

## DDL Commands

```
CREATE TABLE Users(username VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,  
                    password VARCHAR(255));
```

```
CREATE TABLE Views( view_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
                    longitude REAL,  
                    latitude REAL,  
                    radius REAL);
```

```
CREATE TABLE WeaponType(weapon_code INT PRIMARY KEY,  
                        weapon_desc VARCHAR(255));
```

```
CREATE TABLE PremisType(premis_code INT PRIMARY KEY,  
                        premis_desc VARCHAR(255));
```

```
CREATE TABLE CrimeType(crime_code INT PRIMARY KEY,  
                       crime_desc VARCHAR(255));
```

```
CREATE TABLE CrimeFilter( Username VARCHAR(255),  
                          crime_code INT,  
                          PRIMARY KEY(Username, crime_code),  
                          FOREIGN KEY(Username) REFERENCES Users(Username),  
                          FOREIGN KEY(crime_code) REFERENCES CrimeType(crime_code));
```

```
CREATE TABLE WeaponFilter( Username VARCHAR(255),  
                          weapon_code INT,  
                          PRIMARY KEY(Username, weapon_code),  
                          FOREIGN KEY(Username) REFERENCES Users(Username),  
                          FOREIGN KEY(weapon_code) REFERENCES  
                          WeaponType(weapon_code));
```

```
CREATE TABLE PremisFilter( Username VARCHAR(255),  
                          premis_code INT, PRIMARY KEY(Username, premis_code),  
                          FOREIGN KEY(Username) REFERENCES Users(Username),  
                          FOREIGN KEY(premis_code) REFERENCES PremisType(premis_code));
```

```
CREATE TABLE Crimes(dr_no INT PRIMARY KEY,  
                   date_occ DATE,  
                   time_occ TIME,  
                   crime_code INT ,  
                   weapon_code INT,
```

```
premis_code INT,  
vict_age INT,  
vict_sex VARCHAR(255),  
vict_descent VARCHAR(255),  
latitude REAL,  
longitude REAL,  
FOREIGN KEY(crime_code) REFERENCES CrimeType(crime_code),  
FOREIGN KEY(weapon_code) REFERENCES WeaponType(weapon_code),  
FOREIGN KEY(premis_code) REFERENCES PremisType(premis_code));
```

---

## Importing Data into tables

```
mysql> SHOW TABLES;  
+-----+  
| Tables_in_la_crime |  
+-----+  
| CrimeFilter         |  
| CrimeType           |  
| Crimes              |  
| PremisFilter        |  
| PremisType          |  
| Users               |  
| Views               |  
| WeaponFilter        |  
| WeaponType          |  
+-----+  
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## Crimes table

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Crimes;  
+-----+  
| COUNT(*) |  
+-----+  
| 116477   |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

## Users table

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Users;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
|      1500 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

## CrimeFilter table

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM CrimeFilter;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
|      3263 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

## WeaponFilter table

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM WeaponFilter;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
|      2955 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

## PremisFilter table

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM PremisFilter;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
|      2991 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

---

## Advanced Queries

### Query 1

Select crimes that fall under a user's ("User0") crime filters.

```
SELECT C.date_occ, C.time_occ, CT.crime_desc, WT.weapon_desc, PT.premis_desc, C.vict_age,
C.vict_sex, C.vict_descent, C.lat, C.longitude
FROM Crimes AS C
JOIN CrimeType AS CT ON C.crime_code = CT.crime_code
JOIN WeaponType AS WT ON C.weapon_code = WT.weapon_code
JOIN PremisType AS PT ON C.premis_code = PT.premis_code
WHERE C.crime_code = 624
LIMIT 15;
```

