

CSCI 5408

DATA MANAGEMENT AND WAREHOUSING

LAB ASSIGNMENT - 4

Banner ID: B00952865

GitLab Assignment Link:

https://git.cs.dal.ca/apurohit/CSCI5408_F23_B00952865_AdityaMaheshbhai_Purohit/-/tree/main/Lab4

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Local Instance Set-up

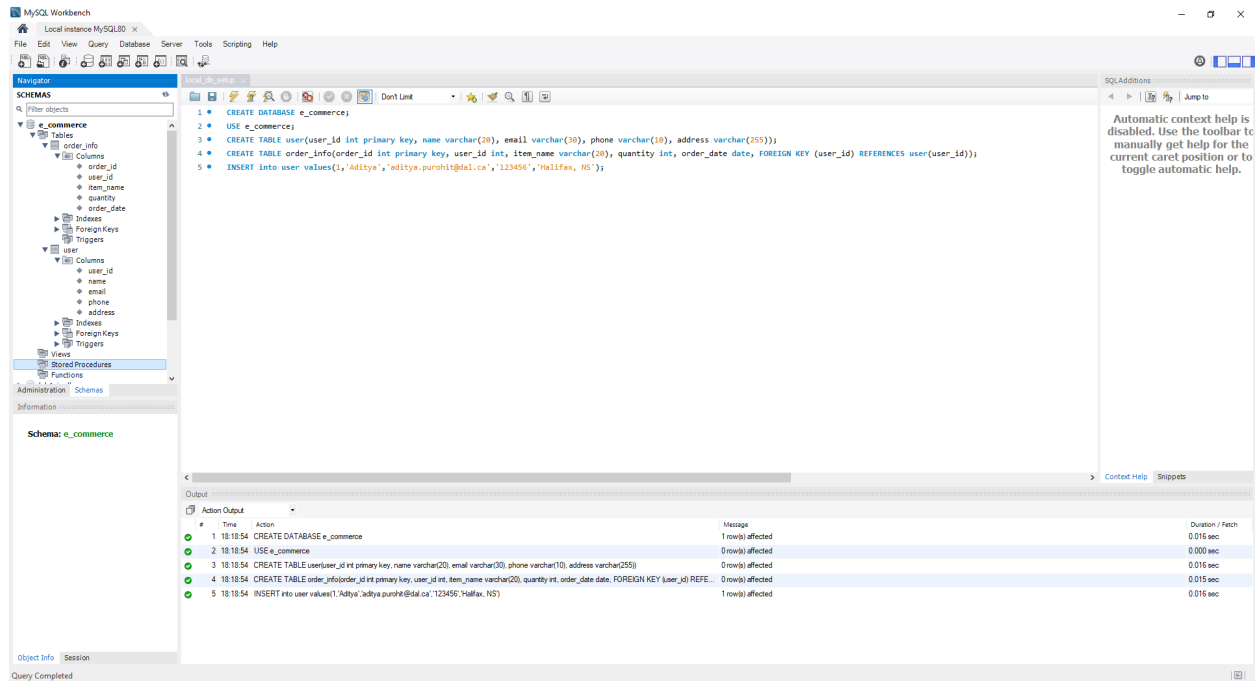


Figure 1: Create E-commerce DB on local instance using set of queries ^[1].

DDL Queries:

```
CREATE DATABASE e_commerce;
```

```
USE e_commerce;
```

```
CREATE TABLE user(user_id int primary key, name varchar(20), email varchar(30), phone varchar(10), address varchar(255));
```

```
CREATE TABLE order_info(order_id int primary key, user_id int, item_name varchar(20), quantity int, order_date date, FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES user(user_id));
```

```
INSERT into user values(1,'Aditya','aditya.purohit@dal.ca','123456','Halifax, NS');
```

Explanation:

I have created 2 Tables: user and order_info and inserted a user, so that its id can be used while order creation in java program later.

