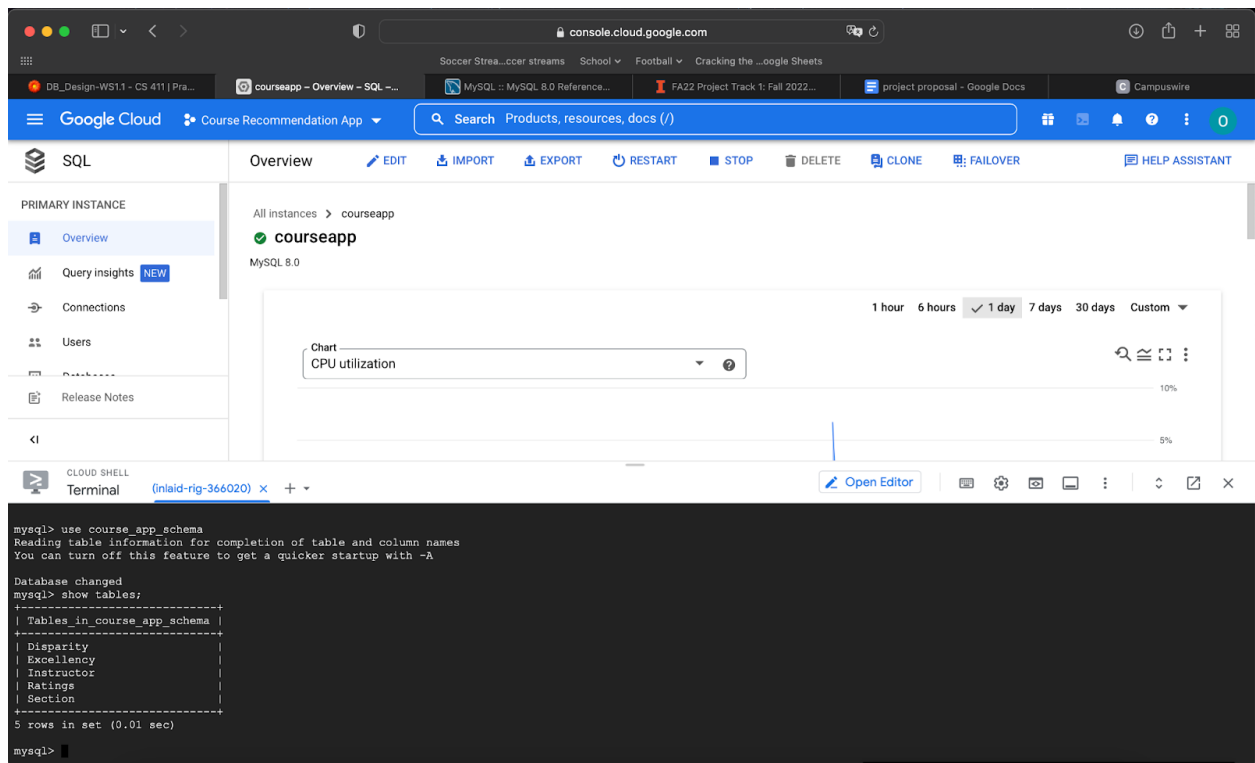


## Connection to GCP:



## Database DDLs:

```
CREATE TABLE `Disparity` (  
  `CRN` varchar(10) NOT NULL,  
  `A` int DEFAULT NULL,  
  `B` int DEFAULT NULL,  
  `C` int DEFAULT NULL,  
  `D` int DEFAULT NULL,  
  `F` int DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`CRN`)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `Excellency` (  
  `unit` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `Iname` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `role` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `Instructor` (
  `name` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `average_rating` double DEFAULT NULL,
  `excellency_count` double DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`name`))
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `Ratings` (
  `student_username` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `professor_name` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
  `student_rating` double DEFAULT NULL,
  `student_difficulty` double DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`student_username`))
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE `Section` (
  `Subject` text,
  `Course` int DEFAULT NULL,
  `CRN` int DEFAULT NULL,
  `Course_Title` text,
  `Course_Section` text,
  `Average_Grade` double DEFAULT NULL,
  `Primary_Instructor` text
);
```

## Database Counts:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Schemas' pane on the left displays the 'course\_app\_schema' with tables 'Disparity', 'Excellency', 'Instructor', 'Ratings', and 'Section'. The 'Query' window shows a SQL query that counts rows in each of these tables using a UNION of SELECT COUNT(\*) statements. The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query, with columns for 'COUNT(\*)' and 'Table: Excellency'. The 'Action Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution details of the query, including the time taken and the number of rows affected or returned.

