DDL Implementation and Index Analyzation

We were able to establish the MySQL database through the Google Cloud Platform cloud shell. While we created the tables using the DDL implementation via the shell, we were able to make minor edits and import data by using cloud-sql-proxy in combination with dbeaver. We were able to import datasets with over 1000 rows for both CPU and GPU, and we were able to fill the Users relation with generated data. The Carts relation and the Permissions relation were manually filled with test data in order to verify the functionality of the relations. From there, we were able to test our queries and analyze the run cost using the cloud shell.

```
jetgeronimo@cloudshell:~ <mark>(cs411-db-429518)$</mark> gcloud sql connect pt1 --user=root --quiet
       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 45859
      Server version: 8.0.31-google (Google)
       Copyright (c) 2000, 2024, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
      Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
      affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
      owners.
       Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
       mysq1>
                                                                                                            94 RTX A2000 Embedde 344.99 PNVIDIA
                                96 RTX A3000 Mobile 1,290.99 NVIDIA
                                97 RTX A3000 Mobile 12 1,639.99 NVIDIA
                                98 RTX A4 Mobile
                                100 RTX A4000 Mobile 897.99 2 NVIDIA
                                101 RTX A4500
                                102 RTX A4500 Embeddei 1,387.99 @ NVIDIA

      103
      RTX A4500 Mobile
      1,205.99 ♂ NVIDIA

      104
      RTX A500 Embedded
      1,117.99 ♂ NVIDIA

                                105 RTX A5000
                                                1,508.99 MVIDIA
                                108 RTX A5500 Mobile
                               109 RTX A6000
                     mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Person;
                                                                 mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM CPU;
                      COUNT(*)
                                                                   COUNT(*) |
                                                                        1026 I
                      row in set (0.00 sec)
                                                                 1 row in set (0.00 sec)
                                        mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Permission;
                                                                                    mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Manufacturer;
vsal> SELECT
                                        | COUNT(*) |
                                                                                      COUNT(*) |
 COUNT(*)
                                                3 |
                                                                                             8 |
     2585
                                       1 row in set (0.04 sec)
                                                                                    1 row in set (0.00 sec)
row in set (0.01 sec)
```

DDL

```
CREATE TABLE Person (
      Username VARCHAR(64),
      Budget DECIMAL(19,4),
      DateRegistered DATE,
      BirthDate DATE,
      PRIMARY KEY (Username)
);
CREATE TABLE Manufacturer (
      BrandName VARCHAR(64),
      CountryCode CHAR(2),
      YearEstablished YEAR,
      PRIMARY KEY (BrandName)
);
CREATE TABLE GPU (
      ProductName VARCHAR(64),
      Cost DECIMAL(19, 4),
      Brand VARCHAR(64),
      ReleaseYear YEAR,
      BaseFreq_MHz INT,
      MemorySize_GB DECIMAL(14, 6),
      MemClock_MHz INT,
      PRIMARY KEY (ProductName, Brand),
      FOREIGN KEY (Brand) REFERENCES Manufacturer(BrandName)
);
CREATE TABLE CPU (
      ProductName VARCHAR(64),
      Cost DECIMAL(19, 4),
      Brand VARCHAR(64),
      ReleaseYear YEAR,
      BaseFreq_GHz DECIMAL(2, 1),
      TurboFreq_GHz DECIMAL(2, 1),
      Cores INT,
      Threads INT,
      Cache MB INT,
      TDP_W INT,
      PRIMARY KEY (ProductName, Brand),
      FOREIGN KEY (Brand) REFERENCES Manufacturer(BrandName)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Cart (
      CartId INT,
      GPUName VARCHAR(64),
      CPUName VARCHAR(64),
      Creator VARCHAR(64),
      CreationDate DATE,
      LastModified DATETIME,
      PRIMARY KEY (CartId),
      FOREIGN KEY (GPUName) REFERENCES GPU(ProductName),
      FOREIGN KEY(CPUName) REFERENCES CPU(ProductName)
);
CREATE TABLE Permission (
      CartId INT,
      Username VARCHAR(64),
      Permission ENUM('read', 'write', 'manage'),
      TimeAdded DATETIME,
      PRIMARY KEY (CartId, Username),
      FOREIGN KEY (CartId) REFERENCES Cart(CartId),
      FOREIGN KEY (Username) REFERENCES Person(Username)
);
```

