# a) Initialization

Name Collation	Engine     Ch	Version ecksum	Row_format Create_optio	l Rows ns I Com	Avg_row_leng ment			Max_data_length				Create_time	Update_time	Check_time
									0					
customers utf8mb4_0900	InnoDB   ai ci	NULL I	Dynamic	122 	1 4	02 I	49152	0 1	v	1 0	I NULL	2023-02-21 15:26:42	2023-02-21 15:26:42	I NULL
orderdetails utf8mb4_0900	InnoDB		Dynamic	1 2996 I		54 I	163840	0 1	81920		I NULL	2023-02-21 15:26:42	2023-02-21 15:26:42	I NULL
orders utf8mb4_0900	InnoDB	10 NULL I	Dynamic	1 326 1		50	49152	0 1	16384		I NULL	2023-02-21 15:26:42	2023-02-21 15:26:42	I NULL
products utf8mb4 0900	InnoDB		Dynamic			95	65536	0 1			I NULL	2023-02-21 15:26:42	2023-02-21 15:26:42	I NULL

### **b)** Deliverables:

- Script file: assignment1\_load.py
- Data file: assignment1\_load.sql

### 3) Deliverables:

assignment1\_queries.sql

4)

## Output of:

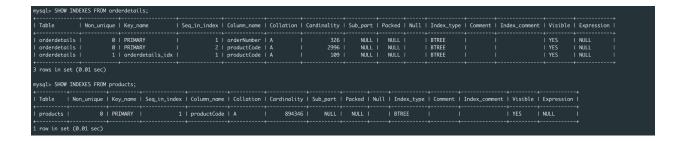
```
SELECT DISTINCT od.orderNumber

FROM orderdetails od

JOIN products p ON od.productCode = p.productCode

WHERE p.quantityInStock > 8000;
```

We can see that the productCode column is already indexed on both the products and orderdetails tables from the figure below. However, MySQL has decided to do a complete table scan instead of using the index.



I tried creating an index on the quantityInStock column to see if the execution could be improved, but the query plan remained the same. It appears that the query is already optimized for the current size of the orderdetails table.

### Based on the Slack communication:

In order to see impact on performance, I tried the following query given by the professor: "Return the product Name and Vendor of products with at least 9,500 items in stock"

Commands for improving performance:

ALTER TABLE products ADD INDEX idx\_stock\_quantity (quantityInStock);

MySQL plans before and after

- Initial query plan is performing a table scan to retrieve all the rows from the products table, and then filtering the rows based on the quantityInStock condition.
- Final query plan, on the other hand, is using the newly created index to retrieve only the rows that match the quantityInStock condition.

### Execution time before and after

#### Before:

- The actual time value for the table scan operation is 554.405 ms

#### After:

The actual time value after is 469.828 ms to execute.

# Results discussion

- Before adding the index, the query performed a full table scan, which is a very expensive operation for large tables. After adding the index, the query plan shows that an index range scan was used to find the matching rows.

The index allowed the database engine to locate the relevant rows much more quickly, without having to scan the entire table.

# Before optimizing the code:

## Added quantity in stock as an index

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE products ADD INDEX idx_stock_quantity (quantityInStock);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (1.50 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

### Result after optimizing: