

CS 587 Database Implementation

Database Benchmarking Project (Part 1)

(Punam Rani Pal, Weiwei Chen)

Description:

In this project, we have followed the Wisconsin benchmark project that have been applied on the different relational database management systems to measure the performance on various sets of queries and predict its efficiency. This project is a good practice for us to increase our understanding of Database Performance. We can get some experience with a relational-style data management system of our choice as well as programming experience.

we accomplished two tasks for the first part of the project:

- **Data generation:** For the data generation, we used Python script. The data model and the schema is based on the Wisconsin Benchmark. We generated the data directly into a system.
- **System selection:** We selected MySQL for database implementation and running queries.

System used:

For this project MySQL has been chosen because we got an opportunity to use postgresql in the database introductory class (CS586) and now we planned to experience a different system since MySQL is a stable and reliable open-source database, it also features a distinct storage-engine framework that facilitates system management to configure the MySQL database server for a flawless performance.

Following are the prominent benefits:

- User friendly
- On demand high scalability
- Data security
- High performance
- Supports transactional feature
- Ease of connection with different systems

Furthermore, it also ensures high speed and unique memory caches for enhanced performance on many cloud databases.

Data sample loaded:

We followed the relational schema specified on the Wisconsin paper. There are three tables in the database: OENKTUP of size 1000, TENKTUP1 and TENKTUP2 of size 10000 respectively. All the tables share the same schema given below:

```
CREATE TABLE TENKTUP1
(  unique1          integer NOT NULL,
   unique2          integer NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
   two              integer NOT NULL,
   four             integer NOT NULL,
   ten              integer NOT NULL,
   twenty           integer NOT NULL,
   hundred          integer NOT NULL,
   thousand         integer NOT NULL,
   twothous         integer NOT NULL,
   fivethous        integer NOT NULL,
   tenthous         integer NOT NULL,
   odd100           integer NOT NULL,
   even100          integer NOT NULL,
   stringu1         char(52) NOT NULL,
   stringu2         char(52) NOT NULL,
   string4          char(52) NOT NULL
)
```

Following are the constraints of each attribute:

<u>Attribute Name</u>	<u>Range of Values</u>	<u>Order</u>	<u>Comment</u>
unique1	0-(MAXTUPLES-1)	random	unique, random order
unique2	0-(MAXTUPLES-1)	sequential	unique, sequential
two	0-1	random	(unique1 mod 2)
four	0-3	random	(unique1 mod 4)
ten	0-9	random	(unique1 mod 10)
twenty	0-19	random	(unique1 mod 20)
onePercent	0-99	random	(unique1 mod 100)
tenPercent	0-9	random	(unique1 mod 10)
twentyPercent	0-4	random	(unique1 mod 5)
fiftyPercent	0-1	random	(unique1 mod 2)
unique3	0-(MAXTUPLES-1)	random	unique1
evenOnePercent	0,2,4,...,198	random	(onePercent * 2)
oddOnePercent	1,3,5,...,199	random	(onePercent * 2)+1
stringu1	-	random	candidate key
stringu2	-	random	candidate key
string4	-	cyclic	

Method for data generation:

- Established connection between MySQL server and the local machine Python editor.
- Populated records in each table by Python script.
- Exported the generated tables from MySQL Workbench as CSV files.

Examples of the generated tables:

Table ONEKTUP:

[illegible]

Table TENKTUP1:

[illegible]

Table TENKTUP2:

[illegible]

Discussion:

Through this project we gained a better understanding of how systems manages data, generating data based on a specific schema and uploading data into the system using a generated script. We also got familiar with how to establish connection from an editor to any system and populate table instead of directly uploading from a CSV file which we have done in our previous projects in database. It was a great experience learning about these technical aspects and last but not the least learning from others researches.

We have encountered some issues while installing softwares for connecting MySQL and an editor (Intellij). While uploading data, we also got some problems regarding tempering the integrity of the relational schema. For example, the attribute which is the primary key was mentioned not null and it shouldn't be mentioned, because it is by default unique.