conn.commit()

        song_ids = generate_songs(cursor, album_ids)
        conn.commit()

        playlist_ids = generate_playlists(cursor)
        conn.commit()

        generate_playlist_songs(cursor, playlist_ids, song_ids)
        conn.commit()

        generate_user_library(cursor, song_ids)
        conn.commit()

        # Verify counts
        cursor.execute("SELECT COUNT(*) FROM PlaylistSongs")
        print(f"PlaylistSongs count: {cursor.fetchone()[0]}")
        cursor.execute("SELECT COUNT(*) FROM UserLibrary")
        print(f"UserLibrary count: {cursor.fetchone()[0]}")

        # Add user count verification
        cursor.execute("SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Users")
        print(f"Total Users: {cursor.fetchone()[0]}")

        cursor.execute("""
            SELECT u.username, COUNT(ul.song_id) as song_count
            FROM Users u
            LEFT JOIN UserLibrary ul ON u.user_id = ul.user_id
            GROUP BY u.user_id, u.username
        """)
        print("\nSongs per user:")
        for row in cursor.fetchall():
            print(f"{row[0]}: {row[1]} songs")

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")

```

```

        conn.rollback()
    finally:
        cursor.close()
        conn.close()
    print("Data generation complete!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

## (b) Queries Creation and Performance Measurement:

1. Execute "SELECT \*" queries on all tables to display data and count the rows:

-- Select all data and count rows from the Users table

```
SELECT * FROM Users;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalUsers FROM Users;
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM Users;
```

	user_id	username	email	password_hash	subscription_type	date_joined
1	PES2UG22CS317	mohammedhassan@pes.edu	9b8769a4a742959a2d0298c36fb70623f2dfacda8436237df08d8dfd5b37374c	premium	2024-01-01	
2	john_doe	john@example.com	1d4598d1949b47f7f211134b639ec32238ce73086a83c2f745713b3f12f817e5	free	2024-01-02	
3	emma_smith	emma@example.com	9dbd5c893b5b573a1aa909c8cade58df194310e411c590d9fb0d63431841fd67	premium	2024-01-03	
4	alex_brown	alex@example.com	2bd2a833384945be5a4d05109f418acbc78cc41d7640842f0e881ba892651296	family	2024-01-04	
5	sarah_wilson	sarah@example.com	68b5aa742a3c02d41ca5c6582f9eb685ae72218e0c93680f91d51086d45e67df	free	2024-01-05	
6	mike_davis	mike@example.com	9e436b2455b7d1b818d56b04b8985d84ac27e7fb45630e579f7b0695430fbab5	premium	2024-01-06	
7	lisa_miller	lisa@example.com	34158b36b0dccb351ad920cf5ebb74820d7825119c647b16db4f535bfef25c65	family	2024-01-07	
8	david_jones	david@example.com	acb3085ac0fa0ce03af7e46da8e5ac3bbb2c03d6a28cfa95c778daa5d525412b	free	2024-01-08	
9	anna_white	anna@example.com	d0f775036f29ba7540be994605826ab25b7f153a1d8157e5e09218b8fa59aa91	premium	2024-01-09	
10	james_taylor	james@example.com	225adbca5f1445b65f065079fd6b3fdda829b6e660554b6200e86fe4a129672e	free	2024-01-10	
11	maria_garcia	maria@example.com	02548935a13223836dc0fdafa7574d4ad6bd5b60a99296cc54cfe1e7103fbcd	premium	2024-01-11	

```

11 rows in set (0.00 sec)

PES2UG22CS317>SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalUsers FROM Users;
```

	TotalUsers
1	11

```

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

-- Select all data and count rows from the Artists table

```
SELECT * FROM Artists ;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalArtists FROM Artists;
```



```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM Artists;
```

artist_id	artist_name	bio	monthly_listeners	verified
1	Base Artist	First artist in the system	1000000	1
2	Artist 2	Bio for artist 2	8277	0
3	Artist 3	Bio for artist 3	679307	0
4	Artist 4	Bio for artist 4	352745	1
5	Artist 5	Bio for artist 5	311958	1
6	Artist 6	Bio for artist 6	902561	1
7	Artist 7	Bio for artist 7	9096	1
8	Artist 8	Bio for artist 8	957586	1
9	Artist 9	Bio for artist 9	870319	0
10	Artist 10	Bio for artist 10	345833	1
11	Artist 11	Bio for artist 11	952764	1
12	Artist 12	Bio for artist 12	288724	0
13	Artist 13	Bio for artist 13	919561	0
14	Artist 14	Bio for artist 14	250323	0
15	Artist 15	Bio for artist 15	440025	0
16	Artist 16	Bio for artist 16	996904	0
17	Artist 17	Bio for artist 17	338919	0
18	Artist 18	Bio for artist 18	545484	1
19	Artist 19	Bio for artist 19	657037	0
20	Artist 20	Bio for artist 20	522896	0
21	Artist 21	Bio for artist 21	908228	1
22	Artist 22	Bio for artist 22	91481	1
23	Artist 23	Bio for artist 23	920365	0
24	Artist 24	Bio for artist 24	676180	1
25	Artist 25	Bio for artist 25	227092	1

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalArtists FROM Artists;
```

```
+-----+
| TotalArtists |
+-----+
|          100 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

-- Select all data and count rows from the Albums table

```
SELECT * FROM Albums;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalAlbums FROM Albums;
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM Albums;
```

album_id	album_name	artist_id	release_date	album_type	total_tracks
1	First Album	1	2024-01-01	album	1
2	Album 2	16	2022-09-04	EP	6
3	Album 3	68	2021-04-11	single	12
4	Album 4	61	2021-09-11	EP	3
5	Album 5	32	2021-07-29	album	20
6	Album 6	21	2020-07-15	EP	15
7	Album 7	56	2020-05-30	album	20
8	Album 8	45	2021-08-27	EP	5
9	Album 9	57	2021-04-29	single	12
10	Album 10	48	2020-01-12	album	19
11	Album 11	62	2022-07-30	EP	16
12	Album 12	29	2022-08-05	single	14
13	Album 13	31	2022-01-29	single	20
14	Album 14	97	2022-03-19	EP	11
15	Album 15	49	2020-01-10	single	14
16	Album 16	100	2022-08-15	album	4
17	Album 17	56	2021-08-16	album	7
18	Album 18	29	2021-08-16	EP	3
19	Album 19	42	2021-12-16	album	2
20	Album 20	23	2021-05-24	single	16
21	Album 21	57	2022-04-29	album	7
22	Album 22	35	2020-01-29	album	19
23	Album 23	57	2022-06-18	single	7
24	Album 24	46	2020-07-18	EP	17
25	Album 25	23	2021-11-19	album	17
26	Album 26	96	2022-07-03	album	4

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalAlbums FROM Albums;
```

TotalAlbums
200

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

-- Select all data and count rows from the Songs table

```
SELECT * FROM Songs;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalSongs FROM Songs;
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM Songs;
```

song_id	song_name	album_id	duration	track_number	explicit	play_count
1	First Song	1	180	1	0	0
2	Song 2	13	275	5	0	408107
3	Song 3	84	334	1	1	573281
4	Song 4	15	351	18	1	233202
5	Song 5	28	320	9	1	221579
6	Song 6	99	247	13	1	580050
7	Song 7	87	398	16	1	614107
8	Song 8	181	177	19	0	244493
9	Song 9	123	224	14	1	323477
10	Song 10	154	245	4	1	193618
11	Song 11	163	342	10	0	546319
12	Song 12	92	368	13	0	56765
13	Song 13	20	188	20	0	409654
14	Song 14	63	140	1	0	82649
15	Song 15	127	323	14	0	792287
16	Song 16	104	346	2	0	354487
17	Song 17	12	274	10	1	84960
18	Song 18	138	151	5	0	472411
19	Song 19	140	348	7	1	194444
20	Song 20	31	180	2	1	337061
21	Song 21	67	297	20	1	365932
22	Song 22	94	162	16	1	390106
23	Song 23	42	320	3	0	694948
24	Song 24	172	363	13	0	53278
25	Song 25	38	202	8	0	900066
26	Song 26	124	124	8	0	257945

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalSongs FROM Songs;
```

TotalSongs
1000

```
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

-- Select all data and count rows from the Playlists table

```
SELECT * FROM Playlists;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalPlaylists FROM Playlists;
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM Playlists;
```

playlist_id	playlist_name	user_id	created_date	is_public	description
1	My First Playlist	1	2025-03-04 13:26:06	1	Base playlist
2	Playlist 2	2	2024-08-22 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 2
3	Playlist 3	5	2025-01-08 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 3
4	Playlist 4	5	2025-01-22 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 4
5	Playlist 5	8	2025-01-27 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 5
6	Playlist 6	3	2024-06-05 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 6
7	Playlist 7	4	2024-06-21 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 7
8	Playlist 8	5	2024-06-02 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 8
9	Playlist 9	11	2024-12-16 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 9
10	Playlist 10	11	2025-01-09 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 10
11	Playlist 11	4	2025-01-08 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 11
12	Playlist 12	7	2024-12-01 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 12
13	Playlist 13	10	2024-10-11 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 13
14	Playlist 14	6	2024-12-16 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 14
15	Playlist 15	8	2024-03-17 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 15
16	Playlist 16	8	2024-12-27 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 16
17	Playlist 17	6	2025-01-17 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 17
18	Playlist 18	7	2024-03-12 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 18
19	Playlist 19	1	2024-06-10 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 19
20	Playlist 20	6	2024-09-06 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 20
21	Playlist 21	4	2024-12-19 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 21
22	Playlist 22	7	2024-11-17 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 22
23	Playlist 23	1	2025-01-27 13:26:23	0	Description for playlist 23
24	Playlist 24	10	2024-04-01 13:26:23	1	Description for playlist 24

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalPlaylists FROM Playlists;
```

```
+-----+
| TotalPlaylists |
+-----+
|          100 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

-- Select all data and count rows from the PlaylistSongs table

```
SELECT * FROM PlaylistSongs;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalPlaylistSongs FROM PlaylistSongs;
```

-- I have used limit 100 as there is large amount of data that couldn't be displayed in a single command

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM PlaylistSongs LIMIT 100;
```

playlist_id	song_id	date_added
1	4	2024-07-08 13:26:24
1	28	2024-11-05 13:26:28
1	49	2024-08-04 13:26:26
1	65	2024-10-07 13:26:25
1	66	2024-05-05 13:26:24
1	71	2024-03-25 13:26:23
1	85	2024-08-20 13:26:29
1	90	2024-04-06 13:26:28
1	101	2024-09-22 13:26:28
1	110	2024-12-17 13:26:27
1	118	2024-09-05 13:26:25
1	145	2024-05-24 13:26:28
1	154	2024-03-06 13:26:27
1	156	2024-08-03 13:26:28
1	168	2024-09-08 13:26:26
1	169	2024-03-20 13:26:25
1	171	2024-06-30 13:26:25
1	173	2025-01-23 13:26:25
1	187	2024-04-22 13:26:24
1	202	2024-04-24 13:26:28
1	224	2024-03-19 13:26:28
1	237	2024-06-13 13:26:25

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalPlaylistSongs FROM PlaylistSongs;
```

TotalPlaylistSongs
10000

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

-- Select all data and count rows from the UserLibrary table

```
SELECT * FROM UserLibrary;
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalUserLibraryEntries FROM UserLibrary;
```

-- I have used limit 100 as there is large amount of data that couldn't be displayed in a single command

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM UserLibrary LIMIT 100;
```

user_id	song_id	date_added
1	1	2025-02-04 13:26:33
1	2	2024-06-11 13:26:31
1	3	2024-05-14 13:26:30
1	5	2024-05-11 13:26:30
1	6	2024-03-30 13:26:32
1	7	2024-08-08 13:26:30
1	8	2024-05-08 13:26:36
1	9	2024-10-08 13:26:31
1	10	2024-10-20 13:26:36
1	11	2024-08-25 13:26:31
1	12	2024-05-29 13:26:36
1	13	2025-02-27 13:26:31
1	14	2024-08-13 13:26:30
1	15	2024-05-05 13:26:35
1	16	2024-09-24 13:26:30
1	18	2024-04-04 13:26:30
1	19	2024-10-27 13:26:36
1	20	2025-01-15 13:26:30
1	21	2024-05-18 13:26:36
1	22	2024-05-21 13:26:35
1	23	2024-06-21 13:26:36
1	24	2024-11-17 13:26:35
1	25	2024-10-26 13:26:36
1	26	2025-02-09 13:26:35
1	27	2024-09-17 13:26:34
1	28	2024-08-19 13:26:35

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT COUNT(*) AS TotalUserLibraryEntries FROM UserLibrary;
```

TotalUserLibraryEntries
9999

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

2. Points to note:

Craft a variety of queries to exercise both index scans and table scans.

