

Lab 8

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1. Import database from "largeRelationsInsertFile.sql"

```
dbms@dbms-VirtualBox:~/lab8$ sudo mysql -u root -p university -h localhost < largeRelationsInsertFile.sql
Enter password:
```

2. Check the status of student table.

```
MariaDB [university]> show table status like 'student';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Name      | Engine | Version | Row_format | Rows | Avg_row_length | Data_length | Max_data_length | Index_length | Data_free | Auto_increment | Create_time      | Update_time      | Check_time      | Col
```

Name	Engine	Version	Row_format	Rows	Avg_row_length	Data_length	Max_data_length	Index_length	Data_free	Auto_increment	Create_time	Update_time	Check_time	Col
student	InnoDB	10	Compact	2000	73	147456		81920	0	NULL	2019-03-05 22:22:04	NULL	NULL	utf

```
ation      | Checksum | Create_options | Comment |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]>
```

3. Profiler for MariaDB

a. Set profiling option on

```
MariaDB [university]> select @@profiling;
+-----+
| @@profiling |
+-----+
| 0 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> set @@profiling=1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> select @@profiling;
+-----+
| @@profiling |
+-----+
| 1 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [university]>
```

b. Show profile after execution of query to fetch details of students from student table whose name is 'wood'.

```

MariaDB [university]> show profiles;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Query_ID | Duration      | Query                               |
+-----+-----+-----+
|          1 | 0.00020251    | select @@profiling                |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [university]> select from student where name='wood';
ERROR 1064 (42000): You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that
1
MariaDB [university]> select *from student where name='wood';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID      | name | dept_name | tot_cred |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 33791   | Wood | Civil Eng. |          92 |
| 39876   | Wood | Accounting |          14 |
| 62054   | Wood | Mech. Eng. |          13 |
| 96085   | Wood | Accounting |          70 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> show profiles;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Query_ID | Duration      | Query                               |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          1 | 0.00020251    | select @@profiling                |
|          2 | 0.00008079    | select from student where name='wood' |
|          3 | 0.00157422    | select *from student where name='wood' |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

c. What is bottleneck for this query ? [Which task required most of the time]

```
MariaDB [university]> show profile for query 3;
```

Status	Duration
starting	0.000026
Waiting for query cache lock	0.000005
init	0.000004
checking query cache for query	0.000046
checking permissions	0.000007
Opening tables	0.000022
After opening tables	0.000007
System lock	0.000005
Table lock	0.000007
Waiting for query cache lock	0.000022
init	0.000028
optimizing	0.000032
statistics	0.000026
preparing	0.000019
executing	0.000005
Sending data	0.001213
end	0.000010
query end	0.000008
closing tables	0.000004
Unlocking tables	0.000012
freeing items	0.000008
updating status	0.000006
Waiting for query cache lock	0.000003
updating status	0.000029
Waiting for query cache lock	0.000004
updating status	0.000003
storing result in query cache	0.000011
cleaning up	0.000004

Sending data takes maximum time

d. Show list of processes running in your DB

```
MariaDB [university]> show processlist;
```

Id	User	Host	db	Command	Time	State	Info	Progress
7	root	localhost	university	Query	0	init	show processlist	0.000

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

```
MariaDB [university]> █
```

4. Change indexing and check performance

a. List all the storage engines . Which one is default? Find out which storage engine support hash index.

```
MariaDB [university]> SHOW ENGINES;
```

Engine	Support	Comment	Transactions	XA	Savepoints
MRG_MYISAM	YES	Collection of identical MyISAM tables	NO	NO	NO
CSV	YES	Stores tables as CSV files	NO	NO	NO
MEMORY	YES	Hash based, stored in memory, useful for temporary tables	NO	NO	NO
MYISAM	YES	Non-transactional engine with good performance and small data footprint	NO	NO	NO
SEQUENCE	YES	Generated tables filled with sequential values	YES	NO	YES
Arria	YES	Crash-safe tables with MyISAM heritage	NO	NO	NO
PERFORMANCE_SCHEMA	YES	Performance Schema	NO	NO	NO
InnoDB	DEFAULT	Percona-XtraDB, Supports transactions, row-level locking, foreign keys and encryption for tables	YES	YES	YES

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
MariaDB [university]>
```

InnoDB is default. Memory supports hashing.

b. Create a table `takes_hash`, cloned from `takes` table but use `<ENGINE>` as storage engine where `<ENGINE>` support hash index. Create an hash index 'take_hash_gr' on grade of table `takes_hash`

```
Database changed
MariaDB [university]> create table takes_hash engine=MEMORY as select *from takes;
Query OK, 30000 rows affected (0.05 sec)
Records: 30000 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [university]>
```

```
MariaDB [university]> create index take_hash_gr using hash on takes_hash(grade);
Query OK, 30000 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 30000 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [university]> show index from takes_hash;
```