Remote Instance Set-up

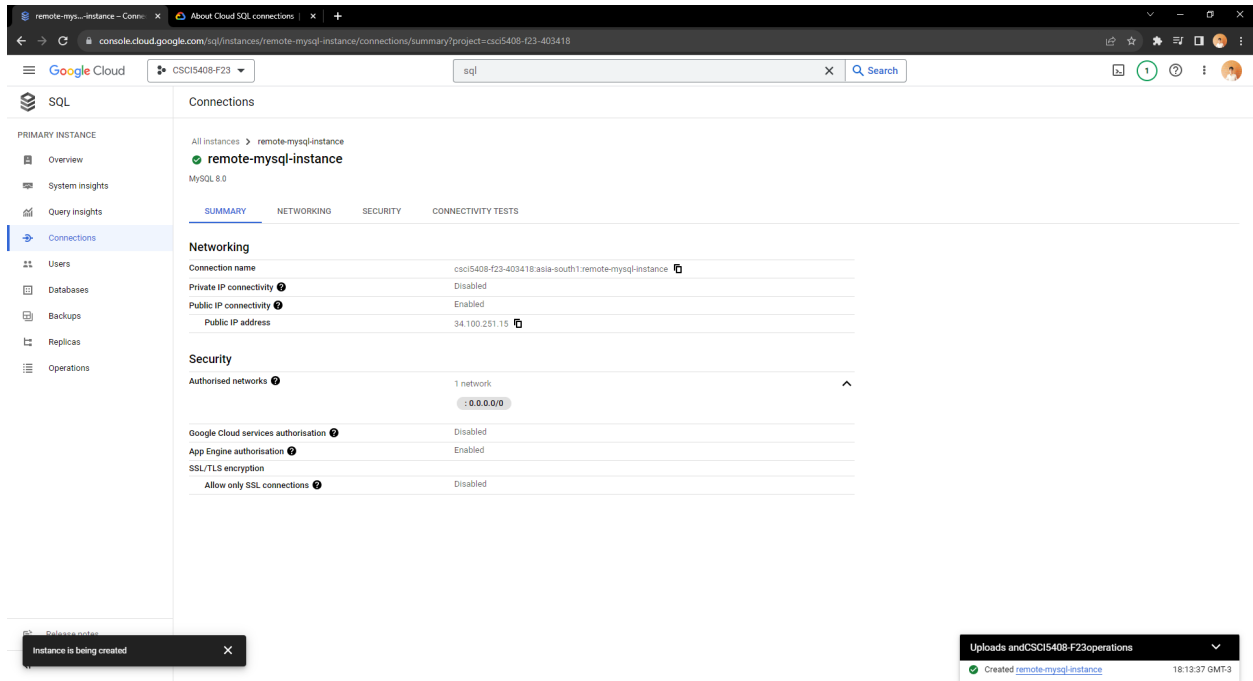


Figure 2: Instance created on GCP [2]