Also include queries with multi-table joins involving 3 tables; including both "SELECT \*" and conditional "SELECT" queries with a subset of columns.

Run Explain/Analyze Plans for above queries and document each of them

## Index Scan Examples:

Quarry 1: Using primary key (index scan)

```
SELECT * FROM Users WHERE user_id = 1;
```

```
EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Users WHERE user_id = 1;
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM Users WHERE user_id = 1;
```

user_id	username	email	password_hash	subscription_type	date_joined
1	PES2UG22CS317	mohammedhassan@pes.edu	9b8769a4a742959a2d0298c36fb70623f2dfacda8436237df08d8dfd5b37374c	premium	2024-01-01

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Users WHERE user_id = 1;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	Users	NULL	const	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	const	1	100.00	NULL

1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

Quarry 2: Range scan on date

```
SELECT * FROM Albums WHERE release_date BETWEEN '2020-01-01' AND '2020-07-31';
```

```
EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Albums WHERE release_date BETWEEN '2020-01-01' AND  
'2020-07-31';
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM Albums WHERE release_date BETWEEN '2020-01-01' AND '2020-07-31';
```

album_id	album_name	artist_id	release_date	album_type	total_tracks
6	Album 6	21	2020-07-15	EP	15
7	Album 7	56	2020-05-30	album	20
10	Album 10	48	2020-01-12	album	19
15	Album 15	49	2020-01-10	single	14
22	Album 22	35	2020-01-29	album	19
24	Album 24	46	2020-07-18	EP	17
28	Album 28	9	2020-01-07	EP	11
29	Album 29	20	2020-02-02	album	1
33	Album 33	31	2020-03-09	EP	8
35	Album 35	74	2020-04-10	single	8
36	Album 36	57	2020-01-14	album	1
39	Album 39	14	2020-02-13	EP	8
48	Album 48	14	2020-01-16	EP	7
51	Album 51	45	2020-01-23	EP	12
61	Album 61	2	2020-05-09	single	14
66	Album 66	98	2020-03-28	single	2
67	Album 67	15	2020-02-25	EP	8
69	Album 69	30	2020-06-05	album	16
80	Album 80	53	2020-02-17	single	13
82	Album 82	90	2020-07-12	single	9
84	Album 84	85	2020-05-19	album	1
87	Album 87	75	2020-07-01	album	6
88	Album 88	2	2020-02-21	single	6

```
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Albums WHERE release_date BETWEEN '2020-01-01' AND '2020-07-31';
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	Albums	NULL	ALL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	200	11.11	Using where

1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

Quarry 3: Index scan on foreign key

```

SELECT s.song_name, a.album_name
FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
WHERE s.album_id = 1;

```

```

EXPLAIN SELECT s.song_name, a.album_name
FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
WHERE s.album_id = 1;

```

```

PES2UG22CS317>SELECT s.song_name, a.album_name
-> FROM Songs s
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> WHERE s.album_id = 1;

```

song_name	album_name
First Song	First Album
Song 492	First Album
Song 765	First Album

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT s.song_name, a.album_name
-> FROM Songs s
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> WHERE s.album_id = 1;

```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	a	NULL	const	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	const	1	100.00	NULL
1	SIMPLE	s	NULL	ref	album_id	album_id	5	const	3	100.00	NULL

## Table Scan Examples

### Quarry 4: Full table scan with LIKE

```

SELECT * FROM Songs WHERE LOWER(song_name) LIKE LOWER('%love%');
EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Songs WHERE LOWER(song_name) LIKE LOWER('%love%');

```

```

PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM Songs WHERE song_name LIKE '%love%';

```

song_id	song_name	album_id	duration	track_number	explicit	play_count
1002	Love Story	1	240	2	0	1000
1003	Endless Love	2	195	1	0	500
1004	Love Me Like You Do	2	235	2	0	2000
1005	True Love	3	210	1	0	1500

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Songs WHERE song_name LIKE '%love%';

```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	Songs	NULL	ALL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	1005	11.11	Using where

1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

### Quarry 5: Table scan with calculation

```

SELECT song_name, duration/60 as minutes
FROM Songs
WHERE duration/60 > 6.5;

EXPLAIN SELECT song_name, duration/60 as minutes

```



```
FROM Songs
WHERE duration/60 > 6.5;
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT song_name, duration/60 as minutes
-> FROM Songs
-> WHERE duration/60 > 6.5;
```

song_name	minutes
Song 7	6.6333
Song 39	6.6333
Song 78	6.6500
Song 165	6.6333
Song 172	6.6333
Song 183	6.5333
Song 214	6.6500
Song 271	6.6333
Song 320	6.5167
Song 325	6.5167
Song 335	6.6333
Song 350	6.5833
Song 433	6.5500
Song 468	6.6500
Song 560	6.6167
Song 585	6.6167
Song 613	6.5833
Song 621	6.5167
Song 657	6.5667
Song 660	6.5167
Song 703	6.6333
Song 734	6.6500
Song 769	6.5500
Song 855	6.6500
Song 877	6.6333
Song 907	6.6333
Song 931	6.5333
Song 965	6.6000
Song 973	6.5167

```
29 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT song_name, duration/60 as minutes
-> FROM Songs
-> WHERE duration/60 > 6.5;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	Songs	NULL	ALL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	1005	100.00	Using where

## Mixed Scan Example

### Quarry 6: Combination of index and table scan

```
SELECT u.username, COUNT(ps.song_id) as playlist_songs
FROM Users u
LEFT JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
LEFT JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
WHERE u.subscription_type = 'premium'
GROUP BY u.user_id, u.username
HAVING COUNT(ps.song_id) > 10;
```

```
EXPLAIN SELECT u.username, COUNT(ps.song_id) as playlist_songs
FROM Users u
LEFT JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
LEFT JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
WHERE u.subscription_type = 'premium'
GROUP BY u.user_id, u.username
HAVING COUNT(ps.song_id) > 10;
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT u.username, COUNT(ps.song_id) as playlist_songs
-> FROM Users u
-> LEFT JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
-> LEFT JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
-> WHERE u.subscription_type = 'premium'
-> GROUP BY u.user_id, u.username
-> HAVING COUNT(ps.song_id) > 10;
```

username	playlist_songs
PES2UG22CS317	1308
emma_smith	725
mike_davis	989
anna_white	490
maria_garcia	1322

