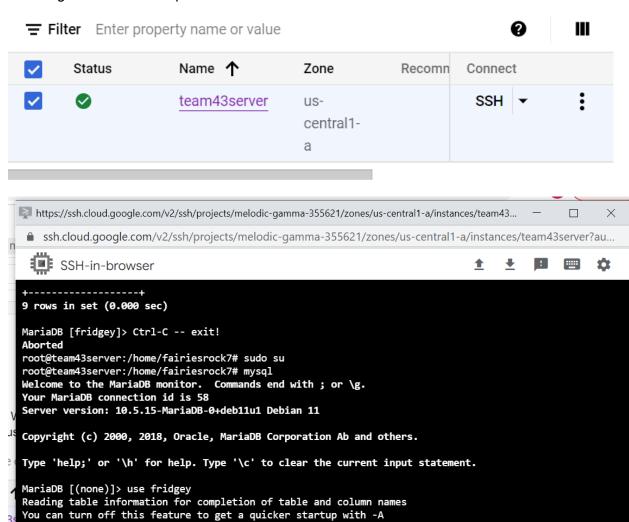
Stage 3: Database Design.

WHAT WE USED:

Database changed
MariaDB [fridgey]>

GCP VM was used for this stage. We used MariaDB. This choice was made as the demo for the next stages of web development used this.



I. DATABASE IMPLEMENTATION

Create Table Commands:

- create table Dish(DishId INT PRIMARY KEY, DishName VARCHAR(255), Calories INT);
- create table Ingredient(IngredientId INT PRIMARY KEY, IngredientName VARCHAR(255), Measurement REAL, Price REAL);
- create table User(UserId INT PRIMARY KEY, UserFN VARCHAR(255), UserLN VARCHAR(255));
- create table Cuisine(Cuisineld INT PRIMARY KEY, CuisineName VARCHAR(255) ,Taste VARCHAR(255));
- Create table Madeof(Cuisineld INT, Dishld INT, PRIMARY KEY(Cuisineld, Dishld),
 FOREIGN KEY (Cuisineld) references Cuisine(Cuisineld) ON DELETE CASCADE,
 FOREIGN KEY (Dishld) references Dish(Dishld) ON DELETE CASCADE
);
- Create table Contains(IngredientId INT, DishId INT, PRIMARY KEY(IngredientId, DishId),
 FOREIGN KEY (IngredientId) references Ingredient(IngredientId) ON DELETE CASCADE,
 FOREIGN KEY (DishId) references Dish(DishId) ON DELETE CASCADE);
- Create table Creates(Userld INT, Dishld INT, PRIMARY KEY(Userld, Dishld),
 FOREIGN KEY (Userld) references User(Userld) ON DELETE CASCADE,
 FOREIGN KEY (Dishld) references Dish(Dishld) ON DELETE CASCADE);
- Create table Follows(UserId1 INT, UserId2 INT, PRIMARY KEY(UserId1, UserId2), FOREIGN KEY (UserId1) references User(UserId) ON DELETE CASCADE, FOREIGN KEY (UserId2) references User(UserId) ON DELETE CASCADE);
- Create table Rating(Userld INT, Dishld INT,Score REAL,
 PRIMARY KEY(Userld, Dishld),
 FOREIGN KEY (Userld) references User(Userld) ON DELETE CASCADE,
 FOREIGN KEY (Dishld) references Dish(Dishld) ON DELETE CASCADE
);

