### **Database Design**

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## **GCP Connection Screenshot**

for implementing the database tables locally or on GCP, you should provide a screenshot of the connection (i.e. showing your terminal/command-line information)

```
mysql> xuesally3@cloudshell:~ (cs411-team109)$ gcloud sql connect cs411-final-project --user=root
Allowlisting your IP for incoming connection for 5 minutes...done.
Connecting to database with SQL user [root]. Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 7328
Server version: 8.0.31-google (Google)
Copyright (c) 2000, 2024, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
Oracle is a registered trademark of Oracle Corporation and/or its
affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
mysql> use spotify_comment_hub
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> SHOW TABLES;
| Tables_in_spotify_comment_hub |
 ALBUMS
 ARTISTS
 COMMENTS
 SONGS
 USERS
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

## **DDL Commands**

```
CREATE TABLE ARTISTS (
    ArtistID VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
    ArtistName VARCHAR(255)
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE USERS (
    UserID VARCHAR (255) PRIMARY KEY,
    Username VARCHAR (255),
    Password VARCHAR (255),
    Email VARCHAR (255)
);
CREATE TABLE ALBUMS (
    AlbumID VARCHAR (255) PRIMARY KEY,
    ArtistID VARCHAR (255),
    AlbumName VARCHAR(255),
    Description VARCHAR (255),
    FOREIGN KEY (ArtistID) REFERENCES ARTISTS (ArtistID)
);
CREATE TABLE SONGS (
    SongID VARCHAR (255) PRIMARY KEY,
    SongName VARCHAR (255),
    ArtistID VARCHAR (255),
    AlbumID VARCHAR (255),
    ReleaseDate DATE,
    FOREIGN KEY (ArtistID) REFERENCES ARTISTS (ArtistID),
    FOREIGN KEY (AlbumID) REFERENCES ALBUMS (AlbumID)
);
CREATE TABLE COMMENTS (
    CommentID VARCHAR (255) PRIMARY KEY,
    UserID VARCHAR (255),
    SongID VARCHAR (255),
    CommentInfo VARCHAR (255),
    Rating INTEGER,
    CreatedOn DATE,
    ResponseTo VARCHAR (255),
    FOREIGN KEY (UserID) REFERENCES USERS (UserID),
    FOREIGN KEY (SongID) REFERENCES SONGS (SongID)
);
```

## **Table Row Count**

### **ALBUMS:**

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM ALBUMS;
+----+
| COUNT(*) |
+----+
| 1631 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

### **ARTISTS:**

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM ARTISTS;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+----+
| 1104 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

### SONGS:

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM SONGS;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+----+
| 1780 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

## **Advanced Queries with**

## Screenshots

### Song Count per Artist

SELECT COUNT(SongName), a.ArtistName FROM SONGS s NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS a GROUP BY ArtistID LIMIT 15;

```
nysql> SELECT COUNT(SongName), a.ArtistName FROM SONGS s NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS a GROUP BY ArtistID LIMIT 15;
  COUNT(SongName) | ArtistName
                1 | Blue Öyster Cult
                1 | Lupe Fiasco
                1 | Adriatique
                1 | Zoe Wees
1 | Lavern
                2 | CKay
                5 | Maroon 5
                1 | El Padrinito Toys
                1 | bby
                1 | Brandy
                1 | BLK ODYSSY
                  | Taylor Swift
                  | KISS
                2 | Jason Derulo
                1 | Joaquina
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

### • Album Count per Artist

SELECT COUNT(AlbumName), a.ArtistName FROM ALBUMS ab NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS a GROUP BY ArtistID;