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT u.username, COUNT(ps.song_id) as playlist_songs
-> FROM Users u
-> LEFT JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
-> LEFT JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
-> WHERE u.subscription_type = 'premium'
-> GROUP BY u.user_id, u.username
-> HAVING COUNT(ps.song_id) > 10;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	u	NULL	ALL	username	NULL	NULL	NULL	11	33.33	Using where; Using temporary
1	SIMPLE	p	NULL	ref	user_id	user_id	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.u.user_id	9	100.00	Using index
1	SIMPLE	ps	NULL	ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.p.playlist_id	100	100.00	Using index

Multi-table join queries (3 tables)

Quarry 7: Get all songs with their album and artist details

```
SELECT * FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id;
```

```
EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id;
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT * FROM Songs s
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id;
```

song_id	song_name	album_id	duration	track_number	explicit	play_count	album_id	album_name	artist_id	release_date	album_type	total_tracks	artist_id	artist_name	bio	monthly_listeners	verified
1	First Song	1	180	1	0	0	1	First Album	1	2024-01-01	album	1	1	Base Artist	First artist in the system	1000000	1
492	Song 492	1	189	10	0	337218	1	First Album	1	2024-01-01	album	1	1	Base Artist	First artist in the system	1000000	1
765	Song 765	1	241	11	0	637608	1	First Album	1	2024-01-01	album	1	1	Base Artist	First artist in the system	1000000	1
1081	First Song	1	180	1	0	0	1	First Album	1	2024-01-01	album	1	1	Base Artist	First artist in the system	1000000	1
1082	Love Story	1	240	2	0	1800	1	First Album	1	2024-01-01	album	1	1	Base Artist	First artist in the system	1000000	1
155	Song 155	2	184	2	0	473817	2	Album 2	16	2022-09-04	EP	6	16	Artist 16	Bio for artist 16	996994	0
293	Song 293	2	155	13	1	652322	2	Album 2	16	2022-09-04	EP	6	16	Artist 16	Bio for artist 16	996994	0
372	Song 372	2	168	12	1	232981	2	Album 2	16	2022-09-04	EP	6	16	Artist 16	Bio for artist 16	996994	0
549	Song 549	2	210	12	1	948394	2	Album 2	16	2022-09-04	EP	6	16	Artist 16	Bio for artist 16	996994	0
1003	Endless Love	2	195	1	0	500	2	Album 2	16	2022-09-04	EP	6	16	Artist 16	Bio for artist 16	996994	0
1004	Love Me Like You Do	2	235	2	0	2000	2	Album 2	16	2022-09-04	EP	6	16	Artist 16	Bio for artist 16	996994	0
216	Song 216	3	223	0	1	283233	3	Album 3	68	2021-06-11	single	12	68	Artist 68	Bio for artist 68	142835	1
1005	True Love	3	210	1	0	1500	3	Album 3	68	2021-06-11	single	12	68	Artist 68	Bio for artist 68	142835	1
134	Song 134	4	184	10	0	483313	4	Album 4	61	2021-09-11	EP	3	61	Artist 61	Bio for artist 61	569258	1
479	Song 479	4	109	12	0	929378	4	Album 4	61	2021-09-11	EP	3	61	Artist 61	Bio for artist 61	569258	1
826	Song 826	4	226	0	1	751399	4	Album 4	61	2021-09-11	EP	3	61	Artist 61	Bio for artist 61	569258	1
666	Song 666	4	233	0	1	424248	4	Album 4	61	2021-09-11	EP	3	61	Artist 61	Bio for artist 61	569258	1
945	Song 945	4	207	10	0	587296	4	Album 4	61	2021-09-11	EP	3	61	Artist 61	Bio for artist 61	569258	1
27	Song 27	5	150	10	1	345607	5	Album 5	32	2021-07-29	album	20	32	Artist 32	Bio for artist 32	552987	1
66	Song 66	5	209	0	0	952148	5	Album 5	32	2021-07-29	album	20	32	Artist 32	Bio for artist 32	552987	1
208	Song 208	5	184	17	0	566166	5	Album 5	32	2021-07-29	album	20	32	Artist 32	Bio for artist 32	552987	1
776	Song 776	5	281	10	1	763210	5	Album 5	32	2021-07-29	album	20	32	Artist 32	Bio for artist 32	552987	1

```
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM Songs s
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	a	NULL	ALL	PRIMARY,artist_id	NULL	NULL	NULL	200	100.00	Using where
1	SIMPLE	ar	NULL	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.a.artist_id	1	100.00	NULL
1	SIMPLE	s	NULL	ref	album_id	album_id	5	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.a.album_id	5	100.00	NULL

## Quarry 8: Select specific columns from songs, albums, and artists

```
SELECT s.song_name, s.duration, a.album_name, ar.artist_name,
ar.monthly_listeners
FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
WHERE s.explicit = FALSE AND ar.verified = TRUE;
```

```
EXPLAIN SELECT s.song_name, s.duration, a.album_name, ar.artist_name,
ar.monthly_listeners
FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
WHERE s.explicit = FALSE AND ar.verified = TRUE;
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT s.song_name, s.duration, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, ar.monthly_listeners
-> FROM Songs s
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
-> WHERE s.explicit = FALSE AND ar.verified = TRUE;
```

song_name	duration	album_name	artist_name	monthly_listeners
First Song	180	First Album	Base Artist	1000000
Song 492	387	First Album	Base Artist	1000000
Song 765	241	First Album	Base Artist	1000000
First Song	180	First Album	Base Artist	1000000
Love Story	240	First Album	Base Artist	1000000
Song 794	341	Album 162	Artist 4	352745
Song 936	214	Album 162	Artist 4	352745
Song 985	168	Album 162	Artist 4	352745
Song 341	387	Album 79	Artist 5	311958
Song 757	247	Album 79	Artist 5	311958
Song 924	128	Album 79	Artist 5	311958
Song 541	353	Album 135	Artist 5	311958
Song 942	316	Album 135	Artist 5	311958
Song 389	337	Album 49	Artist 6	902561
Song 718	227	Album 49	Artist 6	902561
Song 379	337	Album 125	Artist 6	902561
Song 978	310	Album 125	Artist 6	902561
Song 769	393	Album 178	Artist 7	9096

```
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT s.song_name, s.duration, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, ar.monthly_listeners
-> FROM Songs s
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
-> WHERE s.explicit = FALSE AND ar.verified = TRUE;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	ar	NULL	ALL	PRIMARY	NULL	NULL	NULL	100	10.00	Using where
1	SIMPLE	a	NULL	ref	PRIMARY,artist_id	artist_id	5	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.ar.artist_id	2	100.00	NULL
1	SIMPLE	s	NULL	ref	album_id	album_id	5	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.a.album_id	5	10.00	Using where

