

# **CSCI 5408 Data Management Warehousing and Analytics**

## **Assignment 1**

### **Search Query Implementation using Relational Database and Elastic Search**

**Date of Submission: May 24, 2018**

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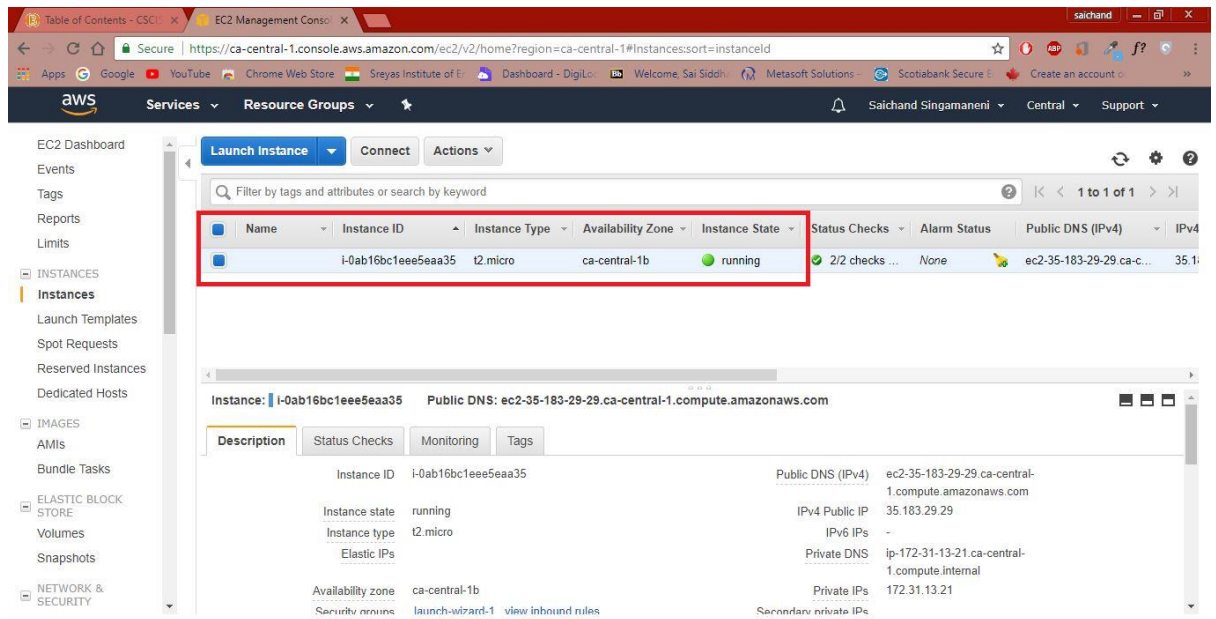
**GitHub URL:** <https://github.com/singamanenisrisai/MySQL-and-Elastic-Search.git>