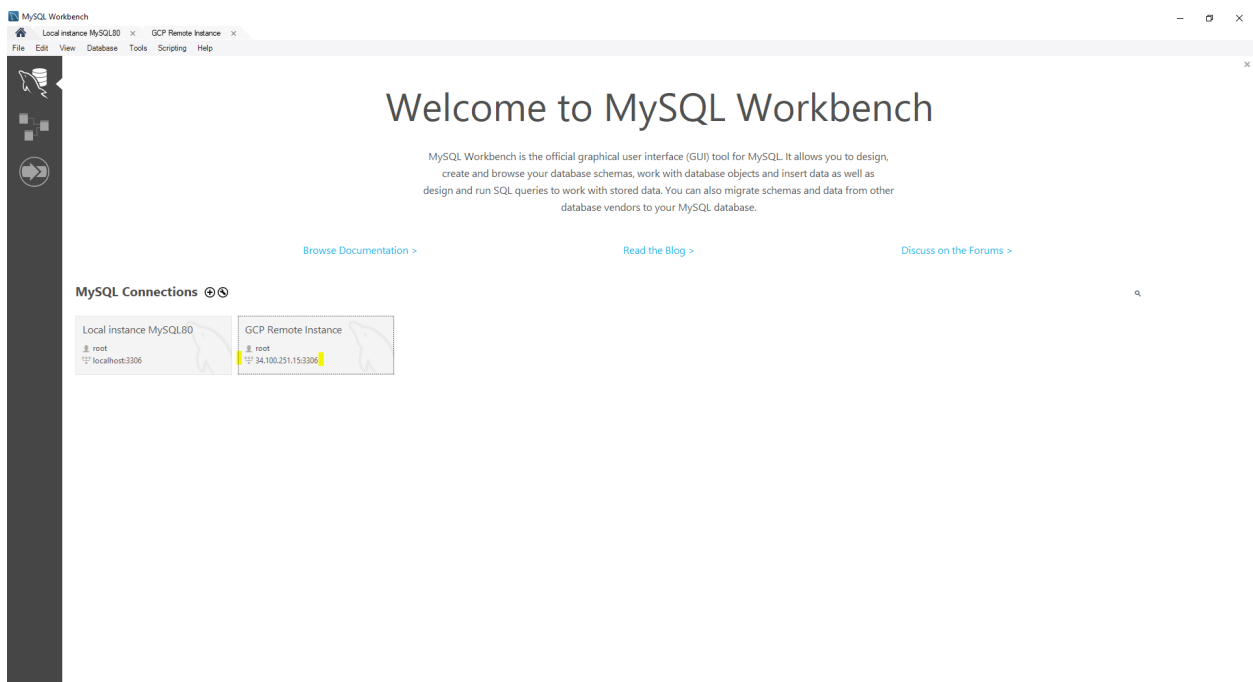


Figure 3: Connected MySQL Workbench with GCP MySQL instance [1]

