

*DDL Commands:*

```
CREATE TABLE UserProfile(  
  userFirstName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  userLastName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  destinationCity VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  password VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY(email),  
  FOREIGN KEY(destinationCity) REFERENCES AirportData(airportCity)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE CountryData(  
  country VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  countryCode VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL,  
  population INT,  
  region VARCHAR(100),  
  PRIMARY KEY(country)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE AirportData(  
  country VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  airportCity VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  airportName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  airportCode VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY(airportCode),  
  FOREIGN KEY(country) REFERENCES CountryData(country),  
  UNIQUE(airportCity),  
  UNIQUE(airportName),  
  UNIQUE(airportCode)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE CovidCases(  
  country VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
  newCaseNumber INT,  
  newDeathNumber INT,  
  PRIMARY KEY(date, country),  
  FOREIGN KEY(country) REFERENCES CountryData(country)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Vaccination(  
  country VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,  
  date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
```

```

dailyVaccinationNumber INT,
PRIMARY KEY(date, country),
FOREIGN KEY(country) REFERENCES CountryData(country)
);

```

```

CREATE TABLE Hospitalization(
country VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
patientNumber INT,
PRIMARY KEY(date, country),
FOREIGN KEY(country) REFERENCES CountryData(country)
);

```

```

CREATE TABLE Testing(
country VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
newTestNumber INT,
PRIMARY KEY(date, country),
FOREIGN KEY(country) REFERENCES CountryData(country)
);

```

```

CREATE TABLE Ratings(
airportName VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
rating INT,
review TEXT,
PRIMARY KEY(airportName, email),
FOREIGN KEY(email) REFERENCES UserProfile(email),
FOREIGN KEY(airportName) REFERENCES AirportData(airportName)
);

```

#### *Proof of Database:*

```

mysql> SELECT table_name, table_rows FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE TABLE_SCHEMA = 'AbDB';
+-----+-----+
| TABLE_NAME | TABLE_ROWS |
+-----+-----+
| AirportData |          50 |
| CountryData |          224 |
| CovidCases  |        158812 |
| Hospitalization |        30595 |
| Ratings     |           0 |
| Testing     |         61187 |
| UserProfile |           0 |
| Vaccination |        74315 |
+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.02 sec)

```

#### *Advanced SQL Commands:*

```
mysql> SELECT country, SUM(newCaseNumber)/population as rate FROM CountryData NATURAL JOIN CovidCases GROUP BY country ORDER BY rate DESC LIMIT 15;
```

country	rate
Bahrain	0.7844
Israel	0.6007
Iceland	0.5885
Andorra	0.5578
Denmark	0.5551
San Marino	0.5155
Cyprus	0.4998
Seychelles	0.4905
Maldives	0.4865
Aruba	0.4708
Slovenia	0.4707
Netherlands	0.4681
Liechtenstein	0.4606
Switzerland	0.4492
Cayman Islands	0.4476

```
15 rows in set (0.26 sec)
```

```
mysql> select airportName as 'Airport', country as 'Country', rate/3 as 'Vaccination Rate' from (select country as c, sum(dailyVaccinationNumber)/population as rate from CountryData natural join Vaccination group by country) as temp, AirportData where rate > 0.5 and country = c limit 15;
```

Airport	Country	Vaccination Rate
Amsterdam Airport Schiphol	Netherlands	0.68713333
Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport	United States	0.62413333
Barcelona-El Prat Airport	Spain	0.77166667
Suvarnabhumi Airport	Thailand	0.65630000
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport	India	0.55183333
Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport	China	0.81830000
Soekarno-Hatta International Airport	Indonesia	0.49683333
Chongqing Jiangbei International Airport	China	0.81830000
Charlotte Douglas International Airport	United States	0.62413333
Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport	China	0.81830000
Indira Gandhi International Airport	India	0.55183333
Denver International Airport	United States	0.62413333
Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport	United States	0.62413333
Dubai International Airport	United Arab Emirates	3.02833333
Newark Liberty International Airport	United States	0.62413333

```
15 rows in set (0.45 sec)
```

*Indexing:*

First advanced SQL command:

PRIMARY index:

PRIMARY and population index:

PRIMARY and newCaseNumber index:

PRIMARY, population, and newCaseNumber index:



PRIMARY and population index:

PRIMARY and dailyVaccinationNumber index:

Index on PRIMARY, population and dailyVaccinationNumber:

We tried two types of indexing, trying them separately and together. In short, neither of them helped, and one of them actually made it worse.

Our first index was on the population in the Country Data table. This affected only 224 rows so when we compared the result of this indexing to no indexing, our performance had actually decreased! Instead of taking 0.15 seconds, it took 0.21 seconds.

Our second index was on the dailyVaccinationNumber in the Vaccination table - this was the second-largest table in our query, which was approximately 74000 rows. We implemented this

index after dropping our first index on population. As compared to just the PRIMARY index, there was a minute difference but this index actually decreased in performance. The PRIMARY index took 0.15 seconds and this index took 0.16 seconds.

We tried both the indices together and the result was the same as the second index - 0.16 seconds.

Our current theory for why none of them helped reduce the time was that our tables are too small. Indexing small tables is not necessarily optimal and that is what we saw here. Additionally, our current query seems to be as optimized as possible.

Our query groups by country which is the primary key for CountryData. This means MySQL already created the PRIMARY index for it so our original query was already very fast.

In conclusion, we will only index on the PRIMARY key, which is what we had originally, as it is faster than our other indices.