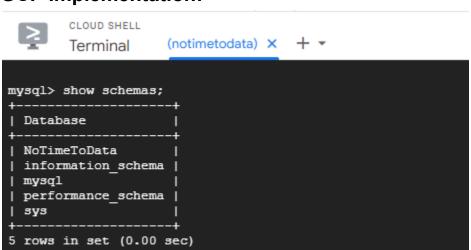
GCP Implementation:

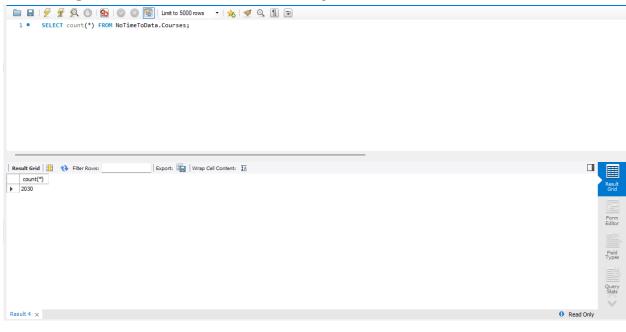
mysql>

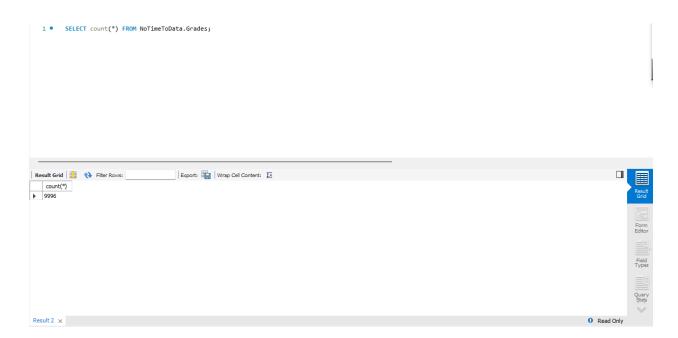


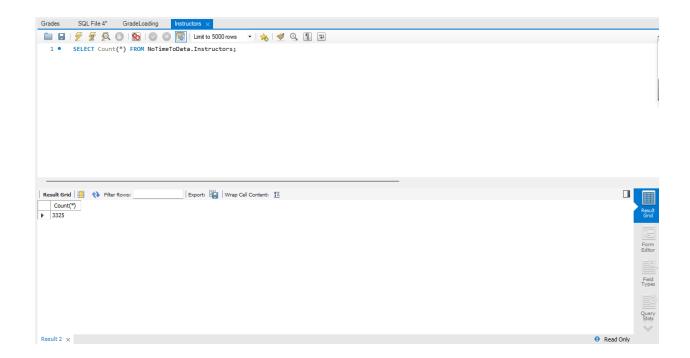
DDL Commands:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Instructors, Courses, Grades, Comments, Users;
 3 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE Instructors(
            firstName VARCHAR(50),
lastName VARCHAR(50),
           primary key(firstName, lastName)
9 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE Courses(
             term
                           VARCHAR(10),
11
12
            yearTerm
                          VARCHAR(10),
             subject
                           VARCHAR(10),
14
            cNumber
                          INT.
             acp
16
                           VARCHAR(10),
17
                          VARCHAR(10),
             hum
18
                          VARCHAR(10),
                         VARCHAR(10),
VARCHAR(10),
19
21
            primary key(yearTerm, subject, cNumber)
22
        );
24 • ⊝ CREATE TABLE Grades(
25
            yearTerm VARCHAR(10) references Courses(yearTerm),
             subject
                           VARCHAR(10) references Courses(subject),
27
             cNumber
                           INT references Courses(cNumber),
             courseName
29
             schedType VARCHAR(10),
            insLastName VARCHAR(50) references Instructors(lastName),
             insFirstName VARCHAR(50) references Instructors(firstName),
32
             aPlus
                           INT,
34
             aMinus
                           INT,
35
             bPlus
                           INT,
37
             bMinus
                           INT,
             cPlus
                           INT,
39
40
                           INT.
             cMinus
             dPlus
42
                           INT.
43
             dMinus
                           INT,
45
                           INT.
            primary key(yearTerm, subject, cNumber, courseName, schedType, insLastName, insFirstName)
47
            commentID VARCHAR(20) Primary key,
50
                         VARCHAR(255) references Users(email),
VARCHAR(10) references Courses(yearTerm),
52
             email
            yearTerm
                        VARCHAR(10) references Courses(subject),
INT references Courses(cNumber)
54
             subject
55
           cNumber
58 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE Users(
           email VARCHAR(255) primary key,
password VARCHAR(18)
59
60
62
        - yearTerm VARCHAR(10) references Courses(yearTerm),
subject WARCHAR(10) references Courses(subject),
- clumber INT references Courses(clumber),
- netid VARCHAR(20) references Instructors(netId),
        -- primary key(yearTerm, subject, cNumber)
-- );
```

Inserting 1000+ rows: Count Query:







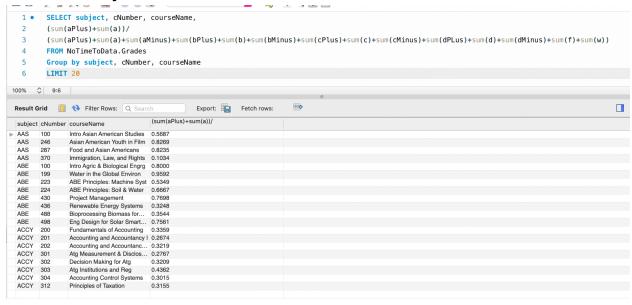
Advanced Query:

Advanced Query 1:

```
1  -- ACP Count
2   SELECT yearTerm, Count(*) as ACPCount
3   FROM Courses c NATURAL JOIN Grades g
4   WHERE acp != ''
5   GROUP BY yearTerm;
```



Advanced Query 2:



Indexing:

Advanced Query 1:

```
1  -- ACP Count
2    SELECT yearTerm, Count(*) as ACPCount
3    FROM Courses c NATURAL JOIN Grades g
4    WHERE acp != ''
5    GROUP BY yearTerm;
```



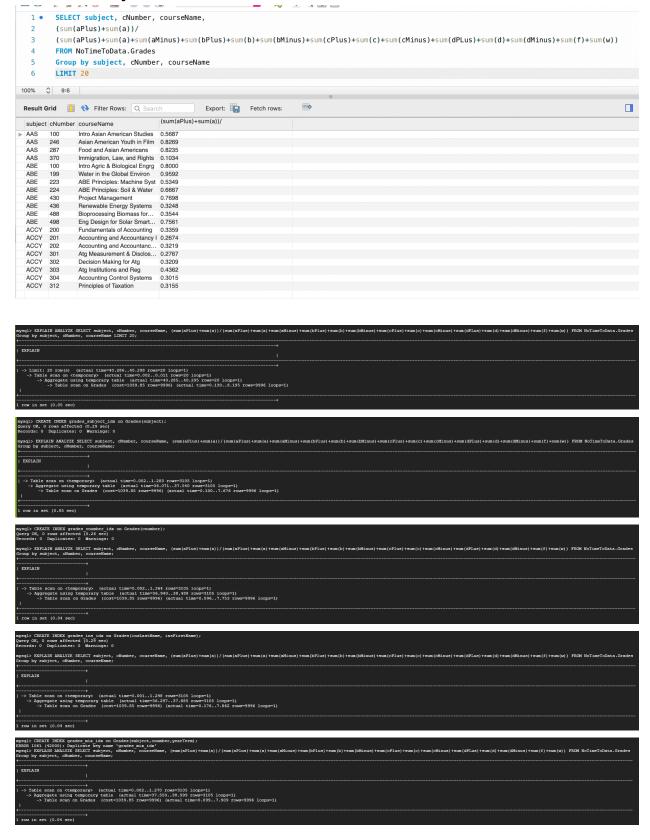
Advanced Query 1: Before Indexing:

Advanced Query 1: After indexing

```
### 10 AME (1.00 AME) (1.00 AME)
```

We chose subject, cNumber, and acp as our 3 different indexing strategies. Since we would like to see how the data are distributed across subjects and course numbers. The performance shows that the database can search more efficiently based on cNumber itself. Since the given query is built based on ACP, the acp index outperforms the subject index and cNumber index.

Advanced Query 2:



For the second query, we wanted to see how the grades are distributed. Therefore, we created two indexes based on subject, cNumber. However, these two indexes both did not perform well. Then, we created another two indexes on multi columns. We created a combination of subject and cNumber, and another index with instructor first name and last name. The result turns out the index that uses instructor names has the best performance.