CS 411 Group 116 Project – Stage 3 Revision

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Database Implementation — DDL Commands:

```
CREATE TABLE Departments(
 DepartmentId VARCHAR(10),
 Name VARCHAR(255),
 PRIMARY KEY(DepartmentId)
);
CREATE TABLE Courses(
 CourseId Int,
 DepartmentId VARCHAR(10),
 Number Int,
 Name VARCHAR(255),
 Credits VARCHAR(50),
 GenEd VARCHAR(63),
 FOREIGN KEY(DepartmentId) REFERENCES Departments(DepartmentId),
 PRIMARY KEY(CourseId)
);
CREATE TABLE CourseDescription(
 CourseId Int,
 Description VARCHAR(1023),
 Instructors VARCHAR(255),
 FOREIGN KEY(CourseId) REFERENCES Courses(CourseId),
 PRIMARY KEY(CourseId)
);
CREATE TABLE User(
 UserId VARCHAR(31),
 Email VARCHAR(63),
 EncryptedPassword VARCHAR(255),
 DateJoined DATE,
 MostGuessed Int,
 AvgGuesses Decimal,
 FOREIGN KEY(MostGuessed) REFERENCES Courses(CourseId),
 PRIMARY KEY(UserId)
);
CREATE TABLE DailyClass(
```

```
CurrentDate DATE,
 CorrectCourseId Int,
 MostCommonWrong Int,
 TotalAvgGuesses Decimal,
 FOREIGN KEY(CorrectCourseId) REFERENCES Courses(CourseId),
 PRIMARY KEY(CurrentDate)
);
CREATE TABLE Guess(
 GuessId Int,
 UserId VARCHAR(31),
 CurrentDate DATE,
 CourseId INT,
 FOREIGN KEY(UserId) REFERENCES User(UserId),
 FOREIGN KEY(CurrentDate) REFERENCES DailyClass(CurrentDate),
 FOREIGN KEY(CourseId) REFERENCES Courses(CourseId),
 PRIMARY KEY(GuessID)
);
```

Connection and Database Tables Screenshots:

```
mysql> show tables;
+-------+
| Tables_in_ClassoftheDay |
+------+
| CourseDescription |
| Courses |
| DailyClass |
| Departments |
| Guess |
| User |
+------+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select count(*) from Departments;
| count(*) |
      179 I
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> select count(*) from Courses;
| count(*) |
     3600 I
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select count(*) from CourseDescription;
| count(*) |
3600 |
1 row in set (0.58 sec)
mysql> select count(*) from User;
| count(*) |
     1487 |
1 row in set (0.04 sec)
mysql> select count(*) from DailyClass;
| count(*) |
     602 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select count(*) from Guess;
| count(*) |
    14991 |
```

Query 1: Gets the emails of all users who guessed the correct course on their first try SELECT Email

```
FROM User

JOIN Guess ON User.UserId = Guess.UserId

JOIN DailyClass ON Guess.CurrentDate = DailyClass.CurrentDate

WHERE Guess.CurrentDate = '2024-10-21' AND Guess.CourseId =

DailyClass.CorrectCourseId AND

(SELECT (COUNT(GuessId)) FROM Guess g WHERE g.CurrentDate =

Guess.CurrentDate) = 1

GROUP BY User.UserId;
```

There is only 1 row in the result of this query because only one user guessed the correct course in one try on this day.