```
mysql> SELECT C.date_occ, C.time_occ, CT.crime_desc, WT.weapon_desc, PT.premis_desc, C.vict_age, C.vict_sex, C.vict_descent, C.lat, C.longitude
-> FROM Crimes AS C
-> JOIN CrimeType AS CT ON C.crime_code = CT.crime_code
-> JOIN WeaponType AS WT ON C.weapon_code = WT.weapon_code
-> JOIN PremisType AS PT ON C.premis_code = PT.premis_code
-> WHERE C.crime_code IN (SELECT F.crime_code FROM CrimeFilter F WHERE F.Username = "User0")
-> LIMIT 15;
```

date_occ	time_occ	crime_desc	weapon_desc	premises_desc
0000-00-00	00:20:45	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FIST, FEET OR BODILY FORCE)	HOTEL
0000-00-00	00:23:35	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	OTHER KNIFE	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (2)
0000-00-00	00:00:10	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	GLASS	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (2)
0000-00-00	00:21:00	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	CAUSTIC CHEMICAL/POISON	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (2)
0000-00-00	00:05:00	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VEHICLE	SIDEWALK
0000-00-00	00:16:00	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FIST, FEET OR BODILY FORCE)	HOTEL
0000-00-00	00:10:20	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	STUN GUN	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (2)
0000-00-00	00:21:00	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BRASS KNUCKLES	STREET
0000-00-00	00:01:00	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FIST, FEET OR BODILY FORCE)	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (2)
0000-00-00	00:21:00	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FIST, FEET OR BODILY FORCE)	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (2)
0000-00-00	00:04:00	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BLUNT INSTRUMENT	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (2)
0000-00-00	00:19:00	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FIST, FEET OR BODILY FORCE)	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (2)
0000-00-00	00:21:30	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	SCISSORS	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (2)
0000-00-00	00:23:00	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	STRONG-ARM (HANDS, FIST, FEET OR BODILY FORCE)	MULTI-UNIT DWELLING (2)
0000-00-00	00:15:00	INTIMATE PARTNER - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	VEHICLE	PARKING UNDERGROUND/B

15 rows in set (0.00 sec)

### Query 2

Select the most common crimes for each type of premise.

```
SELECT premis_code,
(SELECT crime_code
FROM Crimes
WHERE premis_code = C.premis_code
GROUP BY crime_code
ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC LIMIT 1) AS most_common_crime
```

```
FROM Crimes C
GROUP BY premis_code
ORDER BY premis_code ASC LIMIT 15;
```

```
mysql> SELECT premis_code,
-> (SELECT crime_code
-> FROM Crimes
-> WHERE premis_code = C.premis_code
-> GROUP BY crime_code
-> ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC LIMIT 1) AS most_common_crime
-> FROM Crimes C
-> GROUP BY premis_code
-> ORDER BY premis_code ASC LIMIT 15;
```

premis_code	most_common_crime
101	230
102	624
103	230
104	624
105	626
106	626
107	230
108	624
109	230
110	626
111	624
112	624
114	230
115	230
116	624

15 rows in set, 1 warning (0.07 sec)

## Query 1

```
-----  
| -> Limit: 15 row(s)  (cost=5719.07 rows=15) (actual time=0.219..0.251 row  
  -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=5719.07 rows=5444) (actual time=0.218.  
    -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=3813.60 rows=5444) (actual time=0.  
      -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=1908.13 rows=5444) (actual tim  
        -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=2.67 rows=5) (actual time=  
          -> Covering index lookup on F using PRIMARY (Username='U  
            -> Single-row index lookup on CT using PRIMARY (crime_c  
              -> Filter: ((C.weapon_code is not null) and (C.premis_code  
                -> Index lookup on C using crime_code (crime_code=F.cri  
                  -> Single-row index lookup on WT using PRIMARY (weapon_code=C.w  
                    -> Single-row index lookup on PT using PRIMARY (premis_code=C.premi  
|  
+-----
```

This is the query1 with no indexes.

CREATE INDEX idx\_crimefilter\_username ON CrimeFilter (Username);

