Project Stage 3

Screenshot of Connection to GCP:

```
mysql> bmk15897@cloudshell:~ (original-brace-326709)$ gcloud sql connect genflow-1 --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 1696
Server version: 8.0.26-google (Google)

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

Table DDL Commands

Table Name - Business

```
create table Business(
businessId INTEGER Primary key,
businessName VARCHAR(255),
businessLogoUrl VARCHAR(255),
businessAddress VARCHAR(255),
businessContact VARCHAR(15)
);
```

Table Name - Users

```
create table Users (
    userId INTEGER primary key,
    businessId INTEGER references Businesses (businessId),
    userType ENUM('process-owner','business-owner'),
    emailAddress VARCHAR(255),
    pwdHash VARCHAR(255)
    isActive BOOLEAN,
    fName VARCHAR(255),
    IName VARCHAR(255),
    phNum VARCHAR(15)
);
```

Table Name - Departments

```
create table Departments (
deptId INTEGER primary key,
```

```
businessId INTEGER references Businesses (businessId),
  deptName VARCHAR(255),
  deptLoc VARCHAR(255),
  deptContact VARCHAR(255)
);
Table Name - UserDepartment
create table UserDepartment (
      userId INTEGER references Users (userId),
      deptId INTEGER references Departments (deptId),
       primary key(userId, deptId)
);
<u>Table Name - UserPrivileges</u>
create table UserPrivileges (
      userId INTEGER references Users (userId),
       privilege ENUM('process-owner', 'business-owner', 'read-only'),
      primary key(userId, privilege)
);
Table Name - Workflows
create table Workflows (
      wfName VARCHAR(50),
      wfld INTEGER primary key,
      wfDescription VARCHAR(255),
      businessId INTEGER references Businesses (businessId)
);
Table Name - Processes
create table Processes (
      processId INTEGER primary key,
      processName VARCHAR(50),
      seqNumber INTEGER,
      wfld INTEGER references Workflows (wfld)
);
Table Name - Parameters
create table Parameters(
      paramld INTEGER primary key,
      paramName VARCHAR(50),
      paramType VARCHAR(50),
      isOptional BOOLEAN,
      processId INTEGER references Processes (processId)
);
```

```
<u>Table Name - WorkflowInstances</u>
```

```
create table WorkflowInstances(
    wfInstanceId INTEGER primary key,
    createdDT DATETIME,
    updatedDT DATETIME,
    completedDT DATETIME,
    wfld INTEGER references Workflows (wfld)
);
```

Table Name - ProcessInstances

Table Name - Paraminstances

```
create table ParamInstances(
    paramVal VARCHAR(255),
    processInstanceId INTEGER references ProcessInstances (processInstanceId),
    paramId INTEGER references Parameters (paramId),
    primary key(processInstanceId,paramId)
);
```

Counts of Records in Tables

```
mysql> select count(*) from WorkflowInstances;
| count(*) |
+----+
     999 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> select count(*) from ProcessInstances;
+----+
| count(*) |
+----+
    5277 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select count(*) from ParamInstances;
+----+
| count(*) |
+----+
   6217 |
+-----
1 row in set (0.04 sec)
```

Advanced Queries

Query 1

The current active processes for a department (department 1 considered)
Return type: Process ID, Process Name, Instance ID of the Workflow in which the process is currently active.

select processId, processName, wfInstanceId from Processes p join (select max(seqNumber) as maxSeq, w.wfId as wfId, wfInstanceId from WorkflowInstances w join ProcessInstances using (wfInstanceId) join Processes using (processId) group by wfInstanceId) as aP on (aP.maxSeq = p.seqNumber and aP.wfId = p.wfId) where deptId = 1;

```
mysql> select processId, processName, wfInstanceId
    -> from Processes p join
    -> (select max(seqNumber) as maxSeq, w.wfId as wfId, wfInstanceId
   -> from WorkflowInstances w join ProcessInstances using (wfInstanceId) join Processes using (processId)
    -> group by wfInstanceId) as aP on (aP.maxSeq = p.seqNumber and aP.wfId = p.wfId)
   -> where deptId = 1 limit 15;
| processId | processName | wfInstanceId |
                                    421 |
429 |
499 |
500 |
516 |
         8 | Prepare Order |
                                     517 |
525 |
         8 | Prepare Order |
         8 | Prepare Order |
         8 | Prepare Order |
                                      579
         8 | Prepare Order |
         8 | Prepare Order |
                                     601 |
633 |
648 |
649 |
         8 | Prepare Order |
15 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

Query 2

Count of the current completed workflow instances.