Main Tables Used: Cuisine, Dish, Ingredient, Ratings

Count commands:

```
MariaDB [fridgey]> SELECT COUNT(*)
     -> FROM Ingredient;
+-----
| COUNT(*) |
+------
| 1024 |
+------
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [fridgey]> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Dish;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 1024 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [fridgey]> select count(*) from Cuisine
    ->;
+----+
| count(*) |
+----+
| 1024 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

II. ADVANCED QUERIES

Queries:

1) SELECT UserFN, UserLN, Calories, dishName, (SELECT AVG(Score) FROM Rating WHERE User.UserId=Rating.UserId GROUP BY UserId) AS averageRating

FROM User
NATURAL JOIN Rating
JOIN Dish ON Dish.DishId= Rating.DishId
WHERE Calories>200
GROUP BY User.UserId
HAVING averageRating>6
ORDER BY averageRating
LIMIT 15

UserFN	•	Calories	dishName	averageRating
Theodore	Anderson		Chocolate Truffle	6.2
John	Ramirez	1036	Chicken Bread	6.33333333333333
Benjamin	Jackson	256	Green Bean Pasta	6.33333333333333
Eva	Garcia	808	Grapefruit Hotdog	6.33333333333333
Emma	Gonzalez	1908	Apple Waffles	6.33333333333333
Bill	White	730	Mango Cupcake	6.33333333333333
Lucas	Gonzalez	1369	Peach Tart	6.5
Benjamin	Robinson	1023	Spinach Smoothie	6.5
Mike	Davis	338	Lime Ramen	6.5
Elijah	Lopez	262	Potato Rice	6.5
Eva	Clark	1683	Cheese Cupcake	6.5
Isabella	Walker	470	Lime Pancakes	6.5
Sarah	Garcia	1825	Peach Pasta	6.5
Noah	Thomas	1609	Ginger Bread	6.5
Noah	Ramirez	1695	Tomato Sushi	6.5
++ 15 rows in set (0.007 sec)				

This query checks for users who have an average rating over 6 on their dishes. Further this query checks if the dish has more than 200 calories. On passing these conditions we display the user's first name, last name, the dish calories and its name along with the user's average rating.

2) SELECT u.UserFN, u.UserLN, (Select Count(*) from Creates c1 where u.UserId = c1.UserId) as dishCount

FROM User u,Creates c GROUP BY u.UserId Having dishCount > 1 ORDER BY dishCount desc LIMIT 15

UserFN	UserLN	dishCount			
Emma Amelia	Anderson Jackson	7 6			
Jacob	White	5			
	Anderson Johnson	5 5			
Evelyn Evelyn	Sanchez Johnson	4 4			
Liam Marie	Gonzalez Rodriguez	4 4			
Steve	Robinson Harris	4 4			
Lucas Sarah	Martin Johnson	4			
Evelyn	Taylor	4			
James Lee 4 +					
15 rows in set (2.706 sec)					

This query counts the number of times a user has created a dish and if they have created more than one dish, it prints their first and last names. This query could be used to display users who have more content to other users. We want our website to display people with multiple recipes first as they're more likely to be active posters.

III. INDEXING ANALYSIS

We used ANALYZE FORMAT=JSON.

Query 1:

SELECT UserFN, UserLN, Calories, dishName, (SELECT AVG(Score) FROM Rating WHERE User.UserId=Rating.UserId GROUP BY UserId) AS averageRating

FROM User
NATURAL JOIN Rating
JOIN Dish ON Dish.DishId= Rating.DishId
WHERE Calories>200
GROUP BY User.UserId
HAVING averageRating>6
ORDER BY averageRating

First, we tried to index on the userId of the user table. However, this gave us a slower run time on the query and the subquery than default by approximately 0.2 ms. This index generated more loops on individual tables and made the performance of the query worse.

Second, we decided to index on the dishId of the dish table. This improved run times of the main query by 0.3 ms and also made the subquery run marginally faster. This however, invoked the same amount of loops.

Third, we indexed on the score of the Ratings table. This made the run time even more efficient in comparison to the query indexed on dishld. The subquery was marginally slower in comparison to Dishld however.

The read rows and filtered rows remained the same according to the tool for all 3 indices and thus we decided that the index on the dishld would be most appropriate since it was marginally slower and the subquery is run with a loop multiple times and it would be more efficient to have this as the index.

Screenshots of Runtimes:

No Filter

```
"query_block": {
    "select_id": 1,
    "r_loops": 1,
    "having_condition": "averageRating > 6",
    "filesort": {
        "sort_key": "(subquery#2)",
        "r_loops": 1,
        "r_total_time_ms": 0.445849889,
        "r_used_priority_queue": false,
        "r_output_rows": 148,
        "r_buffe_size": "Isbb",
        "r_sort_mode": "sort_key,rowid",
        "temporary_table": {
        "table: {
        "table: amme: "Rating",
        "access_type": "index",
        "possible_keys": ["PRIMARY", "DishId"],
        "r_loops": 1,
        "r_loops": 1024,
        "r_rows": 1024,
        "r_rows": 1024,
        "r_rows": 1024,
        "r_table_time_ms": 0.248662566,
        "r_other_time_ms": 0.18377596,
        "filtered": 100
        "r_filtered": 100
```

User UserId

```
"query_block": {
    "select_id": 1,
    "_loops": g.m.": 6.276302665,
    "moving_condition": "averageRating > 6",
    "filseort": ["loops": 1,
    "n_total_time_ms": 0.479741661,
    "_used_priority_queue; false,
    "_nutput_rows": 188,
    "_nutput_rows": 188,
    "_nutput_rows": 188,
    "_noffer_size": "156b",
    "senor_gode": "sort_key,rowid",
    "temporary_table": {
        "table": {
        "temporary_table": {
        "table": {
        "temporary_table": {
        "table": {
        "table": {
        "temporary_table": {
        "table": {
        "table": {
        "table": {
        "table": {
        "table name: "temporary_table": {
        "temporary_table": {
        "temporary_table": {
        "table": {
```

Dish DishId