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column_name	Collation	Cardinality	Sub_part	Packed	Null	Index_type	Comment	Index_comment
takes_hash	1	take_hash_gr	1	grade	NULL	9	NULL	NULL	YES	HASH		

1 row in set (0.02 sec)

```
MariaDB [university]>
```

c. Show the current default index present in `takes`. If you try to create an hash index 'take_gr' on grade attribute of `takes`. What will happen? [check what kind of indexes are there in `takes` table and what is the type of 'take_gr']. Report your Observations.

```
MariaDB [university]> show index from takes;
```

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column_name	Collation	Cardinality	Sub_part	Packed	Null	Index_type	Comment	Index_comment
takes	0	PRIMARY	1	ID	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	0	PRIMARY	2	course_id	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	0	PRIMARY	3	sec_id	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	0	PRIMARY	4	semester	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	0	PRIMARY	5	year	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	1	course_id	1	course_id	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	1	course_id	2	sec_id	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	1	course_id	3	semester	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	1	course_id	4	year	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
MariaDB [university]> create index take_gr using hash on takes(grade);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.16 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [university]> show index from takes;
```

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column_name	Collation	Cardinality	Sub_part	Packed	Null	Index_type	Comment	Index_comment
takes	0	PRIMARY	1	ID	A	4517	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	0	PRIMARY	2	course_id	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	0	PRIMARY	3	sec_id	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	0	PRIMARY	4	semester	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	0	PRIMARY	5	year	A	31623	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	1	course_id	1	course_id	A	170	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	1	course_id	2	sec_id	A	200	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	1	course_id	3	semester	A	200	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	1	course_id	4	year	A	200	NULL	NULL		BTREE		
takes	1	take_gr	1	grade	A	18	NULL	NULL	YES	BTREE		

10 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
MariaDB [university]>
```

Index take_gr is created with index type Btree.

d. Compare the performance of following SQL query in both table takes and takes_hash " select * from <table_name> where grade like '%C%' ". Report your observation/

```
MariaDB [university]> show profiles;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Query_ID | Duration | Query |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 0.00184018 | select *from takes_hash where grade like '%C%' |
| 2 | 0.00181241 | select *from takes where grade like '%C%' |
+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]>
```

Table takes_hash takes more than table takes because of hashing index in takes_hash table.on bigger table hash will perform better.

e. Try to create an unique index on grade of takes. Report your observation

```
MariaDB [university]> show profiles;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Query_ID | Duration | Query |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 0.00184018 | select *from takes_hash where grade like '%C%' |
| 2 | 0.00181241 | select *from takes where grade like '%C%' |
+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> create unique index un_takes_gr on takes(grade);
ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry 'B+' for key 'un_takes_gr'
MariaDB [university]>
```

B+ is value in not unique . it has multiple values.so we are getting error.

f. Create an composite index on ID and course_id in takes

```
MariaDB [university]> create index id_course_id on takes(ID,course_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.11 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

MariaDB [university]>
```

g. Check the present indexes in takes

```
MariaDB [university]> show index from takes;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Table | Non_unique | Key_name | Seq_in_index | Column_name | Collation | Cardinality | Sub_part | Packed | Null | Index_type | Comment | Index_comment |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| takes | 0 | PRIMARY | 1 | ID | A | 4517 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
| takes | 0 | PRIMARY | 2 | course_id | A | 31623 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
| takes | 0 | PRIMARY | 3 | sec_id | A | 31623 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
| takes | 0 | PRIMARY | 4 | semester | A | 31623 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
| takes | 0 | PRIMARY | 5 | year | A | 31623 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
| takes | 1 | course_id | 1 | course_id | A | 170 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
| takes | 1 | course_id | 2 | sec_id | A | 200 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
| takes | 1 | course_id | 3 | semester | A | 200 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
| takes | 1 | course_id | 4 | year | A | 200 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
| takes | 1 | take_gr | 1 | grade | A | 18 | NULL | NULL | YES | BTREE | | |
| takes | 1 | id_course_id | 1 | ID | A | 4517 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
| takes | 1 | id_course_id | 2 | course_id | A | 31623 | NULL | NULL | NULL | BTREE | | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]>
```