Query 2: Gets the most commonly guessed departments on a given day

```
mysql> SELECT Departments.DepartmentId, COUNT(GuessId) AS TimesGuessed
   -> FROM Departments
   -> JOIN Courses ON Departments.DepartmentId = Courses.DepartmentId
   -> JOIN Guess ON Guess.CourseId = Courses.CourseId
   -> WHERE Guess.CurrentDate = '2024-08-21'
   -> GROUP BY Departments.DepartmentId
   -> ORDER BY TimesGuessed DESC LIMIT 15;
| DepartmentId | TimesGuessed |
  ----+
                          6 I
| HK
                         2 |
ANTH
                         2 |
| EPSY
                         1 |
| GRK
                         1 |
NPRE
MUS
                         1 |
CHEM
                         1 |
| ME
                          1 |
| ENGL
                          1 |
MATH
PHYS
                         1 |
CPSC
                         1 |
BADM
                          1 |
LAT
                          1 |
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Query 3: Gets the users who guessed correctly on a given date

SELECT User.UserId, User.Email, Courses.Name AS CorrectCourseName FROM Guess

JOIN DailyClass ON Guess.CurrentDate = DailyClass.CurrentDate
JOIN Courses ON DailyClass.CorrectCourseId = Courses.CourseId
JOIN User ON Guess.UserId = User.UserId

WHERE Guess.CourseId = DailyClass.CorrectCourseId
AND Guess.CurrentDate = "2023-11-14";

```
| UserId | Email | CorrectCourseName | House |
```

(output is less than 15 rows)

Query 4: Gets the top 15 most frequently guessed courses overall

SELECT Courses.CourseId, Courses.Name AS Course, Departments.Name AS Department, COUNT(Guess.GuessId) AS FrequentGuess
FROM Courses

JOIN Guess ON Courses.CourseId = Guess.CourseId
JOIN Departments ON Courses.DepartmentId =
Departments.DepartmentId

GROUP BY Courses.CourseId, Courses.Name ORDER BY FrequentGuess DESC

LIMIT 15;

Coi	rseId Course	Department	FrequentGues
	70066 0		+
	78066 Organizational Communication and Community Impact	Communication] 3
	29891 Ruminant Nutrition	Animal Sciences	2
	75881 Psychology of Prejudice and Discrimination	Psychology] 2
	66151 Graphic Design Inquiry	Art and Design] 2
	77550 Economic Development and Migration	Economics] 2
	29951 Senior Design Project Lab	Electrical and Computer Engineering	1
	62996 Video Reporting & Drytelling	Journalism	1
	73742 Point of Care Ultrasound	Clinical Sciences and Engineering	1
	54570 Tax Research	Accountancy	1
	69955 Professional SBC Capstone Project	Strategic Brand Communication	1
	30163 Senior Thesis and Honors	Comparative and World Literature	1
	78358 Multidisciplinary Innovation Studio	Human-Centered Design and Design Thinking	1
	58770 Advanced Topics in Science and Technology Journalism	Journalism	i 1
	55433 DGS Study Abroad	General Studies	i 1
	65088 BFA Thesis Production	Dance	i 1
			+

Indexing Analysis –

Query 1 for Attempted Indexing Designs:

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT Email
FROM User
JOIN Guess ON User.UserId = Guess.UserId
JOIN DailyClass ON Guess.CurrentDate = DailyClass.CurrentDate
WHERE Guess.CurrentDate = '2024-10-21' AND Guess.CourseId =
DailyClass.CorrectCourseId AND
(SELECT (COUNT(GuessId)) FROM Guess g WHERE g.CurrentDate =
Guess.CurrentDate) = 1
GROUP BY User.UserId;
```

CREATE INDEX Current_Date ON Guess(CurrentDate);

CREATE INDEX Course Id ON Guess(CourseId);

CREATE INDEX Correct_Course_Id ON DailyClass(CorrectCourseId);

CREATE INDEX Email ON User(Email);

In this query, indexing did not improve performance. All the queries had the exact same costs. This is likely because MySQL had already automatically indexed many of the fields used in the query. As a result, our additions did not change much.

Query 2 for Attempted Indexing Designs:

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT Departments.DepartmentId, COUNT(GuessId) AS TimesGuessed FROM Departments

JOIN Courses ON Departments.DepartmentId = Courses.DepartmentId

JOIN Guess ON Guess.CourseId = Courses.CourseId

WHERE Guess.CurrentDate = '2024-08-21'

GROUP BY Departments.DepartmentId

ORDER BY TimesGuessed DESC;
```

CREATE INDEX Course Id ON Guess(CourseId);

• CREATE INDEX Dept_Id ON Courses(DepartmentId);

CREATE INDEX Current_Date ON Guess(CurrentDate);

For this query, we also didn't see any performance improvement. Again, this is likely because the fields used in the query were already indexed by MySQL. We believe that the performance for this query is already optimized.

Query 3 for Attempted Indexing Designs:

CREATE INDEX Course_Id ON Guess(CourseId);