## Quarry 9: Find user playlist details with song and album information

```
SELECT u.username, p.playlist_name, s.song_name, a.album_name
FROM Users u
JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
JOIN Songs s ON ps.song_id = s.song_id
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
WHERE p.is_public = TRUE;
```

```

EXPLAIN SELECT u.username, p.playlist_name, s.song_name, a.album_name
FROM Users u
JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
JOIN Songs s ON ps.song_id = s.song_id
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
WHERE p.is_public = TRUE;

```

```

PES2UG22CS317>SELECT u.username, p.playlist_name, s.song_name, a.album_name
-> FROM Users u
-> JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
-> JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
-> JOIN Songs s ON ps.song_id = s.song_id
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> WHERE p.is_public = TRUE;

```

username	playlist_name	song_name	album_name
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 4	Album 15
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 28	Album 187
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 49	Album 114
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 65	Album 176
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 66	Album 5
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 71	Album 106
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 85	Album 164
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 90	Album 139
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 101	Album 185
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 110	Album 178
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 118	Album 154
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 145	Album 80
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 154	Album 140
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 156	Album 176
PES2UG22CS317	My First Playlist	Song 168	Album 117

```

PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT u.username, p.playlist_name, s.song_name, a.album_name
-> FROM Users u
-> JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
-> JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
-> JOIN Songs s ON ps.song_id = s.song_id
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> WHERE p.is_public = TRUE;

```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	p	NULL	ALL	PRIMARY,user_id	NULL	NULL	NULL	100	10.00	Using where
1	SIMPLE	u	NULL	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.p.user_id	1	100.00	NULL
1	SIMPLE	ps	NULL	ref	PRIMARY,song_id	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.p.playlist_id	100	100.00	Using index
1	SIMPLE	s	NULL	eq_ref	PRIMARY,album_id	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.ps.song_id	1	100.00	Using where
1	SIMPLE	a	NULL	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.s.album_id	1	100.00	NULL

Quarry 10: Count songs per artist with album details

```

SELECT ar.artist_name, a.album_name, COUNT(s.song_id) as song_count
FROM Artists ar
JOIN Albums a ON ar.artist_id = a.artist_id
JOIN Songs s ON a.album_id = s.album_id
GROUP BY ar.artist_id, a.album_id
HAVING song_count > 5;

```

```

EXPLAIN SELECT ar.artist_name, a.album_name, COUNT(s.song_id) as song_count
FROM Artists ar
JOIN Albums a ON ar.artist_id = a.artist_id

```

```

JOIN Songs s ON a.album_id = s.album_id
GROUP BY ar.artist_id, a.album_id
HAVING song_count > 5;

```

```

PES2UG22CS317>SELECT ar.artist_name, a.album_name, COUNT(s.song_id) as song_count
-> FROM Artists ar
-> JOIN Albums a ON ar.artist_id = a.artist_id
-> JOIN Songs s ON a.album_id = s.album_id
-> GROUP BY ar.artist_id, a.album_id
-> HAVING song_count > 5;

```

artist_name	album_name	song_count
Artist 16	Album 2	6
Artist 56	Album 7	7
Artist 48	Album 10	8
Artist 29	Album 12	6
Artist 97	Album 14	6
Artist 49	Album 15	7
Artist 100	Album 16	8
Artist 56	Album 17	6
Artist 29	Album 18	7
Artist 42	Album 19	8
Artist 23	Album 20	7
Artist 57	Album 21	10

```

PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT ar.artist_name, a.album_name, COUNT(s.song_id) as song_count
-> FROM Artists ar
-> JOIN Albums a ON ar.artist_id = a.artist_id
-> JOIN Songs s ON a.album_id = s.album_id
-> GROUP BY ar.artist_id, a.album_id
-> HAVING song_count > 5;

```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	a	NONE	ALL	PRIMARY, artist_id	NULL	NULL	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohamedhassan.a.artist_id	280	100.00	Using where; Using temporary
1	SIMPLE	ar	NONE	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohamedhassan.a.artist_id	1	100.00	NULL
1	SIMPLE	s	NONE	ref	album_id	album_id	5	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohamedhassan.a.album_id	5	100.00	Using index

## Quarry 11: User library analysis

```

SELECT u.username, ar.artist_name, COUNT(ul.song_id) as songs_saved
FROM Users u
JOIN UserLibrary ul ON u.user_id = ul.user_id
JOIN Songs s ON ul.song_id = s.song_id
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
GROUP BY u.user_id, ar.artist_id
ORDER BY songs_saved DESC;

```

```

EXPLAIN SELECT u.username, ar.artist_name, COUNT(ul.song_id) as songs_saved
FROM Users u
JOIN UserLibrary ul ON u.user_id = ul.user_id
JOIN Songs s ON ul.song_id = s.song_id
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
GROUP BY u.user_id, ar.artist_id
ORDER BY songs_saved DESC;

```

```
PES2UG22CS317>SELECT u.username, ar.artist_name, COUNT(ul.song_id) as songs_saved
-> FROM Users u
-> JOIN UserLibrary ul ON u.user_id = ul.user_id
-> JOIN Songs s ON ul.song_id = s.song_id
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
-> GROUP BY u.user_id, ar.artist_id
-> ORDER BY songs_saved DESC;
```

username	artist_name	songs_saved
alex_brown	Artist 57	35
sarah_wilson	Artist 57	35
david_jones	Artist 57	35
anna_white	Artist 57	35
james_taylor	Artist 57	35
john_doe	Artist 57	35
PES2UG22CS317	Artist 57	33
mike_davis	Artist 57	33
maria_garcia	Artist 57	33
emma_smith	Artist 57	32
lisa_miller	Artist 57	31
PES2UG22CS317	Artist 56	27
maria_garcia	Artist 56	27

```
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT u.username, ar.artist_name, COUNT(ul.song_id) as songs_saved
-> FROM Users u
-> JOIN UserLibrary ul ON u.user_id = ul.user_id
-> JOIN Songs s ON ul.song_id = s.song_id
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
-> GROUP BY u.user_id, ar.artist_id
-> ORDER BY songs_saved DESC;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	a	NONE	index	PRIMARY,artist_id	artist_id	5	NONE	200	100.00	Using where; Using index; Using temporary; Using filesort
1	SIMPLE	ar	NONE	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohamedhassan.a.artist_id	1	100.00	NULL
1	SIMPLE	s	NONE	ref	PRIMARY,album_id	album_id	5	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohamedhassan.a.album_id	5	100.00	Using index
1	SIMPLE	ul	NONE	ref	PRIMARY,song_id	song_id	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohamedhassan.s.song_id	9	100.00	Using index
1	SIMPLE	u	NONE	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohamedhassan.ul.user_id	1	100.00	NULL

### (c) Indexing for Query Performance Improvement:

1. Create an optimal number of indexes on different tables within the selected mini-world database, focusing on larger tables for significant performance gains.
2. After index creation, run Explain/Analyze Plans on select queries and compare the results with the previous Explain Plans, particularly emphasizing the impact on multi-table joins involving 3 tables to demonstrate the effect of indexing on query performance.

#### Example 1:

-- Complex join query 1 (Before indexing)

```
EXPLAIN SELECT s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s.play_count
FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
WHERE s.play_count > 1000;
```

-- Create strategic indexes

```
CREATE INDEX idx_songs_playcount ON Songs(play_count);
CREATE INDEX idx_albums_artistid ON Albums(artist_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_songs_albumid ON Songs(album_id);
```

-- Compare execution plan after indexing

-- Complex join query 1 (After indexing)

```
EXPLAIN SELECT s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s.play_count
FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
WHERE s.play_count > 1000;
```

PES2UG22CS317>-- Complex join query 1 (Before indexing)  
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT s.song\_name, a.album\_name, ar.artist\_name, s.play\_count  
-> FROM Songs s  
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album\_id = a.album\_id  
-> JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist\_id = ar.artist\_id  
-> WHERE s.play\_count > 1000;

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	s	NULL	ALL	album_id	NULL	NULL	NULL	1005	33.33	Using where
1	SIMPLE	a	NULL	eq_ref	PRIMARY,artist_id	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 al pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.s.album_id	1	100.00	Using where
1	SIMPLE	ar	NULL	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 al pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.a.artist_id	1	100.00	NULL

PES2UG22CS317>-- Create strategic indexes

```
PES2UG22CS317>CREATE INDEX idx_songs_playcount ON Songs(play_count);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>CREATE INDEX idx_albums_artistid ON Albums(artist_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>CREATE INDEX idx_songs_albumid ON Songs(album_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT s.song\_name, a.album\_name, ar.artist\_name, s.play\_count  
-> FROM Songs s  
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album\_id = a.album\_id  
-> JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist\_id = ar.artist\_id  
-> WHERE s.play\_count > 1000;

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	a	NULL	ALL	PRIMARY,idx_albums_artistid	NULL	NULL	NULL	200	100.00	Using where
1	SIMPLE	ar	NULL	eq_ref	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 al pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.a.artist_id	1	100.00	NULL
1	SIMPLE	s	NULL	ref	idx_songs_playcount,idx_songs_albumid	idx_songs_albumid	5	dbt25 al pes2ug22cs317 mohammedhassan.a.album_id	5	99.60	Using where

Example 2:

-- Before indexing

```
EXPLAIN SELECT u.username, COUNT(ps.song_id) as total_songs
FROM Users u
JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
WHERE u.subscription_type = 'premium'
GROUP BY u.username;
```

-- Create relevant indexes

```
CREATE INDEX idx_users_subtype ON Users(subscription_type);
CREATE INDEX idx_playlists_userid ON Playlists(user_id);
CREATE INDEX idx_playlistsongs_playlistid ON PlaylistSongs(playlist_id);
```

-- After indexing

```
EXPLAIN SELECT u.username, COUNT(ps.song_id) as total_songs
FROM Users u
JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
```



```
WHERE u.subscription_type = 'premium'
GROUP BY u.username;
```

```
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN SELECT u.username, COUNT(ps.song_id) as total_songs
-> FROM Users u
-> JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
-> JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
-> WHERE u.subscription_type = 'premium'
-> GROUP BY u.username;
```

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	u		ref	PRIMARY,username,idx_users_subtype	idx_users_subtype	2	const	5	100.00	Using index condition; Using temporary
1	SIMPLE	p		ref	PRIMARY,idx_playlists_userid	idx_playlists_userid	5	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohamedhassan.u.user_id	9	100.00	Using index
1	SIMPLE	ps		ref	PRIMARY,idx_playlistsongs_playlistid	PRIMARY	4	dbt25 a1 pes2ug22cs317 mohamedhassan.p.playlist_id	100	100.00	Using index

#### (d) Query Optimization with Varied Join Orders and Types

1 Explore various optimization strategies by altering the join order of tables in multi-table join queries at least 2 times.

2 Incorporate a variety of join types such as outer joins, subqueries, etc., to diversify optimization approaches.

3 Analyze performance differences by comparing execution plans and actual execution performance.

4 Measure query execution time before and after optimization to quantify improvements accurately.

```
-- Enable profiling to measure execution time
SET profiling = 1;
```

```
-- Original Query 1: Basic join order (Songs -> Albums -> Artists)
SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s.play_count
FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
WHERE s.play_count > 1000;
```

```
-- Optimized Query 1: Changed join order (Artists -> Albums -> Songs)
SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s.play_count
FROM Artists ar
JOIN Albums a ON ar.artist_id = a.artist_id
JOIN Songs s ON a.album_id = s.album_id
WHERE s.play_count > 1000;
```

```
-- Compare execution plans
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s.play_count
FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
WHERE s.play_count > 1000;
```



```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s.play_count
FROM Artists ar
JOIN Albums a ON ar.artist_id = a.artist_id
JOIN Songs s ON a.album_id = s.album_id
WHERE s.play_count > 1000;
```

-- Original Query 2: Simple joins

```
SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p.playlist_name, COUNT(ps.song_id) as
song_count
FROM Users u
JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
GROUP BY u.username, p.playlist_name;
```

-- Optimized Query 2: Using LEFT JOINs and subquery

```
SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p.playlist_name,
    (SELECT COUNT(*)
     FROM PlaylistSongs ps
     WHERE ps.playlist_id = p.playlist_id) as song_count
FROM Users u
LEFT JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
WHERE u.subscription_type = 'premium';
```

-- Compare execution plans

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p.playlist_name, COUNT(ps.song_id) as
song_count
FROM Users u
JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
GROUP BY u.username, p.playlist_name;
```

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p.playlist_name,
    (SELECT COUNT(*)
     FROM PlaylistSongs ps
     WHERE ps.playlist_id = p.playlist_id) as song_count
FROM Users u
LEFT JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
WHERE u.subscription_type = 'premium';
```