### Give User ID, ArtistID, Count of Comments

SELECT UserID, ArtistID, COUNT(CommentID) as numComments FROM COMMENTS NATURAL JOIN SONGS NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS

```
mysql> SELECT UserID, ArtistID, COUNT(CommentID) as numComments FROM
    -> COMMENTS NATURAL JOIN SONGS NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS
    -> GROUP BY UserID, ArtistID ORDER BY numComments DESC LIMIT 15;
                               | numComments |
| UserID | ArtistID
      | 0tbeZu91v8YEKSQ9tZSslu | 3 |
| 3VVLqeEqQQqTgT8YhfY9Z6 | 2 |
| 451cbTsX07JWzmTIjcdyBz | 2 |
| 451cbTsX07JWzmTIjcdyBz | 2 |
| 0p4nmQO2msCgU4IF37Wi3j | 2 |
| 1
        | 3tJoFztHeIJkJWMrx0td2f |
| 1
        | 3tJoFztHeIJkJWMrx0td2f |
                                                  2 1
        | 3VVLqeEqQQqTgT8YhfY9Z6 |
                                                  2 |
10
| 1
         | OtbeZu9lv8YEKSQ9tZSslu |
        | 3hv9jJF3adDNsBSIQDqcjp |
10
                                                  1 |
        | 3hv9jJF3adDNsBSIQDqcjp |
10
        | 1Xv1qZHJ1hnR1WHRTZ3uci |
| 1
        | 1Xv1qZHJ1hnR1WHRTZ3uci |
                                                   1 |
10
        | 4Ge9GwmWnOQsohwPTrXyHc |
                                                   1 |
15 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

### Get Avg Ratings of all artists based on their songs

SELECT ArtistID, Avg(Rating) as avgRating, COUNT(Rating) as NumRatings FROM COMMENTS NATURAL JOIN SONGS NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS GROUP BY ArtistID LIMIT 15;

ArtistID 		NumRatings	
OtbeZu91v8YEKSQ9tZSs1u		•	
3VVLqeEqQQqTgT8YhfY9Z6	6.2500	4	
451cbTsX07JWzmTIjcdyBz	6.7500	4	
Op4nmQO2msCgU4IF37Wi3j	7.7500	4	
3tJoFztHeIJkJWMrx0td2f	7.0000	4	
3hv9jJF3adDNsBSIQDqcjp	5.5000	2	
1Xv1qZHJ1hnR1WHRTZ3uci	5.0000	2	
4Ge9GwmWnOQsohwPTrXyHc	5.0000	2	
24DO0PijjITGIEWs08XaPs	5.0000	2	
2SmW11F1BJn4IfBzBZD1Sh	6.0000	2	
6EP1BSH2RSiettczlz7ihV	4.5000	2	
0cmWgDlu9CwTgxPhf403hb	4.5000	2	
2qoQgPAi1ErOKCwE2Y8wOG	5.0000	2	
4q3ewBCX7sLwd24euuV69X	5.0000	2	
50bBtv5VunwwhQaXXnUrsM	5.0000	2	

# **Indexing Analysis**

### Song Count per Artist

SELECT COUNT(SongName), a.ArtistName, s.AlbumID FROM SONGS s NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS a GROUP BY ArtistID;

### Default index:

```
| -> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=9.769..9.898 rows=1099 loops=1)
    -> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=9.767..9.767 rows=1099 loops=1)
    -> Nested loop inner join (cost=737.48 rows=1788) (actual time=1.745..8.336 rows=1780 loops=1)
    -> Table scan on a (cost=111.65 rows=1104) (actual time=0.602..0.962 rows=1104 loops=1)
    -> Index lookup on s using ArtistID (ArtistID=a.ArtistID) (cost=0.41 rows=2) (actual time=0.005..0.005 rows=2 loops=1104)
```

Analysis: The costliest part of this query is the nested loop join (row 3), which is the NATURAL JOIN part in the SQL query. Specifically the index lookup on s using ArtistID, where each row from a requires an index lookup on s, increasing the join cost to 737.48.

Indexing 1: CREATE INDEX idx\_songs\_artist ON SONGS (ArtistID);

The index idx\_songs\_artist on the ArtistID column in the SONGS table does not optimize the cost in this query due to the nature of the NATURAL JOIN operation. While indexing ArtistID can improve the lookup speed for rows in the SONGS table when matched with the ARTISTS table, it still performs numerous index lookups for each row in the ARTISTS table, which does not optimize the cost.

Indexing 2: CREATE INDEX idx artists name ON ARTISTS(ArtistName);

```
Sql> EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT COUNT(SongName), a.ArtistName FROM SONGS s NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS a GROUP BY ArtistID;

EXPLAIN

-> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=6.130..6.249 rows=1099 loops=1)
-> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=6.128..6.128 rows=1099 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=738.15 rows=1790) (actual time=0.050.4.896 rows=1780 loops=1)
-> Covering index scan on a using idx_artists_name (cost=111.75 rows=1105) (actual time=0.030..0.246 rows=1104 loops=1)
-> Index lookup on s using fk_artist_id (ArtistID=a.ArtistID) (cost=0.41 rows=2) (actual time=0.003..0.004 rows=2 loops=1104)