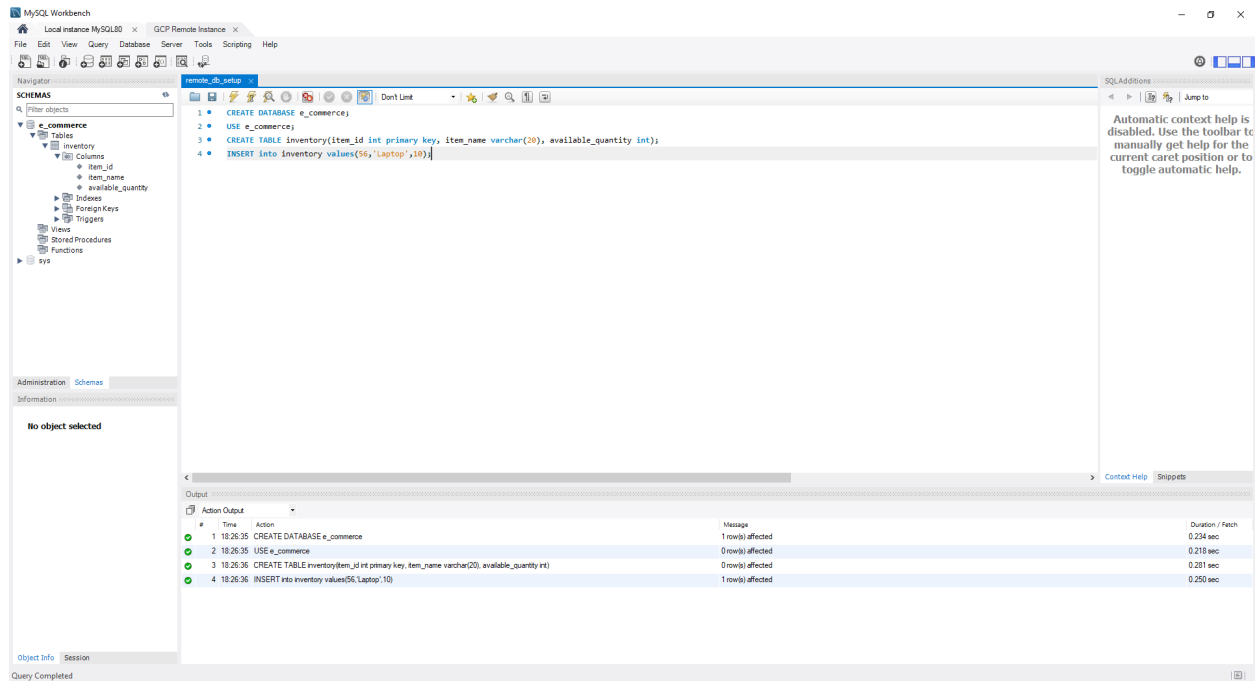


Figure 4: Set-up remote instance with inventory table ^[1]

DDL Queries:

CREATE DATABASE e_commerce;

USE e_commerce;

CREATE TABLE inventory(item_id int primary key, item_name varchar(20), available_quantity int);

INSERT into inventory values(56,'Laptop',10);

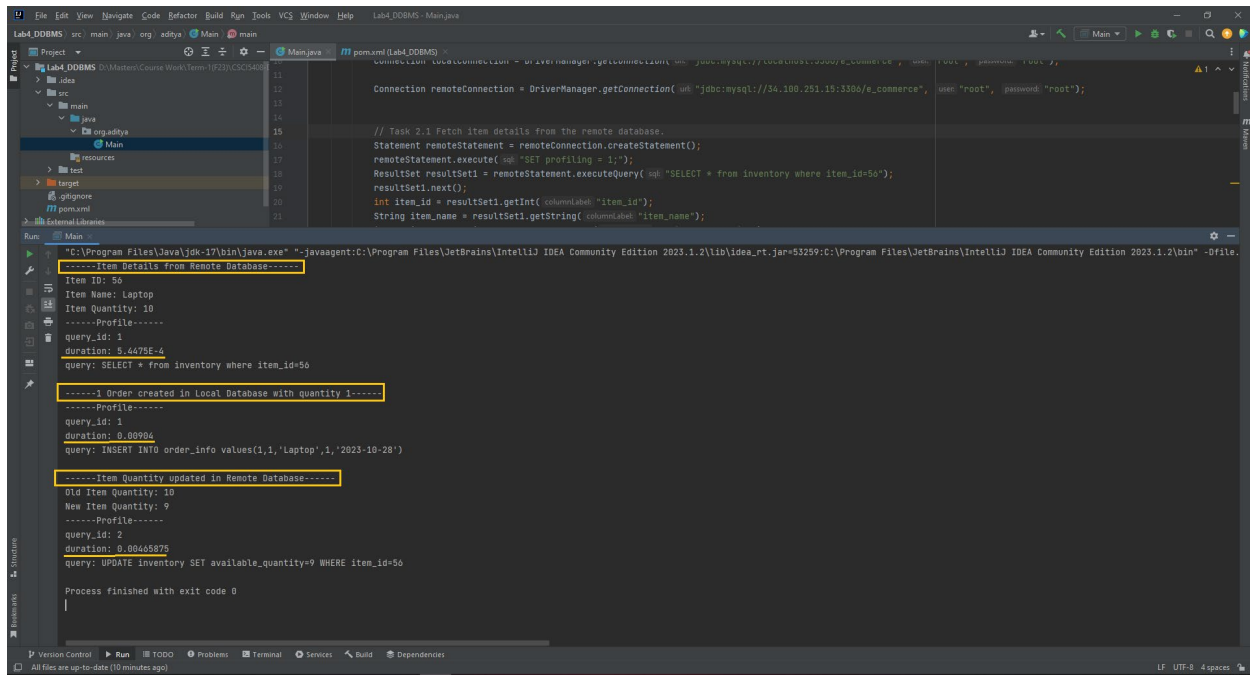
Explanation:

I have created a remote MySQL instance and then using the credentials and public IP, I have connected MySQL Workbench with the instance. After that, I ran a set of queries to create an e_commerce database, inventory table and added Laptop item in the table, so that it can be later used my java program.