Query 1:

Retrieve Top 15 Most Expensive Products from CPU and GPU Tables That Released After 2023

LIMIT 10,			
+	+	++	++
ProductName	Brand	Cost	ReleaseYear
÷	+	+	·
GeForce RTX 4050	NVIDIA	1373.9900	2023
Core i9-13900F	Intel	996.9900 i	2023
Core 15-13500HX	Intel	990.9900 i	2023
Core i7-1370PRE	Intel	978.9900 i	2023
Core 15-14600T	Intel	976.9900 i	2024
Core 15-13450HX	Intel	973.9900 i	2023
Core 19-14900KS	Intel	962.9900 i	2024
Core 17-13700TE	Intel	955.9900 i	2023
Core 15-14600KF	Intel	954.9900 i	2023
Core 19-13900E	Intel	954.9900 i	2023
Core i9-14900KF	Intel	953.9900 i	2023
Core i9-14900T	Intel	922.9900 i	2024
Core 15-13500T	Intel	918.9900 i	2023
Core i3-14100	Intel	908.9900	2024
Core i9-14900	Intel	906.9900	2024
+	+	++	
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)			

Non-indexed Cost

```
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=633.96.633.96 rows=15) (actual time=3.178..3.181 rows=15 loops=1)
    -> Sort: p.Cost DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (cost=633.96..633.96 rows=15) (actual time=3.177..3.179 rows=15 loops=1)
    -> Table scan on p (cost=490.22..507.74 rows=1204) (actual time=3.084..3.110 rows=116 loops=1)
    -> Union materialize with deduplication (cost=490.20..490.20 rows=1204) (actual time=3.081..3.081 rows=116 loops=1)
    -> Filter: (CPU'.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=104.60 rows=342) (actual time=0.195..0.902 rows=115 loops=1)
    -> Table scan on CPU (cost=104.60 rows=1026) (actual time=0.093..0.805 rows=1026 loops=1)
    -> Filter: (GPU.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=265.25 rows=862) (actual time=0.733..2.050 rows=1 loops=1)
    -> Table scan on GPU (cost=265.25 rows=2585) (actual time=0.082..1.824 rows=2585 loops=1)
```

Cost: 633.96

INDEX ON GPU.Cost

```
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=633.96..633.96 rows=15) (actual time=1.794..1.796 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Sort: p.Cost DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (cost=633.96..633.96 rows=15) (actual time=1.794..1.795 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Table scan on p (cost=490.22..507.74 rows=1204) (actual time=1.733..1.750 rows=116 loops=1)
-> Union materialize with deduplication (cost=490.20..490.20 rows=1204) (actual time=1.731..1.731 rows=116 loops=1)
-> Filter: (CPU'.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=104.60 rows=342) (actual time=0.126..0.521 rows=115 loops=1)
-> Filter: (GPU.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=265.25 rows=862) (actual time=0.380..1.134 rows=1 loops=1)
-> Table scan on GPU (cost=265.25 rows=2585) (actual time=0.053..0.973 rows=2585 loops=1)
```

Cost: 633.96

INDEX ON CPU.Cost

```
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=633.96..633.96 rows=15) (actual time=1.841..1.843 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Sort: p.Cost DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (cost=633.96..633.96 rows=15) (actual time=1.840..1.842 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Table scan on p (cost=490.22..597.74 rows=1204) (actual time=1.774..1.791 rows=116 loops=1)
-> Union materialize with deduplication (cost=490.20..490.20 rows=1204) (actual time=1.772..1.772 rows=116 loops=1)
-> Filter: (CPU.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=104.60 rows=342) (actual time=0.077..0.584 rows=115 loops=1)
-> Filter: (GPU.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=265.25 rows=862) (actual time=0.402..1.104 rows=1 loops=1)
-> Table scan on GPU (cost=265.25 rows=2585) (actual time=0.072..0.950 rows=2585 loops=1)
```