-- Show execution times

```
SHOW PROFILES;
```

-- Disable profiling

```
SET profiling = 0;
```

### Compare execution plans for query 1:

### Before optimization of query 1

```
PES2UG22CS317-EXPLAIN ANALYZE
-> SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s.play_count
-> FROM Songs s
-> JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
-> JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
-> WHERE s.play_count > 1000;

+-----+
| EXPLAIN
+-----+

+-----+
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=444 rows=1006) (actual time=0.0878..1.88 rows=1001 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=90.2 rows=200) (actual time=0.0599..0.339 rows=200 loops=1)
-> Filter: (a.artist_id is not null) (cost=20.2 rows=200) (actual time=0.0487..0.111 rows=200 loops=1)
-> Table scan on a (cost=20.2 rows=200) (actual time=0.048..0.0974 rows=200 loops=1)
-> Single-row index lookup on ar using PRIMARY (artist_id=a.artist_id) (cost=0.251 rows=1) (actual time=970e-6..998e-6 rows=1 loops=200)
-> Filter: (s.play_count > 1000) (cost=1.27 rows=5.03) (actual time=0.00585..0.00728 rows=5 loops=200)
-> Index lookup on s using idx_songs_albumid (album_id=a.album_id) (cost=1.27 rows=5.05) (actual time=0.00572..0.00687 rows=5.03 loops=200)
```

### After optimization of query 1

```
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN ANALYZE
-> SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s.play_count
-> FROM Artists ar
-> JOIN Albums a ON ar.artist_id = a.artist_id
-> JOIN Songs s ON a.album_id = s.album_id
-> WHERE s.play_count > 1000;

+-----+
|      |
| EXPLAIN      |
|      |
+-----+

| -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=4444 rows=1006) (actual time=0.0653..1.69 rows=1001 loops=1)
|   -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=90.2 rows=200) (actual time=0.043..0.307 rows=200 loops=1)
|     -> Filter: (a.artist_id is not null)  (cost=20.2 rows=200) (actual time=0.034..0.0877 rows=200 loops=1)
|       -> Table scan on a  (cost=20.2 rows=200) (actual time=0.0334..0.0744 rows=200 loops=1)
|         -> Single-row index lookup on ar using PRIMARY (artist_id=a.artist_id)  (cost=0.251 rows=1) (actual time=930e-6..956e-6 rows=1 loops=200)
|           -> Filter: (s.play_count > 1000)  (cost=1.27 rows=5.03) (actual time=0.00521..0.00655 rows=5 loops=200)
```

Compare execution plans for query 2:

Before optimization of query 2

```
PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN ANALYZE
-> SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p.playlist_name, COUNT(ps.song_id) as song_count
-> FROM Users u
-> JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
-> JOIN PlaylistSongs ps ON p.playlist_id = ps.playlist_id
-> GROUP BY u.username, p.playlist_name;
+-----+
| EXPLAIN
+-----+
+-----+
|-> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=8.01..8.03 rows=100 loops=1)
-> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=8.01..8.01 rows=100 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1049 rows=10000) (actual time=0.0754..2.96 rows=10000 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=19.6 rows=100) (actual time=0.0517..0.174 rows=100 loops=1)
-> Covering index scan on u using username (cost=1.35 rows=11) (actual time=0.0226..0.0272 rows=11 loops=1)
-> Index lookup on p using idx_playlists_userid (user_id=u.user_id) (cost=0.833 rows=9.09) (actual time=0.0103..0.0127 rows=9.09 loops=11)
-> Covering index lookup on ps using PRIMARY (playlist_id=p.playlist_id) (cost=0.398 rows=100) (actual time=0.0139..0.0227 rows=100 loops=100)
```

After optimization of query 2

```

PES2UG22CS317>EXPLAIN ANALYZE
-> SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p.playlist_name,
-> (SELECT COUNT(*)
-> FROM PlaylistSongs ps
-> WHERE ps.playlist_id = p.playlist_id) as song_count
-> FROM Users u
-> LEFT JOIN Playlists p ON u.user_id = p.user_id
-> WHERE u.subscription_type = 'premium';

+-----+
| EXPLAIN |
+-----+

+-----+
| Nested loop left join (cost=9.3 rows=45.5) (actual time=0.0462..0.0923 rows=48 loops=1)
|   -> Index lookup on u using idx_users_subtype (subscription_type='premium'), with index condition: (u.subscription_type = 'premium') (cost=1 rows=5) (actual time=0.026..0.0275 rows=5 loops=1)
|   -> Index lookup on p using idx_playlists_userid (user_id=u.user_id) (cost=0.932 rows=9.09) (actual time=0.00984..0.0122 rows=9.6 loops=5)
|   -> Select #2 (subquery in projection; dependent)
|     -> Aggregate: count(0) (cost=20.3 rows=1) (actual time=0.0221..0.0222 rows=1 loops=48)
|       -> Covering index lookup on ps using PRIMARY (playlist_id=p.playlist_id) (cost=10.3 rows=100) (actual time=0.0126..0.0192 rows=101 loops=48)
+-----+

```

Show profiles with execution time:

<a href="#">Properties</a> <a href="#">DATA</a> <a href="#">Log</a> <a href="#">ER</a> <a href="#">Monitor</a> <a href="#">SQL</a> <a href="#">JSON</a> <a href="#">Refresh</a>			
SHOW PROFILES			
<input type="text" value="Search Results"/> <input type="button" value="Settings"/> <input type="button" value="Filter"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Remove"/> <input type="button" value="Refresh"/> <input type="button" value="Export"/> <span>Cost: 2ms &lt; 1 &gt; Total 15</span>			
Query_ID	Duration	Query	
int	double	varchar	
> 2	0.00010375	-- Original Query 1: Basic join order (Songs -> Albums -> Artists)	
> 3	0.00083325	SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s,	
> 4	0.00203200	SELECT count(*) count0 FROM (SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a	
> 5	0.00011250	-- Optimized Query 1: Changed join order (Artists -> Albums -> Songs)	
> 6	0.00061550	SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s,	
> 7	0.00184250	SELECT count(*) count0 FROM (SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a	
> 8	0.00061950	SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name, s,	
> 9	0.00209600	SELECT count(*) count0 FROM (SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a	
> 10	0.00392275	EXPLAIN ANALYZE ↗SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_nar	
> 11	0.00333500	EXPLAIN ANALYZE ↗SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE s.song_name, a.album_nar	
> 12	0.01288400	SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p.playlist_name, COUNT(ps.song_i	
> 13	0.01317000	SELECT count(*) count0 FROM (SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p,	
> 14	0.00168000	SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p.playlist_name, ↗ (SELECT COU	
> 15	0.00930175	EXPLAIN ANALYZE ↗SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p.playlist_nar	
> 16	0.00252425	EXPLAIN ANALYZE ↗SELECT SQL_NO_CACHE u.username, p.playlist_nar	

(e) Query Analysis and Optimization:

Analyze and optimize a complex query within the mini-world database created in part (a).