Java Program with Profiling (Query Execution times):

The entire java code can be found here:

https://git.cs.dal.ca/apurohit/CSCI5408_F23_B00952865_AdityaMaheshbhai_Purohit/-/tree/main/Lab4



The screenshot displays the IntelliJ IDEA IDE. The top pane shows the Java source code for 'Main.java'. The code establishes two database connections: a local one for 'Lab4_DBMS' and a remote one for 'e-commerce'. It then executes three tasks: 1) Fetching item details from the remote database (SELECT * FROM inventory where item_id=50), 2) Creating an order in the local database (INSERT INTO order_info values(1,1,'Laptop',1,'2023-10-28')), and 3) Updating the item quantity in the remote database (UPDATE inventory SET available_quantity=9 WHERE item_id=50). The bottom pane shows the 'Run' output, which includes the execution time for each query. The output is as follows:

```
-----Item Details from Remote Database-----
Item ID: 50
Item Name: Laptop
Item Quantity: 10
-----Profile-----
query_id: 1
duration: 5.4475E-4
query: SELECT * FROM inventory where item_id=50

-----1 Order created in Local Database with quantity 1-----
-----Profile-----
query_id: 1
duration: 0.00904
query: INSERT INTO order_info values(1,1,'Laptop',1,'2023-10-28')

-----Item Quantity updated in Remote Database-----
Old Item Quantity: 10
New Item Quantity: 9
-----Profile-----
query_id: 2