Return type: Number of Completed Workflow Instances, Workflow Name associated with the Instance.

select count(wi.wflnstanceld) as completedWFlnstances, wfName from Workflows w join WorkflowInstances wi using (wfld) where wi.completedDT != "0000-00-00 00:00:00" group by wfld;

Index Designs

Query 1

Initial run of 'EXPLAIN ANALYZE' without creating an index.

```
mysql> explain analyze

-> select processId, processName, wfInstanceId

-> from Processes p join

-> (select max(seqNumber) as maxSeq, w.wfId as wfId, wfInstanceId)

-> from WorkflowInstances w join ProcessInstances using (wfInstanceId) join Processes using (processId)

-> group by wfInstanceId) as aP on (aP.maxSeq = p.seqNumber and aP.wfId = p.wfId)

-> where deptId = 1;

(-> Nosted loop inner join (cost=15.86 row=0) (actual time=0.2.012..12.031 row=39 loops=1)

-> rilter: ((p.deptId = 1) and (p.seqNumber is not null) and (p.wfId is not null)) (cost=1.35 rows=1) (actual time=0.032..0.050 rows=2 loops=1)

-> Table scan on p (cost=1.35 row=11) (actual time=0.023..0.041 row=99 loops=1)

-> Nasterialize (cost=0.00..000 row=0) (actual time=0.031..0.035 rows=99 loops=1)

-> Nasted loop inner join (cost=0.00..001..001 row=0.001..003 row=99 loops=1)

-> Nasted loop inner join (cost=0.001..003 row=99 loops=1)

-> Nasted loop inner join (cost=0.001..003 row=99 loops=1)

-> Nasted loop inner join (cost=0.001..001..001 row=0.001..003 row=99 loops=1)

-> Nasted loop inner join (cost=0.001..001..001 row=0.001..001 row=0.001..001..001 row=0.001..001 row=0.001..001 row=0.001..001 row=0.001..001 row=0.0
```

Index Design 1

• We added an index on the column seqNum of the table Processes to check the performance of the query. The index reduced the total time required for the execution by 1 second. But we need more improvement, hence this index on its own isn't sufficient and so we do not go ahead with this design.

```
| -> Nested loop inner join (cost=15.86 rows=0) (actual time=11.788..11.802 rows=39 loops=1)
| -> Filter: ((p.deptid = 1) and (p.seqRumber is not null) and (p.wfid is not null)) (cost=1.35 rows=1) (actual time=0.033..0.043 rows=2 loops=1)
| -> Table scan on p (cost=1.35 rows=1) (actual time=0.029..0.035 rows=11 loops=1)
| -> Indax lookup on a Pusing cauto (kay0) (maxSanger_seqNumber_wfid=p.wfid) (actual time=0.002..0.005 rows=20 loops=2)
| -> Natatrialize (cost=0.00..0.00 rows=0) (actual time=0.11.743..11.752 rows=999 loops=1)
| -> Table scan on (*temporary*) (actual time=0.001..0.04 rows=999 loops=1)
| -> Nested loop inner join (cost=225.60 rows=5277) (actual time=0.033..0.9.107 rows=5277 loops=1)
| -> Nested loop inner join (cost=22376.65 rows=5277) (actual time=0.033..6.597 rows=5277 loops=1)
| -> Filter: ((processInstances.processed is not null) and ((processInstances) (rows=5277 loops=1)
| -> Table scan on ProcessInstances (cost=531.70 rows=5277) (actual time=0.023..1.375 rows=5277 loops=1)
| -> Single-row index lookup on Processes using RRIMANY ((processId=ProcessInstances.processId) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.001..0.001 rows=1 loops=5277)
| -> Single-row index lookup on w using PRIMANY ((wfinstance) defined processInstances.processId) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.001..0.000 rows=1 loops=5277)
```