Cost: 633.96

INDEX ON CPU.Cost AND GPU.Cost

```
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=633.96..633.96 rows=15) (actual time=2.196..2.198 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Sort: p.Cost DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (cost=633.96..633.96 rows=15) (actual time=2.196..2.197 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Table scan on p (cost=490.22..507.74 rows=1204) (actual time=2.133..2.150 rows=116 loops=1)
-> Union materialize with deduplication (cost=490.20..490.20 rows=1204) (actual time=2.129..2.129 rows=116 loops=1)
-> Filter: (CPU'.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=104.60 rows=342) (actual time=0.077..0.459 rows=115 loops=1)
-> Filter: (GPU.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=265.25 rows=862) (actual time=0.522..1.570 rows=1 loops=1)
-> Table scan on GPU (cost=265.25 rows=2585) (actual time=0.049..1.384 rows=2585 loops=1)
```

Cost: 633.96

INDEX ON CPU.Cost AND GPU.Cost AND CPU.ReleaseYear AND GPU.ReleaseYear

```
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=85.73..85.73 rows=15) (actual time=0.619.0.601 rows=15 loops=1)

-> Sort: p.Cost DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (cost=85.73..85.73 rows=15) (actual time=0.618..0.619 rows=15 loops=1)

-> Table scan on p (cost=40.35..86.27 rows=116) (actual time=0.6252..3.690 rows=160 loops=1)

-> Unision materialize with deduplication (cost=60.32..063.22 rows=116) (actual time=0.618..0.619 rows=116 loops=1)

-> Index range scan on CPU using idx_releaseyear_put over (2023 < ReleaseYear), with index condition: (CPU.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=52.01 rows=115) (actual time=0.047..0.348 rows=115 loops=1)

-> Index range scan on CPU using idx_releaseyear_put over (2023 < ReleaseYear), with index condition: (CPU.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=0.71 rows=1) (actual time=0.047..0.348 rows=115 loops=1)

-> Index range scan on CPU using idx_releaseyear_put over (2023 <= ReleaseYear), with index condition: (CPU.ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=0.71 rows=1) (actual time=0.015..0.016 rows=1 loops=1)
```

Cost: 85.73

INDEX ON CPU.ReleaseYear AND GPU.ReleaseYear

```
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=85.73..85.73 rows=15) (actual time=0.459.0.462 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Sort: p.Cost DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (cost=85.73..85.73 rows=15) (actual time=0.459..04.60 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Table scan on p (cost=64.35.08.27 rows=15) (actual time=0.459..04.10 rows=16 loops=1)
-> Union materialize with deduplication (cost=64.32..64.32 rows=165) (actual time=0.404.0.404 rows=116 loops=1)
-> Index range scan on CPU using idx_cpu_releaseyer over (2023 <= ReleaseYear), with index condition: (CPU. ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=52.01 rows=115) (actual time=0.028..0.316 rows=115 loops=1)
-> Index range scan on CPU using idx_cpu_releaseyer over (2023 <= ReleaseYear), with index condition: (CPU. ReleaseYear >= 2023) (cost=52.01 rows=115) (actual time=0.028..0.316 rows=115 loops=1)
```

Cost: 85.73

Justification:

The indexing would ideally create a copy of the column associated with cost for GPU and CPU and keep it in a sorted order. This should allow for faster access to the ordered data, and that's what happens here. By having a copied ordering of the year column we were able to reduce our cost from 634 to 86. Indexing by ReleaseYear cuts the cost of the query substantially since the query can isolate the condition (ReleaseYear >= 2023) on which it searches for entries. Our indexing reduced our cost by over 7 times, we initially used cost but because we don't filter or aggregate by the CPU or GPU cost this had no effect.

