Project 1 Reflection

Team 2

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Task 1:

Define an **IndexedDB** object store named "TodoList" and populate it with 100,000 randomly generated objects, each containing 'task', 'status', and 'dueDate' properties and display it on the console or the browser.

We learned to populate large amounts of data (100k random objects) into IndexedDB with efficient use of transactions. Start from building DB, limit data format, data generated functions, to add objects into IndexedDB. We need to deal with how to prevent duplicated generating the same data when the page refreshes.

Task 1:

Set 1000 objects to status "completed" and the remaining ones to status "progress"

We learned updating statuses for 1000 tasks to "completed" and the rest to "pending" was successful. We faced some challenges on managing and keeping counters synchronized during cursor traversal required attention to avoid incorrect status assignments.

Task 2:

Measure and display the time (in milliseconds) required to read all objects with `status` set to "completed" on the console or the browser

We learned how to measure and display the time between one action to another action. Because of async and await functions, we cannot deal with measures in the normal way. We used function parameters to transfer the action we want to do such as assigning status, what status we want to set, decide different flags.

Task 3:

Apply a **read-only flag** to the object store and measure and display the time to read all completed tasks again on the console or the browser.

We learned to switch different modes between "readwrite" and "read-only" to access the data and re-set like task 3. To make code clear and readable, we design one function to pass parameters as different statuses. Read-only mode improves efficiency over "readwrite" mode in IndexedDB, especially in the field of large data processing.

Task 4:

Create an index on the 'status' field, then measure and display the time to read all completed tasks on the console or the browser.

We learned we can create different index fields by using different parameters such as id, status, date, etc. This will significantly improve the efficiency for reading all status with 'completed'. We need to know before, the index must be created during the "onupgradeneeded" process of IndexedDB initialization. Without this, the index might not exist, leading to errors while running the code.

Task 5:

Define a new object store called "TodoListCompleted", copy all completed tasks from "TodoList" to this new store, and measure and display the time required to read all completed tasks from "TodoListCompleted" on the console or the browser.

We learned that we could use it to create a new store for some special cast in this example, we make a new one to save that task status are "completed". We may separate the object store for different states, dates, or names. This will make it more efficient and easier to structure of data while we are dealing with large datasets.

Key Insights

After finishing this project and previous labs related to IndexedDB, IndexedDB is efficient for large datasets based on the local browser but requires careful transaction management, and index setting, especially with cursor traversal. Correctly using the correct different transaction modes such as read-only, and readwrite in special casts can significantly improve performance. (We already compare by using this project). Proper indexing is essential for optimizing a lot of performance, and creating an index on the right field is crucial. Not only that, we can also re-organize data into separate object stores based on states or categories (like completed tasks, a special range of date, or more variables) can simplify querying and improve maintainability for large databases.

Screenshot