row in set (0.01 sec)
```

The index idx\_artists\_name does not optimize the query because it is not utilized in the join or grouping operations. In this query, the join condition is based solely on the ArtistID, which is not affected by the ArtistName index. Consequently, the database engine will still need to perform a full scan of the ARTISTS table to find matching rows for the join, leading to the cost not changing.

Indexing 3: CREATE INDEX idx\_songs\_songname ON SONGS (SongName);

Similar to indexing 2, the SongName column in the SONGS table does not optimize the query because it is not involved in the join or the aggregation process of the query.

### • Album Count per Artist

SELECT COUNT(AlbumName), a.ArtistName FROM ALBUMS ab NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS a GROUP BY ArtistID;

Default index:

### Indexing 1: CREATE INDEX idx\_albums\_artist ON ALBUMS (ArtistID);

The index idx\_albums\_artist on the ArtistID column in the ALBUMS table does not optimize the cost in this query due to the nature of the NATURAL JOIN operation. While indexing ArtistID can improve the lookup speed for rows in the ALBUMS table when matched with the ARTISTS table, it still performs numerous index lookups for each row in the ARTISTS table, which does not optimize the cost.

### Indexing 2: CREATE INDEX idx\_albums\_name ON ALBUMS (AlbumName);

The index idx\_albums\_name does not optimize the query because it is not utilized in the join or grouping operations. In this query, the join condition is based solely on the ArtistID, which is not affected by the AlbumName index. Consequently, the database engine will still need to perform a full scan of the ARTISTS table to find matching rows for the join, leading to the cost not changing.

### Indexing 3: CREATE INDEX idx\_artists\_artistname ON ARTISTS (ArtistName);

```
-> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=5.594..5.710 rows=1099 loops=1)
-> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=5.592..5.592 rows=1099 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=685.72 rows=1640) (actual time=0.067..4.559 rows=1631 loops=1)
-> Covering index scan on a using idx artists artistname (cost=111.75 rows=1105) (actual time=0.029..0.227 rows=1104 loops=1)
-> Index lookup on ab using ArtistID (ArtistID=a.ArtistID) (cost=0.37 rows=1) (actual time=0.003..0.004 rows=1 loops=1104)
```

Similar to indexing 2, the ArtistName column in the ARTISTS table does not optimize the query because it is not involved in the join or the aggregation process of the query.

### Give User ID, ArtistID, Count of Comments

SELECT UserID, ArtistID, COUNT(CommentID) as numComments FROM COMMENTS NATURAL JOIN SONGS NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS GROUP BY UserID, ArtistID ORDER BY numComments DESC;

### Default Index:

```
-> Sort: numComments DESC (actual time=0.339..0.341 rows=38 loops=1)
-> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=0.279..0.320 rows=38 loops=1)
-> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=0.278.0.278 rows=38 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=38.65 rows=48) (actual time=0.070..0.222 rows=48 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=38.65 rows=48) (actual time=0.061..0.161 rows=48 loops=1)
-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost=5.05 rows=48) (actual time=0.041..0.56 rows=48 loops=1)
-> Table scan on COMMENTS (cost=5.05 rows=48) (actual time=0.041..0.056 rows=48 loops=1)
-> Filter: (SONGS.ArtistID is not null) (cost=0.25 rows=0.040..0.052 rows=10.00ps=1)
-> Single-row index lookup on SONGS using PRIMARY (SongID=COMMENTS.SongID) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.002..0.002 rows=1 loops=48)
-> Single-row covering index lookup on ARTISTS using PRIMARY (ArtistID=SONGS.ArtistID) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.001..0.001 rows=1 loops=48)
```

### Indexing 1: CREATE INDEX idx\_comments\_userid ON COMMENTS (UserID);

```
Dury OR, 0 rows affected (0.03 me).

Accords: 0 Duplicates: 0 Marnings: 0

Avoil: EXFIAIN ANALYZE SELECT UserID, ArtistID, COUNT(CommentID) as numComments

- FROM COMMENTS NATURAL JOIN SORGE BY numComments DESC:

- FROM COMMENTS NATURAL JOIN SORGE BY numComments DESC:

- EXPLAIN

- Sort: numComments DESC (actual time-0.279.0.281 rows-88 loops-1)

-> Table soan on (temporary) (actual time-0.288.0.262 rows-88 loops-1)

-> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time-0.287.0.287 rows-88 loops-1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost-28.58 rows-48) (actual time-0.062.0.147 rows-48 loops-1)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost-6.58 rows-48) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-1)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost-6.58 rows-48) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-1)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost-6.58 rows-48) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-18)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost-6.58 rows-48) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-18)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost-6.58 rows-18) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-18)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost-6.58 rows-18) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-18)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost-6.58 rows-18) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-18)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost-6.58 rows-18) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-18)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost-6.58 rows-18) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-18)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost-6.58 rows-18) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-18)