Part 1: Query Analysis

1 Write a parse tree for a complex query, such as a 3-table join, by hand.

2 Formulate a relational algebra expression for the same query.

3 Create an initial query tree based on the relational algebra expression.

## Part 2: Query Optimization

1 Optimize the initial query tree to enhance query performance.

2 Document the optimization steps taken to refine the query tree.

## Complex Query Analysis and Optimization

### Selected Query

```
SELECT s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name
FROM Songs s
JOIN Albums a ON s.album_id = a.album_id
JOIN Artists ar ON a.artist_id = ar.artist_id
WHERE s.play_count > 1000 AND ar.verified = TRUE;
```

### Part 1: Query Analysis

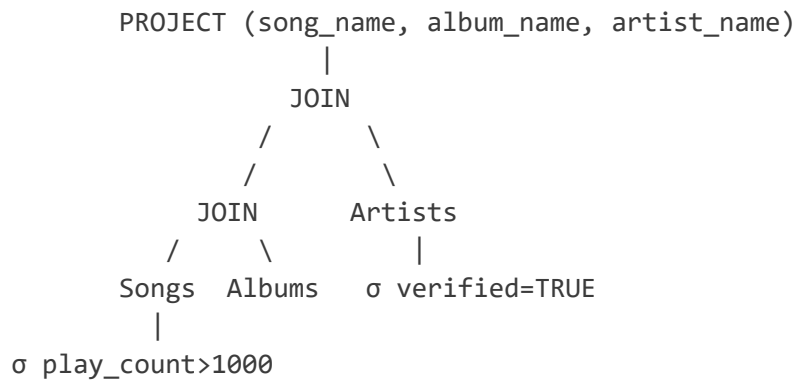
#### Parse Tree

```
SELECT
├── PROJECTION (song_name, album_name, artist_name)
├── JOIN
│   ├── JOIN
│   │   ├── Songs (s)
│   │   ├── ON (s.album_id = a.album_id)
│   │   └── Albums (a)
│   ├── ON (a.artist_id = ar.artist_id)
│   └── Artists (ar)
└── WHERE
    ├── AND
    │   ├── s.play_count > 1000
    │   └── ar.verified = TRUE
```

### Relational Algebra Expression

```
 $\pi$  song_name, album_name, artist_name (
     $\sigma$  play_count > 1000  $\wedge$  verified = TRUE (
        Songs  $\bowtie$  album_id Albums  $\bowtie$  artist_id Artists
    )
)
```

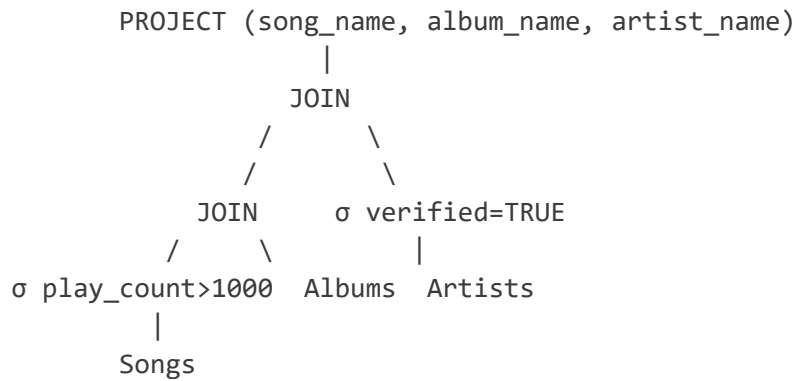
### Initial Query Tree



## Part 2: Query Optimization

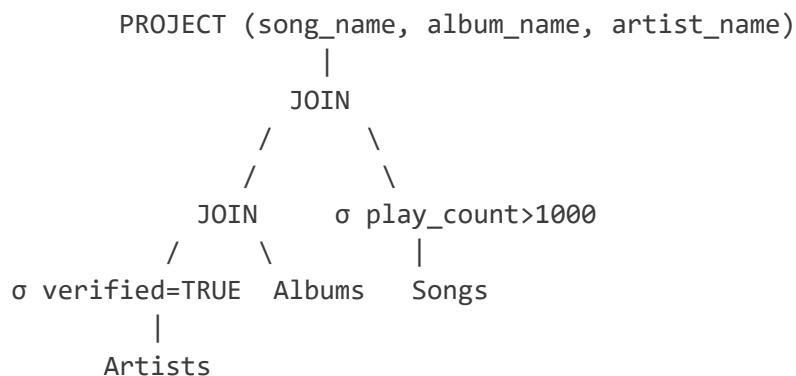
### Optimization Steps

#### 1. Push Selection Operations Down



#### 2. Reorder Joins Based on Table Sizes

- Artists (smallest) → Albums → Songs (largest)



#### 3. Add Index Support

- Create index on Songs(play\_count)
- Use existing indexes on album\_id and artist\_id

```
CREATE INDEX idx_songs_playcount ON Songs(play_count);
```

### Final Optimized Query

```
SELECT s.song_name, a.album_name, ar.artist_name
FROM Artists ar
JOIN Albums a ON ar.artist_id = a.artist_id
JOIN Songs s ON a.album_id = s.album_id
WHERE ar.verified = TRUE
AND s.play_count > 1000;
```

### Performance Impact

#### 1. Selection Push-Down

- Reduces intermediate result sizes
- Filters data earlier in execution

#### 2. Join Reordering

- Starts with smallest table (Artists)
- Minimizes intermediate result sizes
- Reduces memory usage

#### 3. Index Usage

- Enables index scan instead of table scan
- Improves join performance
- Speeds up WHERE clause evaluation

### Execution Plan Comparison

#### Before Optimization

- > Nested loop join
  - > Table scan on Songs
  - > Index lookup on Albums
  - > Index lookup on Artists

#### After Optimization

- > Nested loop join
  - > Index scan on Artists (verified=TRUE)
  - > Index lookup on Albums using artist\_id
  - > Index lookup on Songs using album\_id and play\_count