## 1. TASK DESCRIPTION:

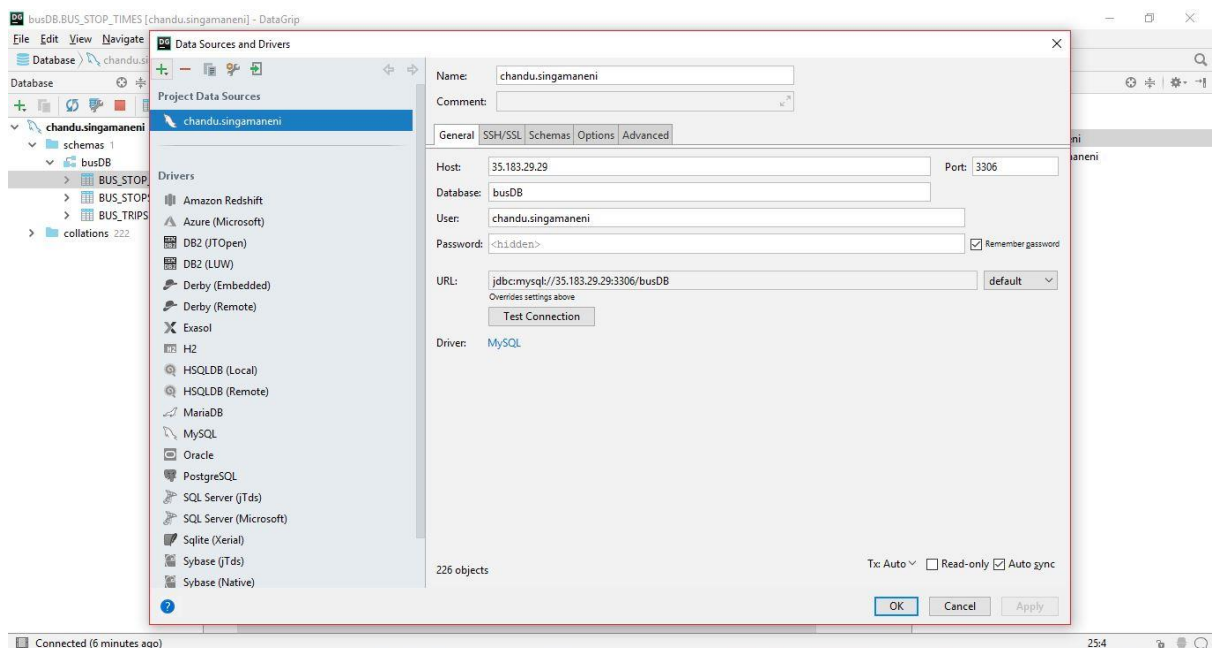
The purpose of the task is to analyse the most efficient data retrieval tool by comparing relational database system and cloud database. The Halifax transit data was used for the analysis.