-> Single-row covering index lookup on AKTISTS using FRIMARY (ArtistID-SONGS.ArtistID) (cost-6.25 rows-1) (actual time-0.002.0.002 rows-10 loops-18)
```

This is mainly due to the NATURAL JOIN nature, similar to previous Indexing 1s for other queries.

Indexing 2: CREATE INDEX idx\_songs\_artistid ON SONGS (ArtistID);

```
Aprely CREATE HIREX ide songs artistid ON SONGS (ArtistID);

Aprely OK, Or over affected (0.07 sec)

Records: O Duplicates: O Manning: O

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```

Indexing 3: CREATE INDEX idx\_comments\_songid ON COMMENTS (SongID); (We use this because although SongID is not explicit in the query, it is used in the natural join of Song and Comments table)

```
nysq1> EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT UserID, ArtistID, COUNT(CommentID) as numComments

-> FROM COMMENTS NATURAL JOIN SONGS NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS

-> GROUP BY UserID, ArtistID ORDER BY numComments DESC;

| EXPLAIN |

| EXPLAIN |

| -> Sort: numComments DESC (actual time=0.362..0.365 rows=38 loops=1)

-> Table soon on temporary (actual time=0.353..0.342 rows=38 loops=1)

-> Table soon on temporary (actual time=0.353..0.342 rows=38 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=36.5 rows=38 loctual time=0.555..0.737 rows=48 loops=1)

-> Firster (COMMENTS. SongID is not null) (cost=0.55 rows=48) (actual time=0.033..0.045 rows=88 loops=1)

-> Table soon on COMMENTS (cost=3.65 rows=48) (actual time=0.033..0.045 rows=48 loops=1)

-> Firster (COMMENTS. SongID is not null) (cost=0.5.05 rows=48) (actual time=0.033..0.045 rows=48 loops=1)

-> Firster (COMMENTS. SongID is not null) (cost=0.5.05 rows=48) (actual time=0.033..0.045 rows=18 loops=1)

-> Firster (SONGS.ArtisID is not null) (cost=0.5.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.033..0.045 rows=1) (actual time=0.003..0.045 rows=1) (actual time=0.003..003 rows=1) (actual time=0.003..003
```

**Analysis:** INNER NESTED JOIN is the costliest here costing 21.85 out of 38.65. To improve the situation, We tried putting Different Indexes based on foreign key values to improve join efficiency however as seen in the images, we notice that no performance increase happens

Get Avg Ratings of all artists based on their songs

SELECT ArtistID, Avg(Rating) as avgRating, COUNT(Rating) as NumRatings FROM COMMENTS NATURAL JOIN SONGS NATURAL JOIN ARTISTS GROUP BY ArtistID;

Default Index:

```
-> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=0.368..0.373 rows=19 loops=1)

-> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=0.367..0.367 rows=19 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=38.65 rows=48) (actual time=0.085..0.286 rows=48 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=21.85 rows=48) (actual time=0.076..0.205 rows=48 loops=1)

-> Filter: (COMMENTS.SongID is not null) (cost=5.05 rows=48) (actual time=0.047..0.071 rows=48 loops=1)

-> Table scan on COMMENTS (cost=5.05 rows=48) (actual time=0.047..0.071 rows=48 loops=1)

-> Filter: (SONGS.ArtistID is not null) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.003..0.003 rows=1 loops=48)

-> Single-row index lookup on SONGS using PRIMARY (SongID=COMMENTS.SongID) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.002..0.002 rows=1 loops=48)

-> Single-row covering index lookup on ARTISTS using PRIMARY (ArtistID=SONGS.ArtistID) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.001..0.002 rows=1 loops=48)
```

### Indexing 1: CREATE INDEX idx songs artistid ON SONGS (ArtistID);

### Indexing 2: CREATE INDEX idx\_comments\_rating ON COMMENTS (Rating);

Indexing 3: CREATE INDEX idx\_comments\_songid ON COMMENTS (SongID);

(We use this because although SongID is not explicit in the query, it is used in the natural join of Song and Comments table)

**Analysis:** INNER NESTED JOIN is the costliest here as well costing 21.85 out of 38.65. We tried adding Indexes to SONGS (ArtistID) and COMMENTS (SongID) as they are used to join tables together but that didn't work well as there was no performance boost. We also tried adding indexes to the Rating Column of Table COMMENTS but that doesn't show any improvement either, most probably since that is not used for Joining of tables and even if it made any improvement, it is not as good as default probably because of the small size of this table.