Query 2:

Find users with the most expensive carts

```
SELECT
c.Creator,
SUM(g.Cost + cp.Cost) AS TotalCartCost
FROM
Cart AS c
INNER JOIN
GPU g ON c.GPUName = g.ProductName
INNER JOIN
CPU cp ON c.CPUName = cp.ProductName
GROUP BY
c.Creator
ORDER BY
TotalCartCost DESC
LIMIT 15:
```

Non-indexed

```
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (actual time=0.181..0.182 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Sort: TotalCartCost DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (actual time=0.181..0.181 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Table scan on x temporary (actual time=0.168..0.169 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=0.168..0.168 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.85 rows=2) (actual time=0.109..0.145 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.15 rows=2) (actual time=0.095..0.114 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Filter: ((c.CPUName is not null) and (c.GPUName is not null)) (cost=0.45 rows=2) (actual time=0.063..0.066 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Table scan on c (cost=0.45 rows=2) (actual time=0.062..0.064 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Index lookup on cp using PRIMARY (ProductName=c.CPUName) (cost=0.30 rows=1) (actual time=0.014..0.015 rows=1 loops=3)
    -> Index lookup on g using PRIMARY (ProductName=c.GPUName) (cost=0.30 rows=1) (actual time=0.008..0.010 rows=1 loops=3)
```

Cost: 1.85

After INDEX ON CPU.Cart AND GPU.Cart

```
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (actual time=0.157..0.158 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Sort: TotalCartCost DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (actual time=0.157..0.157 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=0.144..0.144 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=0.143..0.143 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.85 rows=2) (actual time=0.081..0.119 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.15 rows=2) (actual time=0.057..0.078 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Filter: ((c.CFUName is not null) and (c.GFUName is not null)) (cost=0.45 rows=2) (actual time=0.026..0.029 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Table scan on c (cost=0.45 rows=2) (actual time=0.026..0.029 rows=3 loops=1)
    -> Index lookup on cp using PRIMARY (ProductName=c.CFUName) (cost=0.30 rows=1) (actual time=0.014..0.015 rows=1 loops=3)
    -> Index lookup on g using PRIMARY (ProductName=c.GFUName) (cost=0.30 rows=1) (actual time=0.011..0.013 rows=1 loops=3)
```

Cost: 1.85

After INDEX ON Cart.CPUName AND Cart.GPUName AND Cart.Creator

```
| -> List: 15 Fow(s) (actual timese).184. 9.184 Fows:3 loops:1)
-> Sort: TotalCartCost DEGC, limit input to 15 Tow(s) per chunk (actual time=0.183..0.184 Fows:3 loops:1)
-> TotalcartCost DEGC, limit input to 15 Tow(s) per chunk (actual time=0.812..0.172 Fows:3 loops:1)
-> TotalcartCost Degregate using temporary table (actual time=0.806..0.187 Fows:3 loops:1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.85 Fows=2) (actual time=0.806..0.148 Fows=3 loops:1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.85 Fows=2) (actual time=0.806..0.185 Fows=3 loops:1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.85 Fows=2) (actual time=0.806..0.185 Fows=3 loops:1)
-> Filter: ((c.CPUName is not null) and (c.6PUName is not null)) (cost=0.45 Fows=2) (actual time=0.805..0.8029 Fows=3 loops=1)
-> Totalca Ecano not (cost=0.46 Fows=2) (actual time=0.805..0.8029 Fows=3 loops=1)
-> Index lookup on cp using PRIMARY (ProductName=c.CPUName) (cost=0.30 Fows=1) (actual time=0.805..0.801 Fows=1 loops=3)
-> Index lookup on g using PRIMARY (ProductName=c.CPUName) (cost=0.30 Fows=1) (actual time=0.809..0.611 Fows=1 loops=3)
```

Cost: 1.85

After INDEX ON Cart.Creator

```
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (actual time=0.188.0.189 rows=3 loops=1)
-> Sort: IodalcartCost 0556, limit input to 15 row(s) per Chunk (actual time=0.188.0.188 rows=3 loops=1)
-> Fall control of 15 rows=2 (actual time=0.178.0.138 rows=3 loops=1)
-> Mested loop inner join (cost=1.85 rows=2) (actual time=0.690.0.146 rows=3 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.85 rows=2) (actual time=0.690.0.146 rows=3 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.75 rows=2) (actual time=0.680.0.097 rows=3 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.75 rows=2) (actual time=0.680.0.097 rows=3 loops=1)
-> Filter: ((c.CPUMame 1s not null) and (c.6PUMame 1s not null)) (cost=0.45 rows=2) (actual time=0.031.0.035 rows=3 loops=1)
-> Table Score produce prod
```

Cost: 1.85

Justification

We chose to create indices on GPUName, CPUName, and Creator since the names are being used for the inner joins and the cart creators are being used to aggregate the carts. However, using indices on these attributes did not appear to cut down our costs, likely due to a lack of entries in the Cart relation. Since the Cart relation contains only three columns, the query does not appear to be processing enough information to derive any benefit from the added indices. Testing the combination of product names and cart creators made no difference. If we are able to add significantly more entries to Carts, we will likely be able to gain a better perspective on the performance benefits that could be derived from indexing product names and cart creators.

Query 3:

Find the Brands with Products Above Average Cost For Either Type

```
SELECT
      Manufacturer.BrandName
FROM
      Manufacturer
INNER JOIN
      CPU
      ON Manufacturer.BrandName = CPU.Brand
INNER JOIN
      GPU
      ON Manufacturer.BrandName = GPU.Brand
WHERE
      CPU.Cost > (
      SELECT
      AVG(c.Cost)
      FROM
      CPU AS c
      )
      OR GPU.Cost > (
      SELECT
      AVG(g.Cost)
      FROM
      GPU AS g
      )
GROUP BY
      Manufacturer.BrandName
ORDER BY
      Manufacturer. Year Established DESC
LIMIT 15;
```

RESULT

```
+----+
| BrandName |
+-----+
| Intel |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.35 sec)
```

No Indexina

```
-> Limit: 15 row(s) (actual time=302.532..302.533 rows=1 loops=1)
-> Sort: Manufacturer.YearEstablished DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (actual time=302.532..302.532 rows=1 loops=1)
-> Table scan on <temporary> (cost=87545.46..91692.02 rows=331526) (actual time=302.516..302.516 rows=1 loops=1)
-> Temporary table with deduplication (cost=87545.45..87545.45 rows=331526) (actual time=302.514..302.514 rows=1 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=54392.82 rows=331526) (actual time=0.807..271.455 rows=98499 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=54392.82 rows=331526) (actual time=0.807..271.455 rows=98499 loops=1)
-> Table scan on CPU (cost=104.60 rows=1026) (actual time=0.058..0.621 rows=1026 loops=1)
-> Single-row index lookup on Manufacturer using PRIMARY (BrandName='CPU'.Brand) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.000..0.000 rows=1 loops=1026)
-> Filter: (('CPU'.Cost > (select #2)) or (GPU.Cost > (select #3))) (cost=20.28 rows=323) (actual time=0.173..0.256 rows=96 loops=1026)
-> Index lookup on GPU using Brand (Brand='CPU'.Brand) (cost=20.28 rows=323) (actual time=0.171..0.226 rows=122 loops=1026)
-> Select #2 (subquery in condition; run only once)
-> Aggregate: avg(c.Cost) (cost=207.20 rows=1) (actual time=0.434..0.434 rows=1 loops=1)
-> Select #3 (subquery in condition; run only once)
-> Table scan on c (cost=104.60 rows=1026) (actual time=0.032..0.317 rows=1026 loops=1)
-> Select #3 (subquery in condition; run only once)
                                                                                                                                            -> Select $3 (subquery in condition; run only once)
-> Aggregate: avg(g.Cost) (cost=523.75 rows=1) (actual time=0.958..0.958 rows=1 loops=1)
-> Table scan on g (cost=265.25 rows=2585) (actual time=0.031..0.661 rows=2585 loops=1)
```