### Applications & Requirements

- Amazon AWS cloud service
- Virtual machine



- DataGrip 2018.1

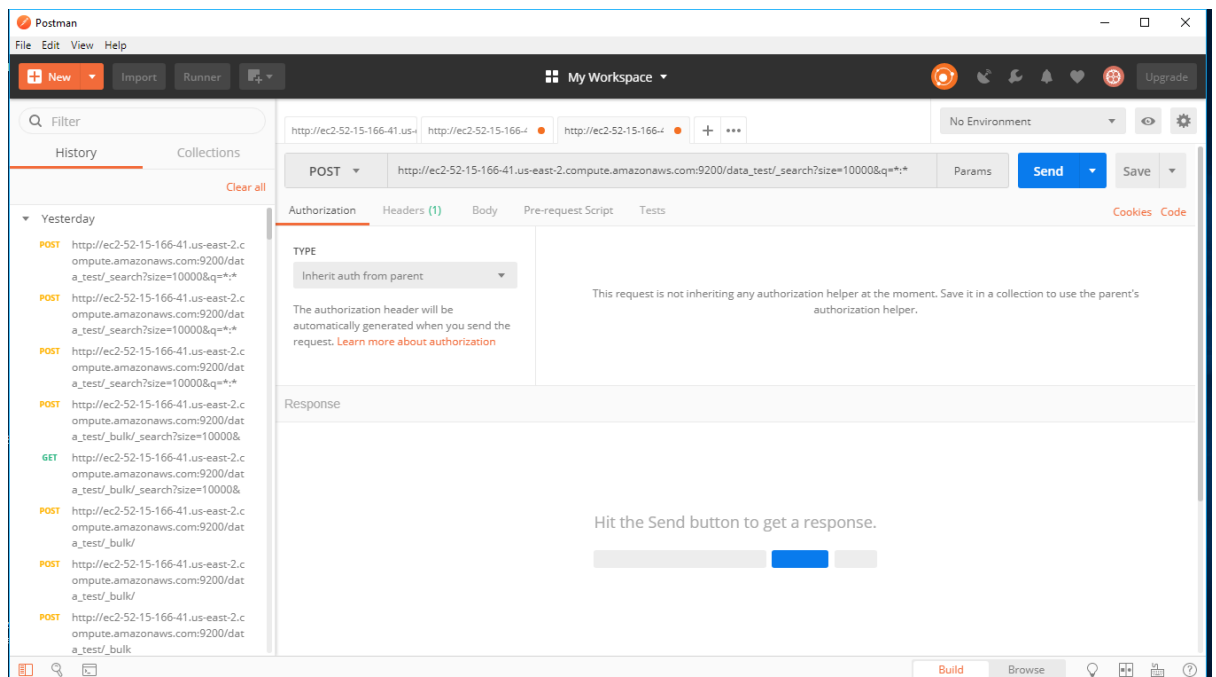


- Elastic Search

```
Memory: 505.0M
CPU: 3min 40.424s
CGroup: /system.slice/elasticsearch.service
└─1398 /usr/bin/java -Xms256m -Xmx256m -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:CM
May 23 16:33:19 ip-172-31-13-21 systemd[1]: Started Elasticsearch.
lines 1-12/12 (END)
● elasticsearch.service - Elasticsearch
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service; disabled; vendor
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2018-05-23 16:33:19 UTC; 22h ago
     Docs: http://www.elastic.co
   Main PID: 1398 (java)
    Tasks: 38
   Memory: 505.0M
      CPU: 3min 40.424s
   CGroup: /system.slice/elasticsearch.service
           └─1398 /usr/bin/java -Xms256m -Xmx256m -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:CMS
May 23 16:33:19 ip-172-31-13-21 systemd[1]: Started Elasticsearch.
```

- PostMan

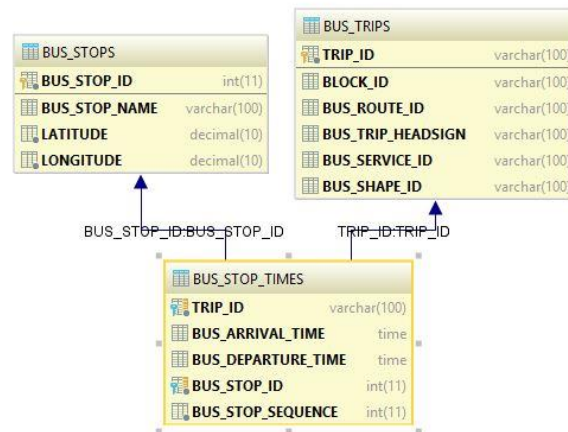
The Postman API development application used to interact with elastic search in the AWS.



We also generated RSA keys by using PuTTYgen on Windows for secure SSH authentication with OpenSSH. This is used for secure SSH access to the cloud server by using public-private key pair.

## 2. RELATIONAL DATABASE DESIGN:

Data Grip 2018 is used for relational data base. As we encounter some issues while importing large csv file in MySQL workbench, we found that Data Grip provides a dedicated UI for importing csv and tsv files and better performance when compared to workbench.