```
sysql, EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT User. User. Lost. Qureas. Name AS CorrectCourseName

-> FORM Guess

-> JOIN DailyClass On Guess. CurrentDate = DailyClass.CurrentDate
-> JOIN Courses ON DailyClass. CorrectCourseId = Courses. CourseId
-> JOIN User ON Guess. UserId = User. UserId
-> MID Guess. CurrentDate = "2023-11-14";

-> AND Guess. CurrentDate = "2023-11-14";

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=0.93 rows=0.5) (actual time=0.311.0.504 rows=5 loops=1)
-> Filter: ((Guess.CurrentDate = DailyClass.CourseId = User. UserId = User. UserId = User. UserId = Us
```

• CREATE INDEX Correct_Course_Id ON DailyClass(CorrectCourseId);

CREATE INDEX User_Id ON Guess(UserId);

Again no performance improvement. We maintain that this is because the fields used in the query were already indexed by MySQL. No index we add could change how the query performs.

Query 4 for Attempted Indexing Designs:

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT Courses.CourseId, Courses.Name AS Course,
Departments.Name AS Department, COUNT(Guess.GuessId) AS FrequentGuess
FROM Courses
JOIN Guess ON Courses.CourseId = Guess.CourseId
JOIN Departments ON Courses.DepartmentId = Departments.DepartmentId
GROUP BY Courses.CourseId, Courses.Name
ORDER BY FrequentGuess DESC
LIMIT 15;
```

CREATE INDEX Depart_Id ON Courses(DepartmentId);

```
### SEPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT Courses.Courseld — Guess.Courseld

-> FROM Courses

-> JOIN Guess ON Courses.Courseld — Guess.Courseld

-> JOIN Guess ON Courses.Courseld — Guess.Courseld

-> JOIN Begartements ON Courses.Departmented = Departments.Departmented

-> Guess DE Courses.Courseld, Courses.Mane

-> LIMIT 15;

| EXPLAIN

| EXPLAIN

| EXPLAIN

| I EXPLAIN

| -> Limit: 15 row(s) (actual time=50.292.50.295 rows=15 loops=1)

-> Sort: PrequentGuess DESC.

| -> Sort: PrequentGuess DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (actual time=50.290.50.292 rows=15 loops=1)

-> Sort: PrequentGuess DESC, limit input to 15 row(s) per chunk (actual time=60.290.50.292 rows=15 loops=1)

-> Aggregate using temporary table (actual time=48.908.48.908 rows=3446 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=519.21 rows=1528) (actual time=6.53.25.05) tous=14900 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=519.21 rows=1528) (actual time=6.53.25.05) tous=14900 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=519.21 rows=1528) (actual time=6.53.25.05) tous=14900 loops=1)

-> Nested loop inner join (cost=519.21 rows=1528) (actual time=6.53.25.05) tous=14900 loops=1)

-> Index lookup on Courses using Dept 16 (departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departments.Departmen
```

CREATE INDEX Course_Id ON Guess(CourseId);

• CREATE INDEX Name ON Courses(Name);

Indexing did not improve the performance of this query. None of our added indexing changed the costs associated with the query.

Overall Analysis of Indexing:

We did not notice a difference in our results or cost when indexing for the four queries. There are likely several reasons why the change in indexing did not bring a better effect on our queries' performances. Most likely, the indexing was redundant due to MySQL's automatic indexing. Our dataset also might have low-selectivity where scanning or filtering would be faster than accessing the index. This means variables like CurrentDate may have had many repeated values, leading to limited performance gains. Additionally, more complex queries such as these (with nested joins) can render indexing to be ineffective. Overall, for an index to improve query performance it should match the query structure and be used on high-selectivity columns. Creating queries that use different attributes could avoid the automatic indexing issue, however this would not improve overall performance.