5. Physical level parameter

a. Check the data directory

```
MariaDB [university]> select @@datadir;
+-----+
| @@datadir |
+-----+
| /var/lib/mysql/ |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> 
```

b. Create a test database, and a table candidates with columns id and name. Insert values (1,tom),(2,jerry). Check the files for candidates.

```
MariaDB [university]> create database test;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [university]> use test;
Database changed
MariaDB [test]> create table candidates
  -> (id int not null,
  -> name varchar(10) not null,
  -> primary key(id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

MariaDB [test]> insert into candidates values('1','tom');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.17 sec)

MariaDB [test]> insert into candidates values('2','jerry');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

MariaDB [test]> 
```

```
root@dbms-VirtualBox:/home/dbms# cd /var/lib/mysql/test/
root@dbms-VirtualBox:/var/lib/mysql/test# ls
candidates.frm candidates.ibd db.opt places.frm places.ibd view_loc.frm
root@dbms-VirtualBox:/var/lib/mysql/test# 
```

c. Change the location of storage and create table places with columns city and country. Insert two records. Check the files for places.

```

Database changed
MariaDB [test]> create table places
  -> (city varchar(10) not null,
  -> country varchar(10) not null,
  -> primary key(city));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.18 sec)

MariaDB [test]> insert into places values('New Delhi','India');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

MariaDB [test]> insert into places values('Carlifornia','USA');
Query OK, 1 row affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [test]> select *from places;
+-----+-----+
| city      | country |
+-----+-----+
| Carliforni | USA     |
| New Delhi  | India   |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

d. Create a view view_location by merging candidates and places tables side by side that is four columns and matching the records with the order of input. Check the location of the view, and how it is stored. Compare the size of files corresponding to views and tables.

```

drop view if exists view_location;
create view view_location as
(select A.id,A.name,B.city,B.country
from(select candidates.*,row_number() over(order by id)
as seqnum from candidates) as A join(select places.*,row_number() over(order by city) as
seqnum from places) as B on A.seqnum=B.seqnum);

```

```

MariaDB [test]> select *from view_location;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | name  | city   | country |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
|  1 | tom   | Delhi  | India   |
|  2 | jerry | London | England |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.001 sec)

```



```

root@baskey:~# cd /var/lib/mysql/test
root@baskey:/var/lib/mysql/test# ls -l
total 208
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 955 Mar 5 18:14 candidates.frm
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 98304 Mar 5 18:15 candidates.ibd
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 65 Mar 5 18:13 db.opt
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 966 Mar 5 18:16 places.frm
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 98304 Mar 5 18:17 places.ibd
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 1494 Mar 5 18:26 view_location.frm
root@baskey:/var/lib/mysql/test# █

```

Size of the views is smaller than size of tables.

e. Create a trigger `check_city` that will update entries for cities to Proper casing (that is palakkad -> Palakkad). Check the location where this trigger is created, and the information is stored about the trigger with the table.

```

drop trigger if exists check_city;
DELIMITER $$
create trigger check_city
before insert on places for each row
begin
set @atemp=SUBSTRING(NEW.city,1,1);
set @atemp=UCASE(@atemp);
set @btemp=SUBSTRING(NEW.city,2);
set @ctemp=CONCAT(@atemp,@btemp);
set NEW.city=@ctemp;
end$$
DELIMITER ;

```



```

Database changed
MariaDB [test]> insert into places values ('palakkad','india')
-> ;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.09 sec)

MariaDB [test]> select *from places;
+-----+-----+
| city      | country |
+-----+-----+
| Carliforni | USA     |
| New Delhi  | India   |
| Palakkad   | india   |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [test]> 

```

f. Check the following system variables

i.Default storage engine

```

MariaDB [test]> show global variables like '%storage_engine%';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| default_storage_engine | InnoDB |
| default_tmp_storage_engine |  |
| enforce_storage_engine |  |
| storage_engine | InnoDB |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.002 sec)

```

ii.Buffer size

```

MariaDB [test]> show global variables like '%buffer_size%';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| aria_pagecache_buffer_size | 134217728 |
| aria_sort_buffer_size | 268434432 |
| bulk_insert_buffer_size | 16777216 |
| innodb_log_buffer_size | 8388608 |
| innodb_sort_buffer_size | 1048576 |
| join_buffer_size | 262144 |
| key_buffer_size | 134217728 |
| mrr_buffer_size | 262144 |
| myisam_sort_buffer_size | 536870912 |
| preload_buffer_size | 32768 |
| read_buffer_size | 2097152 |
| read_rnd_buffer_size | 1048576 |
| sort_buffer_size | 4194304 |
+-----+-----+

```

iii. Change the buffer size half of current buffer size.

6. [B] Open question: Show something interesting by yourself regarding physical level of MariaDB. Explain what you have shown, and the significance of it. Some examples:

- a. Partitioning big tables for faster access
- b. Copying tables through files without going through sql
- c. Checking logs for executed sql queries
- d. ...