COST = 87545.46

Index: CPU.Cost, GPU.Cost

```
imit: 15 row(s) (actual time=322.262.322.262 rows=1 loops=1)
- Sort: Manufacturer.YearEstablished DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (actual time=322.261.322.261 rows=1 loops=1)
- > Table scan on temporary table with deduplication (cost=97845.46..91692.02 rows=331526) (actual time=322.240..322.240 rows=1 loops=1)
- > Temporary table with deduplication (cost=54392.82 rows=331526) (actual time=022.240..322.240 rows=91 loops=1)
- > Nested loop inmer join (cost=64392.82 rows=331526) (actual time=0.899..2893.240 rows=98499 loops=1)
- > Nested loop inmer join (cost=64392.82 rows=331526) (actual time=0.899..2893.240 rows=98499 loops=1)
- > Covering index scan on CPU using CPUCostIndex (cost=104.60 rows=1026) (actual time=0.042..0.625 rows=1026 loops=1)
- > Single-row index lookup on Manufacturer using PRIMBRY (BrandBrandFYD* Brand) (cost=0.25 rows=10.042..0.625 rows=10.042..0.027 rows=10.042.0.042 rows=10.042..0.042 rows=10.042..0.042 rows=10.042..0.042 rows=10.042..0.042 rows=10.042..0.042 rows=10.042.0.042 rows=10.042..0.042 rows=10.042.0.042 rows=10.0
```

COST = 87545.46

Index: CPU.Cost, GPU.Cost, Manufacturer.BrandName

```
ws=1 loops=1026)
```

COST = 87545.46

Index: Manufacturer.BrandName

COST = 87545.56

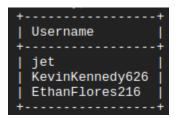
When indexing on Manufacturer.BrandName, the performance boost is limited in reach. In the inner join clauses, Manufacturer.BrandName is joined onto CPU.BrandName and GPU.BrandName, but only the former is indexed, whereas the latter pair is not. Thus the time complexity and computational cost remain almost the same despite the index. In applying the indices on GPU.Cost and CPU.Cost, the performance is held back by the inner joins described previously, which are now at their worst performance because there is no index on Manufacturer.BrandName. Finally, when both groups of indices (the indices on Cost and the index on BrandName) are applied, the performance still suffers for the same reason described for the index on BrandName alone.

Query 4:

Select all users which own a cart with at least one US-based processor

```
(SELECT
      Person. Username
FROM
      Person
INNER JOIN
      Permission
      ON Person. Username = Permission. Username
INNER JOIN
      Cart
      ON Permission.CartId = Cart.CartId
INNER JOIN
      CPU
      ON Cart.CPUName = CPU.ProductName
INNER JOIN
      Manufacturer
      ON CPU.Brand = Manufacturer.BrandName
WHERE
      Manufacturer.CountryCode = 'US'
      AND Permission.Scope = 'manage'
LIMIT 15
) UNION (
```

```
SELECT
      Person.Username
FROM
      Person
INNER JOIN
      Permission
      ON Person. Username = Permission. Username
INNER JOIN
      Cart
      ON Permission.CartId = Cart.CartId
INNER JOIN
      GPU
      ON Cart.GPUName = GPU.ProductName
INNER JOIN
      Manufacturer
      ON GPU.Brand = Manufacturer.BrandName
WHERE
      Manufacturer.CountryCode = 'US'
      AND Permission.Scope = 'manage'
LIMIT 15
);
```