**Query:**

```
1 SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Disparity
2 UNION
3 SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Excellency
4 UNION
5 SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Instructor
6 UNION
7 SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Ratings
8 UNION
9 SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Section;
```

**Result Grid:**

COUNT(*)
1000
1000
1000
1000
1000

**Action Output:**

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
179 18:04:48	SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0	0 row(s) affected	0.019 sec
180 18:04:49	DELETE FROM Excellency	158 row(s) affected	0.118 sec
181 18:04:49	SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 1	0 row(s) affected	0.018 sec
182 18:08:04	SELECT * FROM Excellency LIMIT 0, 1000	0 row(s) returned	0.041 sec / 0.000012...
183 18:11:48	SELECT * FROM Excellency LIMIT 0, 1000	1000 row(s) returned	0.047 sec / 0.0046 sec
184 18:12:08	SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Excellency LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.020 sec / 0.000019...
185 18:12:42	SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Disparity UNION SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Excellency	5 row(s) returned	0.023 sec / 0.000014...

## ADVANCED QUERY #1:

```
SELECT DISTINCT d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating, s.Subject
FROM Disparity d NATURAL JOIN Instructor i NATURAL JOIN Section s
WHERE (d.A >= (d.A + d.B + d.C + d.D + d.F) * .9) AND (i.average_rating >= 4) AND ('BADM'
IN (SELECT s.Subject FROM Section s))
GROUP BY d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating, s.Subject
ORDER BY i.average_rating DESC, d.CRN
LIMIT 15;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
-- SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff
-- FROM Section s NATURAL JOIN Ratings r
-- WHERE (s.Course LIKE '4%') AND (s.Average_Grade >= 3.5)
-- GROUP BY s.Average_Grade, s.Course HAVING avg_rat >= 3.5 AND avg_diff < 3
-- ORDER BY avg_rat ASC, avg_diff DESC
-- LIMIT 15;
```

The Result Grid displays the following data:

CRN	name	average_rating	Subject
29649	Ziles, Julie	4	BADM
29649	Aguayo, Angela J	4	BADM
29649	Alarcon Olivos, Marcos G	4	BADM
29649	Altaner, Stephen P	4	BADM
29649	Anderson, Philip S	4	BADM
29649	Andrews, Laurie G	4	BADM
29649	Arnold, Jessica A	4	BADM
29649	Barley, William	4	BADM
29649	Boyle, Francis A	4	BADM
29649	Bradley, Michael I	4	BADM
29649	Briggs, Seth	4	BADM
29649	Brobett, Charles	4	BADM
29649	Brotherton, Jordan M	4	BADM
29649	Cai, Chang	4	BADM
29649	Callesano, Salvatore J	4	BADM

The Output pane shows the execution log with the following messages:

```
31 22:25:18 SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff... 15 row(s) returned
32 22:25:29 SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff... 0.719 sec / 0.000 sec
33 22:40:24 SELECT DISTINCT d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating, s.Subject FROM Disparity d NATURAL JOIN Instructor i... 0.219 sec / 0.000 sec
34 22:40:24 SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff... 0.547 sec / 0.000 sec
35 23:36:03 SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff... 0.719 sec / 0.000 sec
36 23:36:34 SELECT DISTINCT d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating, s.Subject FROM Disparity d NATURAL JOIN Instructor i... 0.360 sec / 0.000 sec
```

## ADVANCED QUERY #2:

```
SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat,
AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff
FROM Section s NATURAL JOIN Ratings r
WHERE (s.Course LIKE '4%') AND (s.Average_Grade >= 3.5)
GROUP BY s.Average_Grade, s.Course HAVING avg_rat >= 3.5 AND avg_diff < 3
ORDER BY avg_rat ASC, avg_diff DESC
LIMIT 15;
```

