Video Activity – Week-7

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Activity 11.1

Question-1: - When should we use index in database?

Answer: - Indexes are a common way to enhance database performance. An index allows the database server to find and retrieve specific rows much faster than it could do without an index. But indexes also add overhead to the database system as a whole, so they should be used sensibly.

Question-2: - What does the data structure for an index look like?

Answer: - An Index is the structure or object by which we can retrieve specific rows or data faster. Indexes can be created using one or multiple columns or by using the partial data depending on your query requirement conditions. Index will create a pointer to the actual rows in the specified table.

Question-3: - If you are in psql, run \d books to see that there is an index on books.id?

Answer: -

```
spr2022adb35=> \d books;
              Table "spr2022adb35.books"
  Column
                       Collation | Nullable | Default
 id
                                     not null
             integer
 title
 pagecount
             integer
 genre
 authorid
             integer
pubid
             integer
     'books_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (id)
spr2022adb35=>
```

Question-4: - Create an index on books.pagecount?

Answer: -

```
spr2022adb35=> create index on books(pagecount);
CREATE INDEX
spr2022adb35=> \d_books;
               Table "spr2022adb35.books"
  Column
                        Collation | Nullable | Default
               Type
 id
              integer
                                     not null
 title
              text
 pagecount
              integer
 genre
              text
 authorid
              integer
pubid
             integer
Indexes:
    "books_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (id)
    "books_pagecount_idx" btree (pagecount)
spr2022adb35=>
```

Question-5: - Write a query that could take advantage of that index?

Answer: -

Activity 11.2

Question-1: - indicate whether index matches predicate or not?

Answer: -

- 1) $Id = 5132 \rightarrow Yes$
- 2) Title = 'It' and id = $5132 \rightarrow yes$
- 3) Title = 'It' or id = $5132 \rightarrow no$
- 4) Genre = 'Horror' and pagecount > 2000 \rightarrow yes
- 5) Genre = 'Horror' \rightarrow yes
- 6) pagecount $> 2000 \rightarrow$ no

Activity 12.1

Question -1: - Try running the following queries?

Answer: - 1)

```
OpenSSH SSH client
```

2)

Activity 12.2

Question-1: - Run the following queries

Answer: -

1) run select * from books;

▶ OpenSSH SSH client									
spr2022adb35=> select * from books;									
id	title	pagecount	genre	authorid	pubid				
1	It	1138	Horror	10	100				
2	Hamlet	500	Tragedy	13	103				
3	I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings	304	Autobiographical	14	102				
4	A Suitable Boy	1349	Drama/Romance	15	103				
5	The Joy Luck Club	288	Drama	16	104				
6	Like Water for Chocolate	256	Romance/Tragedy	17	105				
7	Tita's Diary	294	Romance/Diary	17					
8	From Heaven Lake	464	Travel	15	102				
9	Kite Runner	371	Historical/Drama	18	106				
10	The Vanishing Half	352	Historical/Drama	19	106				
11	September Love	224	Romance	20	107				
12	The Nickel Boys	224	Historical	21	108				
13	The Alchemist	163	Fantasy/Adventure	22	103				
14	Love and Misadventure	176	Romance	20	107				
15	The Authenticity Project	384	Romance	23	102				
16	Paper Towns	420	Young adult	24	100				
17	Looking for Alaska	620	Young Adult	24	100				
(17 rows)									
spr2022adb35=>									

- create index on books (pagecount);
- 3) \d books

Both of these queries are in the screenshot below.

```
OpenSSH SSH client
spr2022adb35=> create index on books(pagecount);
CREATE INDEX
spr2022adb35=> \d books;
                   Table "spr2022adb35.books"

Type | Collation | Nullable | Default
  Column
                   Туре
 id
                  integer
                                                 not null
 title
                  text
 pagecount
                  integer
 genre
                  text
 authorid
                  integer
 pubid
                  integer
Indexes:
     "books_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (id)
"books_pagecount_idx" btree (pagecount)
"books_pagecount_idx1" btree (pagecount)
spr2022adb35=>
```

4) Cluster books using books_pagecount_index;

```
spr2022adb35=> cluster books using books_pagecount_idx;
CLUSTER
spr2022adb35=> \d books;
                  Table "spr2022adb35.books"
  Column
                             Collation | Nullable | Default
 id
                                             not null
                 integer
 title
                 text
 pagecount
                 integer
 genre
                 text
 authorid
                 integer
pubid
                integer
Indexes:
     "books_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (id)
"books_pagecount_idx" btree (pagecount) CLUSTER
"books_pagecount_idx1" btree (pagecount)
spr2022adb35=>
```

5) Select * from books;

spr2022adb35=> select * from books; id title	pagecount	genre	authorid	pubid				
13 The Alchemist 14 Love and Misadventure 11 September Love 12 The Nickel Boys 6 Like Water for Chocolate 5 The Joy Luck Club 7 Tita's Diary 3 I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings 10 The Vanishing Half 9 Kite Runner 15 The Authenticity Project 16 Paper Towns 8 From Heaven Lake 2 Hamlet 17 Looking for Alaska 1 It 4 A Suitable Boy (17 rows) spr2022adb35=>	163 176 224 224 225 288 294 304 352 371 384 420 464 500 620 1138 1349	Fantasy/Adventure Romance Romance Historical Romance/Tragedy Drama Romance/Diary Autobiographical Historical/Drama Romance Young adult Trayel Tragedy Young Adult Horror Drama/Romance	22 20 20 21 17 16 17 14 19 18 23 24 15 13 24 10	103 107 107 108 105 104 102 106 106 102 100 102 103 100 100				

Observations: -

- 1) After cluster, the relation is sorted on the basis of pagecount
- 2) When select * is run, then the second time, it is based on the cluster and not according to the Asc order as is the default case for select *.
- 3) Cluster is effective to get results in the form of groups.