Non-indexed Cost

Cost: 5.81

INDEX ON Manufacturer.CountryCode

```
ON Manufacturer.CountryCode

n on <union temporary> (cost=6.16..6.16 rows=1) (actual time=0.176..0.176 rows=3 loops=1)
aterialize with deduplication (cost=3.65..3.65 rows=1) (actual time=0.175..0.175 rows=3 loops=1)
it: 15 row(s) (cost=1.78 rows=1) (actual time=0.666..0.108 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=1.60 rows=1) (actual time=0.605..0.106 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=1.60 rows=1) (actual time=0.605..0.805 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=1.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.604..0.805 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=0.90 rows=1) (actual time=0.629..0.807 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=0.90 rows=1) (actual time=0.629..0.807 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=0.55 rows=3) (actual time=0.609..0.807 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=0.55 rows=3) (actual time=0.609..0.91.0.91 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=0.55 rows=3) (actual time=0.609..0.905 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=0.55 rows=3) (actual time=0.609..0.905 rows=1) (actual time=0.604..0.605 rows=1) (actual time=0.604..0.607 rows=1 loops=3)

Single-row index lookup on PDI using PRIMARY (ProductName=Cart.CPUName) (cost=0.35 rows=1) (actual time=0.603..0.603 rows=1 loops=3)

Single-row covering index lookup on PROMARY (Username=Permission).csername) (cost=0.45 rows=1) (actual time=0.603..0.603 rows=1 loops=3)

Nested loop inner join (cost=1.78 rows=1) (actual time=0.608.0.607 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=1.60 rows=1) (actual time=0.603..0.607 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=1.60 rows=1) (actual time=0.603..0.607 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=0.59 rows=1) (actual time=0.603..0.608 rows=3 loops=1)

Nested loop inner join (cost=0.59 rows=1) (actual time=0.603..0.609 rows=1) (actual time=0.603..0.609 rows=1)

Nested loop inner join (c
```

Cost: 6.16

INDEX ON Permission.Scope

```
cole scan on <union temporary> (cost=7.82..7.82 rows=0.5) (actual time=0.279..0.280 rows=3 loops=1)

Indion materialize with deduplication (cost=5.32..5.32 rows=0.5) (actual time=0.278..0.278 rows=3 loops=1)

-> limit: 15 row(s) (cost=2.64 rows=0.2) (actual time=0.673..0.162 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=2.55 rows=0.2) (actual time=0.672..0.134 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=2.55 rows=0.2) (actual time=0.695..0.102 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.55 rows=2) (actual time=0.672..0.134 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.55 rows=2) (actual time=0.672..0.134 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.55 rows=2) (actual time=0.672..0.189 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=1.55 rows=2) (actual time=0.614..0.181 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Covering index scan on Cart using CPUName (cost=0.45 rows=2) (actual time=0.614..0.181 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Filter: (Cart.CPUName is not null) (cost=0.45 rows=2) (actual time=0.607..0.608 rows=1) (actual time=0.695..0.606 rows=1)

-> Filter: (Permission.Scope = 'manage') (cost=0.30 rows=1) (actual time=0.607..0.608 rows=1) (actual time=0.695..0.606 rows=1)

-> Filter: (Manufacturer.CountryCode = 'US') (cost=0.26 rows=1) (actual time=0.607..0.608 rows=1) (actual time=0.613..0.614 rows=1 loops=3)

-> Single-row order index lookup on Person using PRIMARY (ProductName-Cart.CPUName) (cost=0.36 rows=1) (actual time=0.603..0.603 rows=1 loops=3)

-> Single-row ordering index lookup on Person using PRIMARY (Username-Permission.Username) (cost=0.65 rows=1) (actual time=0.603..0.603 rows=1 loops=3)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=2.64 rows=0.2) (actual time=0.65..0.608 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=2.65 rows=0.2) (actual time=0.608..0.608 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=2.65 rows=0.2) (actual time=0.698..0.608 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=2.65 rows=0.2) (actual time=0.698..0.608 rows=3 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=2.65 rows=0.2) (actual time=
```

Cost: 7.82

INDEX ON Manufacturer.CountryCode AND Permission.Scope

```
| Section | Continue | Cost |
```

Cost: 7.26

Justification

Since the query appeared to run the fastest when no indices were provided, we decided to forgo using indices for the fourth query. It is entirely possible that adding indices slowed down the data retrieval because the relations are small compared to the larger relations. Because Permission has so few rows, reducing the number of reads would have virtually no effect while also resulting in unnecessary overhead from having the indices. Manufacturer has only eight rows since there can only be so many manufacturers, and Permission has only three rows since adding a significant number of rows may be time-consuming. We may look into automating the process of auto-generating cart configurations, so that the cost of having indices on the relations can be cheaper than the cost of retrieving non-indexed data.