duration: 0.0045879
query: UPDATE inventory SET available_quantity=9 WHERE item_id=50

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 5: Java Program execution with 3 tasks and query execution time for each [3] [4] [5] [6].

Explanation:

I created 2 connection objects in java, 1 for local and another for remote. After that I ran a select query to get the item details from inventory, then ran an insert query in the local database's order_info table only if the order quantity is less or equals the available stock. Lastly, ran the update query on the remote database inventory table to update the quantity.

Query Execution Timings:

Remote Select Query: approx. 0.0005s (lowest)

Local Insert Query: approx. 0.009s (highest)

Remote Update Query: approx. 0.004s (2nd highest)

This query execution time differences are mainly due to the **complexity of each query**. As in Insert query we are writing a whole row, it takes highest time. Then, the update query also makes a write (over-write) operation but only on 1 value (i.e. available_quantity of only 1 item). Select is the most fast query here as it has to only perform read operation and there are no column filters or where clauses. **Note:** Query Execution time doesn't depend on the location of database (be it remote or local). Data Retrieval time is what differs for a same query, due to location and network speed.

Status of Tables after java program execution:

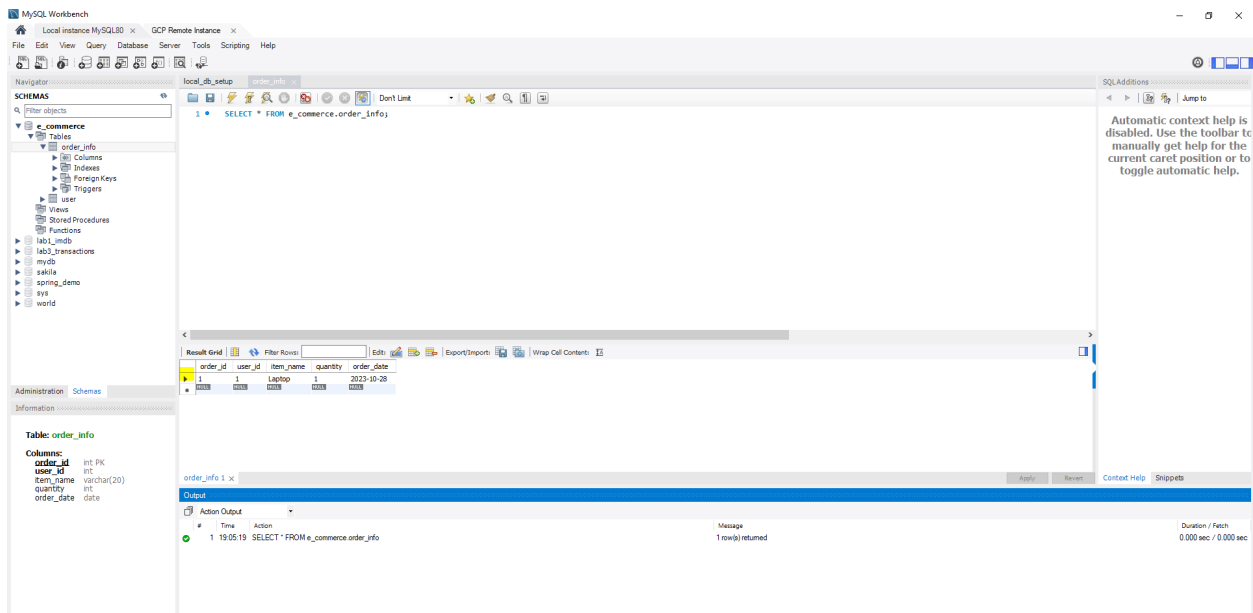


Figure 6: order_info table in local instance ^[1].

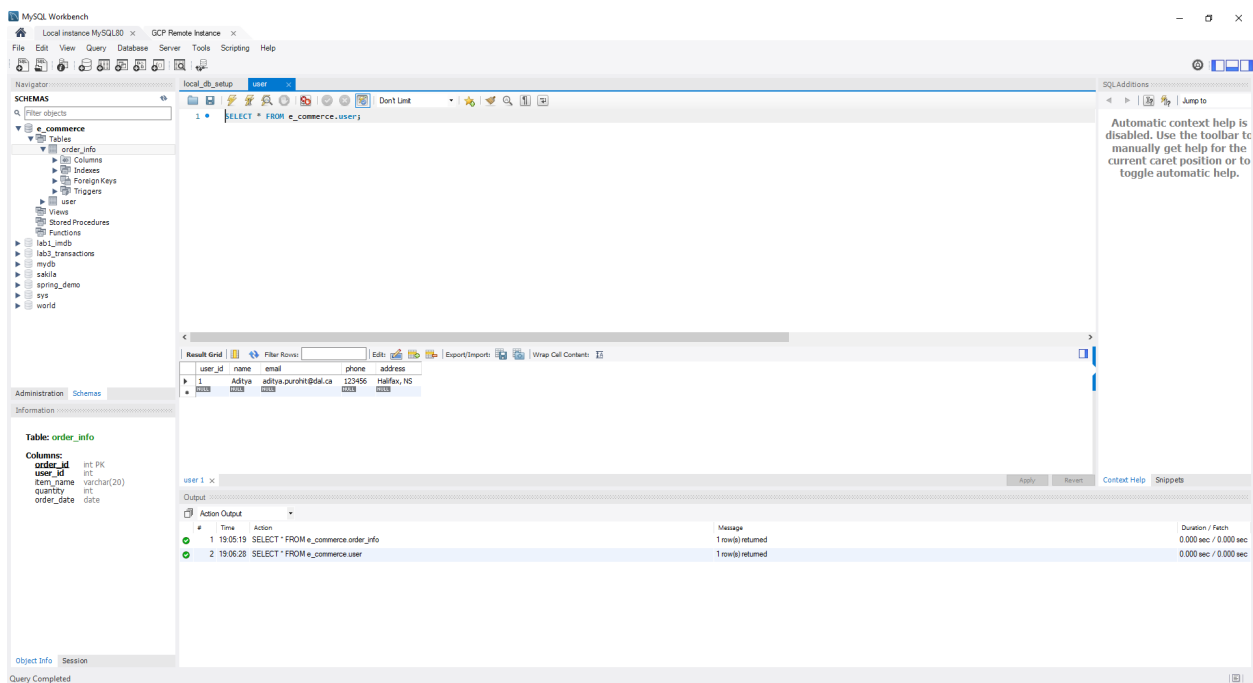


Figure 7: user table in local instance ^[1].

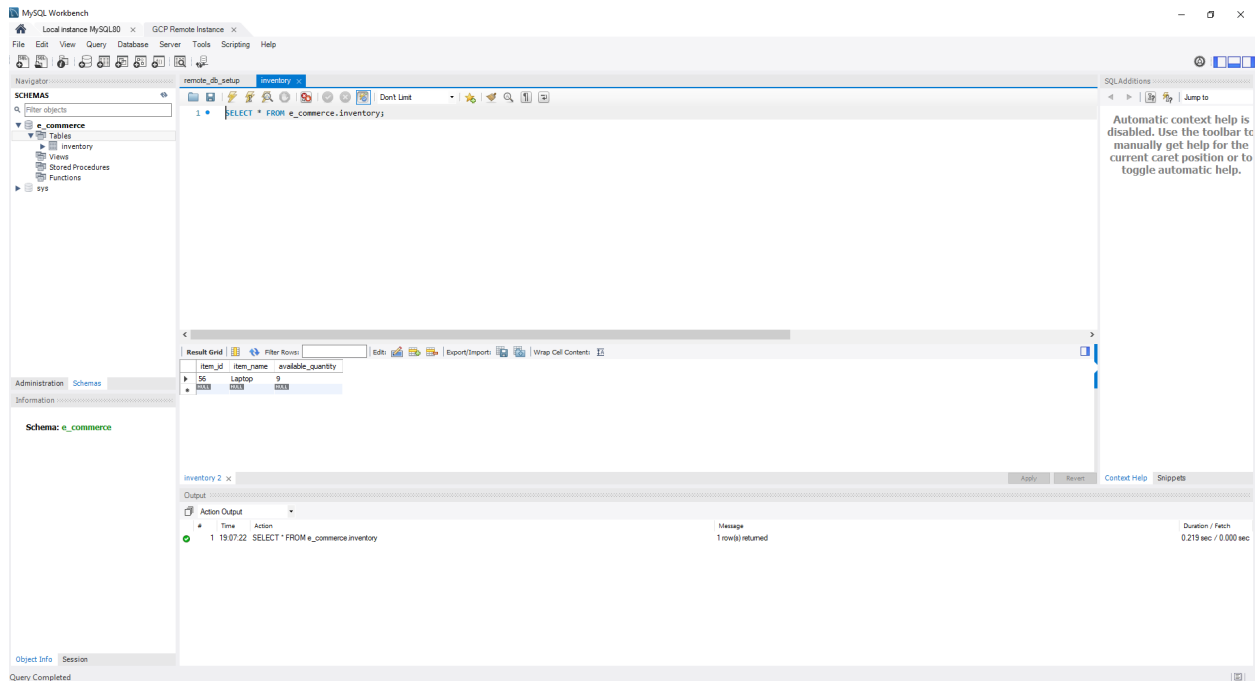


Figure 8: inventory table in remote instance ^[1].

Explanation:

It can be seen that the order_info table has a new entry and the inventory table has been updated, as the available_quantity is reduced by 1. The user table remains as it is because the java program doesn't touch that table in any way.

References:

- [1] “MySQL Workbench,” MySQL, <https://www.mysql.com/products/workbench/> (accessed Oct. 28, 2023).
- [2] “Google Cloud SQL Instances”, Google Cloud Platform, <https://console.cloud.google.com/sql/instances/> (accessed Oct. 28, 2023).
- [3] “Java | Oracle,” Java.com, <https://www.java.com/en/> (accessed Oct. 28, 2023).
- [4] “IntelliJ IDEA – the leading Java and Kotlin Ide,” JetBrains, <https://www.jetbrains.com/idea/> (accessed Oct. 28, 2023).
- [5] “MySQL Connector Java » 8.0.33 - maven repository,” MVN Repository, <https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/mysql/mysql-connector-java/8.0.33> (accessed Oct. 28, 2023).
- [6] B. Porter, J. van Zyl, and O. Lamy, “Welcome to Apache Maven,” Maven, <https://maven.apache.org/> (accessed Oct. 28, 2023).