```
"query_block": {
    "select_id": 1,
    "select_id": 2,
    "lotyse': 1,
    "select_id": 2,
    "lotyse': 625,
    "select_id": 6,
    "select_id": 6,
```

Rating Score

Query 2:

SELECT u.UserFN, u.UserLN, (Select Count(*) from Creates c1 where u.UserId = c1.UserId) as dishCount

FROM User u,Creates c
GROUP BY u.UserId
Having dishCount > 1
ORDER BY dishCount desc

We first indexed on userId from the user table and this improved the run time by 4ms for the main query and made the run time of the subquery slower by 0.002 ms. This clearly led to an efficiency improvement in the query.

We then tried to index on userId from the creates table and this greatly improved the performance of the query. We observed that the query ran almost a 100 ms faster than the default index and the subquery performance was the same.

We finally tried to index by the firstname(UserFN) of the users in the user table. This improved efficiency by around 90 ms but increased the subquery run time by 0.01 ms.

Thus we decided that the most efficient index on this was the userId on the creates table as it gave us the best performance numbers. The read rows, filtered rows and loops once again produce similar results so the main metric to choose from is the run time here.

Screenshots of Runtimes:

No Index

```
"query_block": {
    "select id": 1,
    "n_loops": 1,
    "n_total_time_ms": 2875.130838,
    "naving_condition": "dishCount > 1",
    "filesort": {
        "sort_key": "(subquery#2) desc",
        "n_loops": 1,
        "n_total_time_ms": 0.383486231,
        "n_total_time_ms": 0.383486231,
        "n_utput_rows": 266,
        "n_puffer_size": "25Kb",
        "n_sort_mode": "sort_key,rowid",
        "temporary_table": {
        "table_name": "u",
        "access_type": "ALL",
        "n_loops": "PRIMARY"],
        "key_length": "4",
```

User UserId

```
"query_block": {
    select_id": 1,
    r_loops": 1,
    r_loops": 1,
    r_total_time_ms": 2798-938163,
    "having_condition": 'dishCount > 1",
    "filesort": {
        "sort_key: "(subquery#2) desc",
        "n_loops": 1,
        "n_total_time_ms": 0.408276379,
        "n_used_priority_queue": false,
        "n_output_nows: 266,
        "n_buffer_size: "256b",
        "n_sort_mode": "sort_key.rowid",
        "temporary_table": {
        "table name": "c",
        "n_coses_type": "All",
        "n_loops": 1,
        "n_loops": 1,
        "n_rows": 1824,
        "n_rows": 1824,
        "n_rows": 1824,
        "n_table_time_ms": 0.298813475,
        "n_table_time_ms": 0.298813475,
        "n_table_time_ms": 0.298813475,
        "n_table_time_ms": 0.298813475,
        "n_time_rows": 1824,
        "n_time_time_ms": 1825,
        "n_time_rows": 1826,
        "n_time_rows: 1826,
        "n_time_rows": 182
```

User UserFN

```
"expression_cache": 
"state": "disabled",
"r loops": 2000,
"r hit ratio": 0,
"eslect_id": 1,
"r_total_time_ms": 2271.151911,
"having_condition": dishCount > 1,
"filesort": (
"sort_type: "(subquery#2) desc',
"r_loops": 1,
"r_total_time_ms": 0.424162382,
"r_loops": 1,
"r_total_time_ms": 0.424162382,
"r_used_priority_queue": false,
"r_output_roos*: 266.6,
"r_buffer_size": "256b",
"r_sort_mode': "sort_key,rowid",
"temporary_table": {
"table_name": "c1",
"access_type": "nef",
"access_type": "nef",
"saccess_type": "nef",
"access_type": "nef",
"saccess_type": "nef",
"saccess_type": "nef",
"access_type": "nef",
"saccess_type": "nef",
"saccess_type": "nef",
"saccess_type": "nef",
"access_type": "nef
```

Creates UserId

```
"query_block": {
    "select_id": 1,
    "_loops": 1,
    "flesort": {
    "sort_key: "(subquery#2) desc",
    "_loops": 1,
    "r_total_time ms": 0.565510346,
    "r_used_priority_queue': false,
    "r_output_rows': 266,
    "r_output_rows': 256,
    "r_buffer_size': "25kb',
    "r_sort_mode': "sort_key,rowid",
    "teaplen"; "sort_key!" "AlL",
    "r_loops': 1,
    "n_loops': 1,
    "n_loops': 1,
    "n_loops': 1,
    "n_rows': 1024,
    "r_rows': 1024,
    "r_rows': 1024,
    "r_tother_time_ms': 0.278203294,
    "r_filtered': 100,
    "r_filtered': 100,
    "r_filtered': 100,
    "r_filtered': 100,
    "filtered': 100,
    "stable_time_ms': 214.4157572,
    "filtered': 100,
    "filtered': 100,
    "filtered': 100,
    "stable_time_ms': 214.4157572,
    "filtered': 100,
    "filtered': 100,
    "subqueries": [
    "expression_cache": {
        "state': disabled',
        "clashled',
        "explosed: ("expression_cache": {
        "state': disabled',
        "r_loops': 1,
        "select_id': 20,
        "r_loops': 194576,
        "r_cotal_time_ms': 104576,
        "n_cost: 1,
        "n_cost: [VerId'],
        "r_cost: 1,
        "r_rows': 1,
        "r_row
```