MySQL Workbench

cs411 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

cs411 x

Limit to 1000 rows

SQL Additions

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

```
1 -- SELECT DISTINCT d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating, s.Subject
2 -- FROM Disparity d NATURAL JOIN Instructor i NATURAL JOIN Section s
3 -- WHERE (d.A >= (d.A + d.B + d.C + d.D + d.F) * .9) AND (i.average_rating >= 4) AND ('BADH' IN (SELECT s.Subject FROM Section s))
4 -- GROUP BY d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating, s.Subject
5 -- ORDER BY i.average_rating DESC, d.CRN
6 -- LIMIT 15
7
8 • SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff
9 FROM Section s NATURAL JOIN Ratings r
10 WHERE (s.Course LIKE '4%') AND (s.Average_Grade >= 3.5)
11 GROUP BY s.Average_Grade, s.Course HAVING avg_rat >= 3.5 AND avg_diff < 3
```

Result Grid

	Average_Grade	Course	avg_rat	avg_diff
▶	3.7	494	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.71	418	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.64	450	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.68	461	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.57	443	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.63	440	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.71	440	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.52	431	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.66	430	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.51	428	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.6	426	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.64	425	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.55	400	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.64	400	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479
	3.73	400	3.773792093704246	2.843756536289479

Result 25 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
30	22:25:12	SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff...	0 row(s) returned	0.625 sec / 0.000 sec
31	22:25:18	SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff...	15 row(s) returned	0.578 sec / 0.000 sec
32	22:25:29	SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff...	15 row(s) returned	0.719 sec / 0.000 sec
33	22:40:24	SELECT DISTINCT d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating, s.Subject FROM Disparity d NATURAL JOIN Instructor i NATURAL JOIN Section s	15 row(s) returned	0.219 sec / 0.000 sec
34	22:40:24	SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff...	15 row(s) returned	0.547 sec / 0.000 sec
35	23:36:03	SELECT s.Average_Grade, s.Course, AVG(r.student_rating) as avg_rat, AVG(r.student_difficulty) as avg_diff...	15 row(s) returned	0.719 sec / 0.000 sec

Query Completed

Schema: course\_app\_schema

Object Info Session

Query Completed

Type here to search

60°F Clear 11:36 PM 10/21/2022

QUERY 1



1 SHOW INDEX FROM Section;

100% 24:1

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export:

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column_name	Collation	Cardinality	Sub_part	Packed	Nu
-------	------------	----------	--------------	-------------	-----------	-------------	----------	--------	----

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT DISTINCT d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating, s.Subject
2 FROM Disparity d NATURAL JOIN Instructor i NATURAL JOIN Section s
3 WHERE (d.A >= (d.A + d.B + d.C + d.D + d.F) * .9) AND (i.average_rating >=
4 GROUP BY d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating, s.Subject
5 ORDER BY i.average_rating DESC, d.CRN
6 LIMIT 15;
```

100% 10:6

Form Editor Navigate: 1 / 1

EXPLAIN: (actual time=0.238..0.238 rows=1 loops=1)  
-> Table scan on s (cost=69770.16 rows=2619) (actual time=0.023..0.200 rows=348 loops=1)

Result 6 Read Only

Action Output

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
7	23:02:30	SHOW IND...	0 row(s) returned	0.022 sec / 0.000016...
8	23:02:52	SHOW IND...	0 row(s) returned	0.025 sec / 0.000016...
9	23:03:32	EXPLAIN A...	1 row(s) returned	0.202 sec / 0.000009...

Current index on Section doesn't exist since there isn't a primary key. The cost of this is currently 69770 and has a runtime of 0.202 seconds.

