Database Implementation:

Under the Doc folder in our git's main branch, tubeTrendzSchema.sql has the table
 creations for our TubeTrendz database schema within GCP

TubeTrendz Database Schema:

Category Table Schema:

Channel Table Schema:

Favorite Table Schema:

TrendingStats Table Schema:

User Table Schema:

Video Table Schema:

Number of Tuples in Each Table:

Category Table Tuple Count:

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Category;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 32 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Channel Table Tuple Count:

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Channel;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 7810 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
```

Favorite Table Tuple Count:

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Favorite;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 0 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
mysql>
```

TrendingStats Table Tuple Count:

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM TrendingStats;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 7192 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

User Table Tuple Count:

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM User;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+----+
| 0 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.04 sec)
```

Video Table Tuple Count:

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM VIDEO;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'TubeTrendz.VIDEO' doesn't exist
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Video;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 1536 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.22 sec)
```

Queries:

<u>#1</u>

Description: Our 1st SQL query returns the 15 most popular channels on Youtube based on the channel's total view count.

SQL Command:

SELECT Channel.channelName as channel, SUM(TrendingStats.viewCount) as views
FROM Video LEFT JOIN TrendingStats ON Video.videoID = TrendingStats.videoID
LEFT JOIN Channel on Channel.channelID = Video.channelID
GROUP BY Video.ChannelID ORDER BY views DESC LIMIT 15

```
('MrBeast', Decimal('6050794861'))
('Big Hit Labels', Decimal('1477012385'))
('DaFuq!?Boom!', Decimal('483844234'))
('Zee Music Company', Decimal('446049900'))
('Cardi B', Decimal('440186929'))
('YRF', Decimal('433555579'))
('Sidemen', Decimal('329690005'))
('DrakeVEVO', Decimal('306846100'))
('JYP Entertainment', Decimal('270043334'))
('Bad Bunny', Decimal('259193290'))
('BLACKPINK', Decimal('251798579'))
('starshipTV', Decimal('243376202'))
('SMTOWN', Decimal('234843115'))
('Bizarrap', Decimal('224746016'))
('MileyCyrusVEVO', Decimal('213514626'))
```

#2 - Only 11 rows fulfill this!

Description: Our 2nd SQL query returns the number of videos in each respective Category that has views greater than 1 million and likes greater than 100,000. As you can see, not all categories are included in our output. Consequently, these categories do not have videos that meet the demands of our video filters.

SQL Command:

SELECT c.categoryName, COUNT(*) AS NumVideos

FROM Video v NATURAL JOIN Category c

WHERE v.videoID IN (SELECT videoID

FROM TrendingStats

WHERE viewCount > 1000000 and likeCount > 100000)

GROUP BY c.categoryName

ORDER BY NumVideos ASC

```
('News & Politics', 2)
('Education', 7)
('Science & Technology', 7)
('Sports', 9)
('Howto & Style', 9)
('Film & Animation', 19)
('Comedy', 22)
('People & Blogs', 28)
('Gaming', 46)
('Entertainment', 80)
('Music', 127)
```

Indexing Analysis 1: Do not use an indexing scheme for this, performance is best without it since main accesses are mostly PKs.

Query #1

- Index on Channel.ChannelName

```
eyel's DEMAY NEW Line channel mans ON Channel (channelName);

Monorate Company of Compan
```

- Index on TrendingStats.viewCount

```
| Part |
```

- Index on Video.ChannelID

Indexing Analysis 2: We choose the likeCount index because the table scan cost is much smaller than the other options. This is, however, a tradeoff since the row by row time is shorter when we do not use an index.

Query #2

SHOW INDEX FROM Category;

```
| Table | No. | Content | No. | Content | Column_name | Co
```

Create Index idx_categoryname on Category (CategoryName)

```
| Applied | Content | Cont
```

Creating Index on ViewCount:

Create Index on LikeCount:

			+	+	+					+	+	+	+	+	*
	Non_unique											Index_comment			
rendingStats		PRIMARY		trendDate						BTREE			YES	NULL	
TrendingStats TrendingStats		PRIMARY videoID		videoID videoID	A	6704 1427				BTREE				NULL	
TrendingStats		idx_likecount		likeCount		6704				BTREE	!	!		NULL	
sql> DESCRIBE A	NALYZE SELECT	c.categoryName	, COUNT(*) AS N	unVideos FROM	Video v NATU	RAL JOIN Catego	ory c WHERE	v.videoII	D IN (SELECT videoI	D FROM Tre	ndingStats WHERE	viewCount	> 1000000 ar	d likeCount > 100000) GROUP BY c.categoryName ORDER BY NumVideos ASC;
EXPLAIN															
IAPLAIN															
		time=5.6525.6 v> (actual tim													
> table son on (temporary) (etchal time-0.435.5.63f rows-11 loops-1) > Appreptic using temporary table (etchal time-5.456.5.63f rows-11 loops-1)															
→ Inner half join (c.categoryIP = v.categoryIP) (cost=285.95 row=570) (actual time=5.360.5.408 row=-356 loop=1) → Table soam on c (cost=0.35 row=520) (actual time=6.300.0.320 row=2.300.0.320)															
	> Hash														
		loop inner join le scan on <sub< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></sub<>													
		Materialize wi													
			rendingStats.vi												
	-> Sir											gStats.likeCount rows=1 loops=356		(cost=770.2	1 rows-1711) (actual time-0.0303.342 rows-1711 loops-1)
row in set (0.0	1 sec)														