```
| -> Limit: 15 row(s)  (cost=5719.07 rows=15) (actual time=0.338..0.371 rows  
  -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=5719.07 rows=5444) (actual time=0.337..  
    -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=3813.60 rows=5444) (actual time=0.3  
      -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=1908.13 rows=5444) (actual time  
        -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=2.67 rows=5) (actual time=0  
          -> Covering index lookup on F using PRIMARY (Username='U  
            -> Single-row index lookup on CT using PRIMARY (crime_co  
              -> Filter: ((C.weapon_code is not null) and (C.premis_code i  
                -> Index lookup on C using crime_code (crime_code=F.cri  
                  -> Single-row index lookup on WT using PRIMARY (weapon_code=C.we  
                    -> Single-row index lookup on PT using PRIMARY (premis_code=C.premis  
|
```

The cost is exactly the same because the User column is sorted, and User0 is always the first value in the column that is checked. The time is increased with the index because the query must now access the index and then get the value rather than go straight to the value.

CREATE INDEX crime\_idx ON Crimes (crime\_code, weapon\_code, premis\_code);

This index makes Query 1 have a lower cost since The index lookups do not have to sort through as many rows for crime\_code, weapon\_code, and premis\_code. The query time did increase, probably due to the time spent indexing being greater than the time saved going through less rows.

```

+-----+
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=4921.43 rows=15) (actual time=0.283..0.301 rows=15 loops=1)
|   -> Nested loop inner join (cost=4921.43 rows=4685) (actual time=0.282..0.299 rows=15 loops=1)
|     -> Nested loop inner join (cost=3281.84 rows=4685) (actual time=0.277..0.286 rows=15 loops=1)
|       -> Nested loop inner join (cost=1642.25 rows=4685) (actual time=0.273..0.276 rows=15 loops=1)
|         -> Nested loop inner join (cost=2.67 rows=5) (actual time=0.050..0.050 rows=1 loops=1)
|           -> Covering index lookup on F using PRIMARY (Username='User0') (cost=0.92 rows=5) (actual time=0.040..0.040 rows=1 loops=1)
|             -> Single-row index lookup on CT using PRIMARY (crime_code=F.crime_code) (cost=0.27 rows=1) (actual time=0.009..0.009 rows=1 loops=1)
|           -> Index lookup on C using crime_idx (crime_code=F.crime_code), with index condition: ((C.weapon_code is not null) and (C.premis_code is not null)) (cost=252.96 rows=937) (actual time=0.222..0.225 rows=15 loops=1)
|             -> Single-row index lookup on WT using PRIMARY (weapon_code=C.weapon_code) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.000..0.000 rows=1 loops=15)
|           -> Single-row index lookup on PT using PRIMARY (premis_code=C.premis_code) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.001..0.001 rows=1 loops=15)
|
+-----+

```

CREATE INDEX crimetype\_idx ON CrimeType (crime\_code);

```

+-----+
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=4921.43 rows=15) (actual time=0.257..0.275 rows=15 loops=1)
|   -> Nested loop inner join (cost=4921.43 rows=4685) (actual time=0.256..0.273 rows=15 loops=1)
|     -> Nested loop inner join (cost=3281.84 rows=4685) (actual time=0.250..0.259 rows=15 loops=1)
|       -> Nested loop inner join (cost=1642.25 rows=4685) (actual time=0.245..0.249 rows=15 loops=1)
|         -> Nested loop inner join (cost=2.67 rows=5) (actual time=0.019..0.019 rows=1 loops=1)
|           -> Covering index lookup on F using PRIMARY (Username='User0') (cost=0.92 rows=5) (actual time=0.010..0.010 rows=1 loops=1)
|             -> Single-row index lookup on CT using PRIMARY (crime_code=F.crime_code) (cost=0.27 rows=1) (actual time=0.008..0.008 rows=1 loops=1)
|           -> Index lookup on C using crime_idx (crime_code=F.crime_code), with index condition: ((C.weapon_code is not null) and (C.premis_code is not null)) (cost=252.96 rows=937) (actual time=0.222..0.225 rows=15 loops=1)
|             -> Single-row index lookup on WT using PRIMARY (weapon_code=C.weapon_code) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.000..0.000 rows=1 loops=15)
|           -> Single-row index lookup on PT using PRIMARY (premis_code=C.premis_code) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.001..0.001 rows=1 loops=15)
|
+-----+

```

This index gives an improvement on time and cost and this could be due to crime\_codes being an extremely varying value as there are many different variations of crime\_codes and CrimeType crime\_code is one of the filters that could be accessed by the user.

## Query 2