```

1 • CREATE INDEX idx_a ON Disparity (A);
2 • EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT DISTINCT d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating
3 FROM Disparity d NATURAL JOIN Instructor i NATURAL JOIN Section
4 WHERE (d.A >= (d.A + d.B + d.C + d.D + d.F) * .9) AND (i.average_rating > 3)
5 GROUP BY d.CRN, i.name, i.average_rating, s.Subject
6 ORDER BY i.average_rating DESC, d.CRN
7 LIMIT 15;
8

```

00% 37:1

Form Editor Navigate: 1 / 1

EXPLAIN:

```

-> Filter: (d.A >= (((d.A + d.B) + d.C) + d.D) + d.F) * 0.9))
(cost=0.70 rows=898) (actual time=0.039..1.647 rows=426 loops=1)
-> Table scan on d (cost=0.70 rows=2695) (actual
time=0.034..0.991 rows=2695 loops=1)

```

Result 7 Read Only

Action Output

	Time	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
✓ 16	23:34:13	C 0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warn...	0.097 sec
✗ 17	23:34:38	C Error Code: 1061. Duplicate key name 'idx_a'	0.019 sec
✓ 18	23:34:51	E: 1 row(s) returned	0.194 sec / 0.000030...

Creating a new index on the attribute A from disparity led to a table scan on d have still only a cost of 0.70, but interestingly this result was returned faster with only a time of 0.194 seconds instead of 0.202.

Limit to 1000 rows

- **DROP INDEX** idx\_a **ON** Disparity;
- **CREATE INDEX** idx\_b **ON** Disparity (B);

- **EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT DISTINCT** d.CRN, i.name, i.average\_rating
- FROM** Disparity d **NATURAL JOIN** Instructor i **NATURAL JOIN** Section
- WHERE** (d.A >= (d.A + d.B + d.C + d.D + d.F) \* .9) **AND** (i.average\_rating > 3.5)
- GROUP BY** d.CRN, i.name, i.average\_rating, s.Subject
- ORDER BY** i.average\_rating **DESC**, d.CRN
- LIMIT 15;**

100%
10:6

**Form Editor**
Navigate: 1 / 1

EXPLAIN:

(cost=1.36 rows=898) (actual time=0.040..1.855 rows=426 loops=1)  
 -> Table scan on d (cost=1.36 rows=2695) (actual time=0.032..1.144 rows=2695 loops=1)  
 -> Hash

Result 8

Read Only

Execution Output

	Time	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
✓ 21	23:41:37	D 0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warn...	0.040 sec
✓ 22	23:41:37	C 0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warn...	0.073 sec
✓ 23	23:42:17	E: 1 row(s) returned	0.178 sec / 0.000025...

Now creating a new index on B instead, we see that the cost to scan has gone up to 1.36, but the time has decreased still to 0.178 seconds.

Based on these different index structures on the Disparity table, it seems the original works best. As none of these new indexing structures have a smaller cost, it wouldn't make sense to change the structure from the original.



1 • DROP INDEX idx\_b ON Disparity;
2 • CREATE INDEX idx\_crn ON Disparity (CRN);
3 • CREATE INDEX idx\_a ON Disparity (A);

1 • EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT DISTINCT d.CRN, i.name, i.average\_rating
2 FROM Disparity d NATURAL JOIN Instructor i NATURAL JOIN Section
3 WHERE (d.A >= (d.A + d.B + d.C + d.D + d.F) \* .9) AND (i.average\_rating > 3)
4 GROUP BY d.CRN, i.name, i.average\_rating, s.Subject
5 ORDER BY i.average\_rating DESC, d.CRN
6 LIMIT 15;

100%
10:6

Form Editor
Navigate: 1 / 1

EXPLAIN:
(cost=1.36 rows=898) (actual time=0.039..1.611 rows=426 loops=1)
-> Table scan on d (cost=1.36 rows=2695) (actual time=0.033..0.984 rows=2695 loops=1)
-> Hash

Result Grid
Form Editor

Result 9
Read Only

Action Output

	Time	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
24	23:45:55	D 0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warn...	0.052 sec
25	23:45:55	C 0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warn...	0.066 sec
26	23:46:23	E: 1 row(s) returned	0.176 sec / 0.000018...

By creating a new index on Disparity of first CRN and then on A, we see that cost has increased to 1.36 from the original of 0.70, but time has gone down to 0.176.