Index Design 2

We added an index on the column wfinstanceld of the table WorkflowInstances along
with an index on the column seqNum of the table Processes to check the performance
of the query. This combination of index didn't reflect much improvement over the
previous index. Hence, we did not go ahead with this design.

```
| -> Nested loop inner join (cost=15.86 rows=0) (actual time=11.591.11.605 rows=39 loops=1)
| -> Filter: ([p.deptid = 1) and (p.seqNumber is not null) and (p.wfid is not null)) (cost=1.35 rows=1) (actual time=0.044..0.056 rows=2 loops=1)
| -> Table scan on p (cost=1.35 rows=11) (actual time=0.041..0.048 rows=10 loops=1)
| -> Index lookup on a Wester (seq. Wide, Markeq.p.seqNumber, wfid=p.wfid) (actual time=0.002..0.005 rows=20 loops=2)
| -> Naterialize (cost=0.00..0.00 rows=0) (actual time=11.534..11.542 rows=999 loops=1)
| -> Naterialize (cost=0.00..0.00 rows=0) (actual time=10.406..10.602 rows=999 loops=1)
| -> Naterialize (actual time=0.001..0.048 rows=999 loops=1)
| -> Nested loop inner join (cost=2325.60 rows=5277) (actual time=0.032..6.412 rows=5277 loops=1)
| -> Nested loop inner join (cost=2376.65 rows=5277) (actual time=0.032..6.412 rows=5277 loops=1)
| -> Filter: ([ProcessIntences.processid is not null) and ([ProcessIntences.distances] (actual time=0.023..1.852 rows=5277 loops=1)
| -> Table scan on ProcessInstances (cost=531.70 rows=5277) (actual time=0.022..1.343 rows=5277 loops=1)
| -> Single-row index lookup on Processes using PRIMARY (wfinstanceId=ProcessInstances.processId) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.001..0.001 rows=1 loops=5277)
| -> Single-row index lookup on Processes using PRIMARY (wfinstanceId=ProcessInstances.wfInstanceId) (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.001..0.000 rows=1 loops=5277)
```

Index Design 3

We added an index on the column wfinstanceId of the table WorkflowInstances along
with an index on the column wfid of the table Processes to check the performance of the
query. This combination of indices had a much better performance over the other
indices. Hence, we moved ahead with this design.

```
| -> Nested loop inner join (cost=15.86 rows=0) (actual time=11.562..11.575 rows=39 loops=1)
-> Filter: ((p.deptId = 1) and (p.seqNumber is not null)) and (p.wfid is not null)) (cost=1.35 rows=1) (actual time=0.030..0.038 rows=2 loops=1)
-> Table scan on p (cost=1.35 rows=1) (actual time=0.02..0.05 rows=20 loops=2)
-> Materialize (cost=0.00..0.00 rows=0) (actual time=0.001..0.049 rows=999 loops=1)
-> Table scan on Ctemporary (actual time=0.001..0.049 rows=999 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=4225.60 rows=5277) (actual time=0.033..8.958 rows=5277 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=4225.60 rows=5277) (actual time=0.032..6.940 rows=5277 loops=1)
-> Nested loop inner join (cost=4225.60 rows=5277) (actual time=0.032..6.940 rows=5277 loops=1)
-> Filter: ((ProcessInstances.processId is not null) and (ProcessInstances.wfInstanceId is not null)) (cost=531.70 rows=5277) (actual time=0.023..1.852 rows=5277 loops=1)
-> Single-row index lookup on Processes using PRIMARY (processInstances.wfInstanceId (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.001..0.000 rows=1 loops=5277)
-> Single-row index lookup on w using PRIMARY (processInstances.wfInstanceId (cost=0.25 rows=1) (actual time=0.001..0.000 rows=1 loops=5277)
```

Query 2

Initial run of 'EXPLAIN ANALYZE' without creating an index.

Index Design 1

We added an index on the column wfName to check the performance of the query.

```
mysql> create index wfName_index on Workflows(wfName);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.11 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

After running the explain analyze command on the same query, we realized that there was negligible improvement in its execution. Hence, we did not go ahead with this index.

Index Design 2

• We added an index on *completedDT* to check the performance of the query.

```
mysql> create index completedDT_index on WorkflowInstances(completedDT);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.06 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

The performance of the query worsened after adding the index as reflected by the cost. Hence we did not go ahead with this index.

Index Design 3

 We added an index wfld on the table WorkflowInstances to check the performance of the query. The query's execution performance decreased significantly after applying the index. Hence we did not go ahead with this design.

Finally, for this query, we realized that the query couldn't be optimized any further. We applied indices to 3 different columns as recorded above but we couldn't find any significant improvement in the performance. We suspect that the reason behind this is that the columns on which we applied indices have multiple duplicate values and hence, the indices couldn't search faster. Also, the query's performance without any index is good. **Hence, we will proceed with the default index ie. the primary key as index.**