



# DATA 514 Section 5 Worksheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Indicies

### Question 1 (5 points)

Given the following:

```
CREATE TABLE Items(  
    id            INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,  
    name          VARCHAR(64) NOT NULL,  
    quantity      VARCHAR(64)  -- quantity that we currently  
                                -- have in stock. May be 0,  
                                -- but cannot be negative  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (  
    id            INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,  
    customerName  VARCHAR(64) NOT NULL,  
    address       VARCHAR(64),  
    orderDate     DATE  -- assume this type is equivalent to  
                        -- INTEGER; ie >, =, MAX(), etc are  
                        -- well defined.  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE OrderItems (  
    oid          INTEGER REFERENCES Orders,  
    iid          INTEGER REFERENCES Items,  
    isFulfilled  INTEGER -- boolean  
    quantity     INTEGER -- guaranteed > 0  
);
```

Consider the following query load. Is it a point selection or a range scan based query?  
What type of index is optimal, clustered or unclustered?

### Part A (1 point)

This query is executed several times per second:

```
-- Identify the items we need to put into a shipment
SELECT oi.iid, SUM(oi.quantity)
FROM Orders o, OrderItems oi
WHERE o.id = oi.oid
AND oi.isFulfilled = 0;
```

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### Part B (1 point)

This query is executed once per hour:

```
-- Identify the out-of-stock items that are preventing old
orders
-- from being fulfilled
SELECT i.id, i.name, SUM(oi.quantity)
FROM Orders o, OrderItems oi, Items i
WHERE o.id = oi.oid AND oi.iid = i.id
AND oi.isFulfilled = 0
AND i.quantity = 0
AND o.orderDate < ?
GROUP BY i.id, i.name
ORDER BY o.orderDate;
```

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### Part C (1 point)

These queries are executed approximately once every second:

```
-- Record a new order
INSERT INTO Orders VALUES (?, ?, ?);

-- Record their ordered items. An "average" order has 3-5
items, but
-- it is possible to have a single-item order. Orders are
capped to 256
-- unique times, enforced by the database application.
INSERT INTO OrderItem VALUES (?, ?, 0, ?);
INSERT INTO OrderItem VALUES (?, ?, 0, ?);
INSERT INTO OrderItem VALUES (?, ?, 0, ?);
-- ...etc...
```

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### Part D (1 point)

This query is executed many many times per second, but only during business hours:

```
-- Ship an item
UPDATE OrderItems
SET isFulfilled = 1
WHERE oid = ?
AND iid = ?;
```

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## Part E (1 point)

Lastly, approximately 10% of queries are none of these; they're a mixture of tools that aren't run frequently or adhoc reports run by analysts looking for interesting patterns (maybe brand loyalty to Bose headphones?). We don't want to optimize our database for these queries.

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## Data Governance

### Question 2 (6 points)

Your friend, the one that created the multi-billion dollar startup Kelp, has a new idea: Tuber Eats, a tuber ordering and delivery platform for everything from potatoes to yams.

- They've hired you to work on internal analytics, which generates reports based on the data contained in every order:
  - IP address
  - Restaurant
  - Purchase date, time, amount, items
  - User name, precise age, gender
- However, you're only required to generate these three reports:
  - Item popularity by area and month (eg, "jicama sales in Seattle are highest in June")
  - Item popularity by age and gender (eg, "retired women purchase taro twice as often as a median user")
  - Restaurant popularity by time (eg, "Red Radish is most popular 11.30-11.40 and 12.30-12.40")

For each piece of information in the order, describe how (or whether) you would store it, ie if anonymization and what type, what duration of storage, etc.

**Part A (1 point)**

IP address, assume that an IP address is able to locate a user's neighborhood within a city.

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**Part B (1 point)**

Restaurant

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**Part C (1 point)**

Purchase Timing, the date and time

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**Part D (1 point)**

Purchase Amount

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**Part E (1 point)**

Purchased Items

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**Part F (1 point)**

Precise Age

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**ETL**

**Question 3 (4 points)**

### Part A (1 point)

Using Indeed, builtin, or other jobsearch site, find a job posting requiring ETL skills. Write out the company and the job description requirement for ETL (just the bullet point or line).

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### Part B (1 point)

Go to the company's website. Look at the products and/or services that they offer. Suggest types of data that the company may be working with and potential relationships between the data, a simplified or non formal ER diagram.

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### Part C (2 points)

What do you think the company's weakness is? Extracting, Transforming, or Loading? Why? (2-3 sentence explanation)

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### Part D (Bonus)

How would you construct a resume or cover letter with this in mind?

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