```

+-----+
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=92.65 rows=15) (actual time=0.030..0.088 rows=15)
|   -> Covering index skip scan for deduplication on C using premis_code (cost=92.65 rows=15) (actual time=0.030..0.088 rows=15)
|   -> Select #2 (subquery in projection; dependent)
|     -> Limit: 1 row(s) (actual time=3.954..3.954 rows=1 loops=15)
|       -> Sort: count(0) DESC, limit input to 1 row(s) per chunk (actual time=3.954..3.954 rows=1 loops=15)
|         -> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=3.945..3.948 rows=31)
|           -> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=3.944..3.947 rows=1 loops=15)
|             -> Index lookup on Crimes using premis_code (premis_code=C.premis_code) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.000..0.000 rows=1 loops=15)
|
+-----+

```

This is query2 with no indexes.

CREATE INDEX crime\_premis\_idx ON Crimes (premis\_code);

```

-----+
| -> Limit: 15 row(s)  (cost=211.90 rows=15) (actual time=0.703..0.857 rows=15)
    -> Covering index skip scan for deduplication on C using crime_premis_idx
-> Select #2 (subquery in projection; dependent)
    -> Limit: 1 row(s)  (actual time=5.321..5.321 rows=1 loops=15)
        -> Sort: count(0) DESC, limit input to 1 row(s) per chunk (actual time=5.304..5.310 rows=31 loops=1)
            -> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=5.304..5.310 rows=31 loops=1)
                -> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=5.303..5.309 rows=1 loops=1)
                    -> Index lookup on Crimes using crime_premis_idx (premise_code)
|
+-----+

```

This index actually made no improvements to our time and cost and this could be due to us selecting `premis_code` in this query and if the index is on `premis_code` we are limiting the search causing it to be much slower.

CREATE INDEX `crime_crime_idx` ON Crimes (`crime_code`);

```

-----+
| -> Limit: 15 row(s)  (cost=211.90 rows=15) (actual time=0.028..0.093 rows=15)
    -> Covering index skip scan for deduplication on C using crime_premis_idx
-> Select #2 (subquery in projection; dependent)
    -> Limit: 1 row(s)  (actual time=3.854..3.854 rows=1 loops=15)
        -> Sort: count(0) DESC, limit input to 1 row(s) per chunk (actual time=3.844..3.847 rows=31 loops=1)
            -> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=3.844..3.847 rows=31 loops=1)
                -> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=3.844..3.844 rows=1 loops=1)
                    -> Index lookup on Crimes using crime_premis_idx (premise_code)
|
+-----+

```

This index maintained the same cost, while decreasing time. The entire subquery had a significantly reduced time. This is because the index makes the group by and order by much faster.

CREATE INDEX `crime_weapon_idx` ON Crimes (`weapon_code`);

```

| -> Limit: 15 row(s)  (cost=211.90 rows=15) (actual time=0.029..0.086 rows=15)
    -> Covering index skip scan for deduplication on C using crime_premis_idx
-> Select #2 (subquery in projection; dependent)
    -> Limit: 1 row(s)  (actual time=3.875..3.875 rows=1 loops=15)
        -> Sort: count(0) DESC, limit input to 1 row(s) per chunk (actual time=3.866..3.869 rows=31 loops=1)
            -> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=3.866..3.869 rows=31 loops=1)
                -> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=3.866..3.866 rows=1 loops=1)
                    -> Index lookup on Crimes using crime_premis_idx (premise_code)
|

```

This index did not change anything from the previous index. This is because the query selects the crime code based off of the other columns, so it does not affect how quickly the `crime_codes` can be found.



# REVISIONS

In our original upload of Stage 3, we unknowingly indexed the primary key, which is not valid because the indexing operation basically did nothing. The reasoning for this is because the primary keys are already indexed. To fix this, I drop the previous indexes and reindex the non primary keys

## WITHOUT INDEX

```
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
| -> Limit: 15 row(s)  (cost=5984.61 rows=15) (actual time=0.126..0.347 rows=15 loops=1)
|   -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=5984.61 rows=8190) (actual time=0.125..0.344 rows=15 loops=1)
|     -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=3117.97 rows=8190) (actual time=0.114..0.286 rows=15 loops=1)
|       -> Table scan on WT  (cost=8.05 rows=78) (actual time=0.058..0.067 rows=32 loops=1)
|       -> Index lookup on C using crime_idx (crime_code=624, weapon_code=WT.weapon_code), with index condition: (C.premis_code is not null) (cost=29.50 rows=105)
|     -> Single-row index lookup on PT using PRIMARY (premis_code=C.premis_code)  (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.003..0.003 rows=1 loops=15)
|
+-----+
+-----+
```

## WITH INDEX ON NON PK Crime\_code

```
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
| -> Limit: 15 row(s)  (cost=5984.61 rows=15) (actual time=0.113..0.270 rows=15 loops=1)
|   -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=5984.61 rows=8190) (actual time=0.111..0.268 rows=15 loops=1)
|     -> Nested loop inner join  (cost=3117.97 rows=8190) (actual time=0.101..0.219 rows=15 loops=1)
|       -> Table scan on WT  (cost=8.05 rows=78) (actual time=0.044..0.046 rows=32 loops=1)
|       -> Index lookup on C using crime_idx (crime_code=624, weapon_code=WT.weapon_code), with index condition: (C.premis_code is not null) (cost=29.50 rows=105) (actual time=0.005..0.005 rows=1 loops=15)
|     -> Single-row index lookup on PT using PRIMARY (premis_code=C.premis_code)  (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.003..0.003 rows=1 loops=15)
|
+-----+
+-----+
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

This yielded a better time as crime\_code is directly what we are looking for and when indexing by crime\_code, we were able to cut the runtime down because everything is sorted. However the lookup method is still the same which could be because the non-indexed version was coincidentally decently sorted.

## WITHOUT INDEX:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN ANALYZE
esc, C.vict_age, C.vict_sex, C.vict_descent, C.lat, C.longitudedesc, PT.premis_d
-> FROM Crimes AS C
-> JOIN CrimeType AS CT ON C.crime_code = CT.crime_code
-> JOIN WeaponType AS WT ON C.weapon_code = WT.weapon_code
-> JOIN PremisType AS PT ON C.premis_code = PT.premis_code
-> WHERE C.crime_code = 624
-> LIMIT 15;

+-----+
| EXPLAIN
|
+-----+
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=5984.61 rows=15) (actual time=0.126..0.347 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=5984.61 rows=8190) (actual time=0.125..0.344 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=3117.97 rows=8190) (actual time=0.114..0.286 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Table scan on WT (cost=8.05 rows=78) (actual time=0.058..0.067 rows=32 loops=1)
-> Index lookup on C using crime_idx (crime_code=624, weapon_code=WT.weapon_code), with index condition: (C.premis_code is not null) (cost=29
-> Single-row index lookup on PT using PRIMARY (premis_code=C.premis_code) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.003..0.003 rows=1 loops=15)
|
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

## WITH INDEX ON NON PRIMARY KEY TIME\_OCC

```
| EXPLAIN
|
+-----+
| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (cost=5984.61 rows=15) (actual time=0.100..0.302 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=5984.61 rows=8190) (actual time=0.098..0.299 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=3117.97 rows=8190) (actual time=0.076..0.258 rows=15 loops=1)
-> Table scan on WT (cost=8.05 rows=78) (actual time=0.034..0.039 rows=32 loops=1)
-> Index lookup on C using crime_idx (crime_code=624, weapon_code=WT.weapon_code), with index condition: (C.premis_code is not null) (cost=29
-> Single-row index lookup on PT using PRIMARY (premis_code=C.premis_code) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.002..0.002 rows=1 loops=15)
|
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

This improved our query time by a good amount because there are a variety of possible time occurrences but we believe that we can still index some other columns to have a greater improvement because there is only a finite number of possible time\_occ values whereas something like longitude or latitude would have much greater variances.