# Homework2

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# Q1

Python script to generate trade.csv:

```
import numpy as np
import math
from random import randrange
import os
trade file = 'trade.csv'
## Global variables
NUM RECORDS = 10000000
NUM_STOCKSYMS = 100000
X = 70004
def gen(frac, N):
  p = np.random.permutation(N) + 1
  outvec = p
  while p.size > 1:
    p = p[:math.floor(frac * p.size)]
    outvec = np.concatenate([outvec, p])
  return np.random.permutation(outvec)
stock_sample = gen(0.3, X)
# checking if file already exists
if os.path.exists(trade file):
  os.remove(trade_file)
f = open(trade_file, 'w')
f.write('stocksymbol,time,quantity,price' + '\n')
# generating data
old_prices = [-1 for i in range(NUM_STOCKSYMS)]
for i in range(NUM RECORDS):
  stock = stock_sample[randrange(0, NUM_STOCKSYMS)]
  time = i
  quantity = randrange(100, 10001)
  price = randrange(50, 501)
  if old prices[stock - 1] != -1:
```

```
old_price = old_prices[stock - 1]
  while not (old_price - 5 <= price <= old_price - 1 or old_price + 1 <= price <= old_price + 5):
     price = randrange(50, 501)
  old_prices[stock - 1] = price

f.write(str(stock) + ',' + str(time) + ',' + str(quantity) + ',' + str(price) + '\n')

f.close()</pre>
```

# **AQuery Commands:**

CREATE TABLE trade (stocksymbol INT, time INT, quantity INT, price INT)

LOAD DATA INFILE "trade.csv" INTO TABLE trade FIELDS TERMINATED BY ","

a) CREATE TABLE query\_a AS SELECT stocksymbol, sum(quantity \* price) / sum(quantity) as weighted\_avg\_price FROM trade GROUP BY stocksymbol

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b) CREATE TABLE query\_b AS SELECT stocksymbol, avgs(10, price) as unweighted\_moving\_avgs\_price FROM trade ASSUMING ASC time GROUP BY stocksymbol

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c) CREATE TABLE query\_c AS SELECT stocksymbol, avgs(10, price\*quantity) / avgs(10, quantity) as weighted\_moving\_avgs\_price FROM trade ASSUMING ASC time GROUP BY stocksymbol



 d) CREATE TABLE query\_d AS SELECT stocksymbol, max(price - mins(price)) as best\_trade\_profit FROM trade ASSUMING ASC time GROUP BY stocksymbol

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```

# Q2

# **AQuery queries:**

For fractal distribution:

CREATE TABLE trade\_frac (stocksymbol INT, time INT, quantity INT, price INT)

LOAD DATA INFILE "trade.csv" INTO TABLE trade\_frac FIELDS TERMINATED BY ","

### Rule of thumbs used:

1. Remove irrelevant DISTINCT

SELECT DISTINCT stocksymbol, time, quantity, price FROM trade\_frac SELECT stocksymbol, time, quantity, price FROM trade\_frac

2. With Covering indexes:

SELECT stocksymbol FROM trade\_frac WHERE quantity > 500

CREATE INDEX quant\_stocksymbol ON trade\_frac (quantity, stocksymbol)

SELECT stocksymbol FROM trade\_frac WHERE quantity > 500

For Uniform distribution:

CREATE TABLE trade\_uniform (stocksymbol INT, time INT, quantity INT, price INT)

LOAD DATA INFILE "trade\_uniform.csv" INTO TABLE trade\_uniform FIELDS TERMINATED BY

- Remove irrelevant DISTINCT
   SELECT DISTINCT stocksymbol, time, quantity, price FROM trade\_uniform
   SELECT stocksymbol, time, quantity, price FROM trade\_uniform
- 2. With Covering indexes

SELECT stocksymbol FROM trade\_uniform WHERE quantity > 500

CREATE INDEX quant\_stocksymbol ON trade\_uniform (quantity, stocksymbol)

SELECT stocksymbol FROM trade\_uniform WHERE quantity > 500

MySQL queries:

// Load both the tables.

CREATE TABLE trade\_frac (stocksymbol INT, time INT, quantity INT, price INT);

LOAD DATA INFILE "trade.csv" INTO TABLE trade\_frac FIELDS TERMINATED BY ",";

CREATE TABLE trade\_uni (stocksymbol INT, time INT, quantity INT, price INT);

LOAD DATA INFILE "trade\_uniform.csv" INTO TABLE trade\_uni FIELDS TERMINATED BY ",";

1. Distinct:

SELECT DISTINCT stocksymbol, time, quantity, price FROM trade\_frac

SELECT stocksymbol, time, quantity, price FROM trade\_frac

SELECT DISTINCT stocksymbol, time, quantity, price FROM trade\_uni

SELECT stocksymbol, time, quantity, price FROM trade uni

2. Covering indexes:

SELECT stocksymbol FROM trade\_frac WHERE quantity > 500

CREATE INDEX quant\_stocksymbol ON trade\_frac (quantity, stocksymbol)

SELECT stocksymbol FROM trade\_frac WHERE quantity > 500

SELECT stocksymbol FROM trade\_uni WHERE quantity > 500

CREATE INDEX quant\_stocksymbol1 ON trade\_uni (quantity, stocksymbol)

# AQuery results:

	Fractal Data Distribution	Uniform Data Distribution
With DISTINT	253.89	277.66
Without DISTINCT	270.713	264.70
Without Indexing	214.77	200.35
With Indexing	209.00	205.27

We don't observe any increase in time without using Distinct for fractal distributions. In the case of Uniform distribution there is a slight decrease in time.

Indexing provides better results for fractal data which is not the case as observed in uniform data.

# MySQL results:

	Fractal Data Distribution	Uniform Data Distribution
With DISTINT	2213.23	670.45
Without DISTINCT	21.3	17.8
With Indexing	15830.6	14754.7
Without Indexing	17348.3	16895.5

Without using distinct gives a huge boost in the results in both fractal and uniform distributions.

With covering indexes, we get noticeable results for both the distributions.

# Q3

```
AQuery queries:

// Friends table

create table friends (person1 INT, person2 INT)

LOAD DATA INFILE "friends.txt" INTO TABLE friends FIELDS TERMINATED BY ","

// adding p2, p1 since they both are friends too and easier to perform joins

insert into friends select person2,person1 from friends

// Likes table

create table likes (person INT, artist INT)

LOAD DATA INFILE "like.txt" INTO TABLE likes FIELDS TERMINATED BY ","

// temp1 table with p1, p2, p2 who likes artist

create table temp1 as select friends.person1 as p1, friends.person2 as p2, likes.artist as artist from friends INNER JOIN likes on friends.person2 = likes.person

// final result where we remove those cases where p1 also likes the artist.

select * from temp1 except select * from temp1 INNER JOIN likes on temp1.p1 = likes.person and temp1.artist = likes.artist
```