by yFiles

**Screenshot: ER Diagram of the relational databases**

**Table1:** BUS\_STOPS (Primary Key: BUS\_STOP\_ID)

**Table2:** BUS\_TRIPS (Primary Key: TRIP\_ID)

**Table3:** BUS\_STOP\_TIMES (Foreign Keys: BUS\_STOP\_ID, TRIP\_ID)

## Data Formatting and setup

```
chandu.singamaneni - DataGrip
File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Tools Window Help
Database Consoles > \chandu.singamaneni > \chandu.singamaneni >
chandu.singamaneni x BUS_STOPS [chandu.singamaneni] x BUS_STOP_TIMES [chandu.singamaneni] x BUS_TRIPS [chandu.singamaneni] x busDB v
1 CREATE TABLE BUS_STOPS(BUS_STOP_ID INTEGER NOT NULL, BUS_STOP_NAME VARCHAR(100), LATITUDE DECIMAL NOT NULL, LONGITUDE DECIMAL NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY(BUS_STOP_ID));
2 SELECT COUNT(*) FROM BUS_STOPS;
3 CREATE TABLE BUS_STOP_TIMES(TRIP_ID VARCHAR(100), BUS_ARRIVAL_TIME TIME, BUS_DEPARTURE_TIME TIME, BUS_STOP_ID INTEGER NOT NULL, STOP_SEQUENCE INTEGER NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY(BUS_STOP_ID)
4 RENAME TABLE stoptimes TO BUS_STOP_TIMES;
5 ALTER TABLE BUS_STOP_TIMES CHANGE arrival_time BUS_ARRIVAL_TIME TIME;
6 ALTER TABLE BUS_STOP_TIMES CHANGE departure_time BUS_DEPARTURE_TIME TIME;
7 ALTER TABLE BUS_STOP_TIMES CHANGE stop_id BUS_STOP_ID INTEGER NOT NULL;
8 ALTER TABLE BUS_STOP_TIMES CHANGE stop_sequence BUS_STOP_SEQUENCE INTEGER NOT NULL;
9 ALTER TABLE BUS_STOP_TIMES ADD PRIMARY KEY(TRIP_ID);
10 RENAME TABLE trips TO BUS_TRIPS;
11 ALTER TABLE BUS_TRIPS CHANGE block_id BLOCK_ID VARCHAR(100);
12 ALTER TABLE BUS_TRIPS CHANGE route_id BUS_ROUTE_ID VARCHAR(100);
13 ALTER TABLE BUS_TRIPS CHANGE trip_headsign BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN VARCHAR(100);
14 ALTER TABLE BUS_TRIPS CHANGE service_id BUS_SERVICE_ID VARCHAR(100);
15 ALTER TABLE BUS_TRIPS CHANGE shape_id BUS_SHAPE_ID INTEGER NOT NULL;
16 ALTER TABLE BUS_TRIPS CHANGE trip_id TRIP_ID VARCHAR(100);
17 ALTER TABLE BUS_TRIPS ADD PRIMARY KEY(TRIP_ID);
18 ALTER TABLE BUS_TRIPS CHANGE TRIP_ID TRIP_ID VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL;
19 ALTER TABLE BUS_STOP_TIMES ADD FOREIGN KEY(TRIP_ID) REFERENCES BUS_TRIPS(TRIP_ID);
20 ALTER TABLE BUS_STOP_TIMES ADD FOREIGN KEY(BUS_STOP_ID) REFERENCES BUS_STOPS(BUS_STOP_ID);
21 SELECT COUNT(*) FROM BUS_STOP_TIMES;
22 ALTER TABLE BUS_STOP_TIMES ADD FOREIGN KEY(TRIP_ID) REFERENCES BUS_TRIPS(TRIP_ID);
23 CREATE TABLE BUS_TRIPS(BLOCK_ID VARCHAR(100), BUS_ROUTE_ID VARCHAR(100), BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN VARCHAR(100), BUS_SERVICE_ID VARCHAR(100), BUS_SHAPE_ID INTEGER NOT NULL, TRIP_ID VARCHAR(100));
24 ALTER TABLE BUS_TRIPS ADD PRIMARY KEY(TRIP_ID);
25 DROP TABLE trips;
26 CREATE TABLE BUS_TRIPS(BLOCK_ID VARCHAR(100), BUS_ROUTE_ID VARCHAR(100), BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN VARCHAR(100), BUS_SERVICE_ID VARCHAR(100), BUS_SHAPE_ID VARCHAR(100), TRIP_ID VARCHAR(100));
27 ALTER TABLE BUS_TRIPS ADD PRIMARY KEY(TRIP_ID);
28 ALTER TABLE BUS_STOP_TIMES ADD FOREIGN KEY(TRIP_ID) REFERENCES BUS_TRIPS(TRIP_ID);
```

### 3. APPLICATION QUERIES:

The comparison is made between the RDBMS and Elastic search in Amazon services (Amazon AWS).

#### a. Find all buses for a particular Bus Stop

1.Input: Bus Stop Name

2.Output: List of all buses, response time for the search query

#### SQL Query

```
SELECT busDB.BUS_TRIPS.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN AS LIST_OF_ALL_BUSES FROM  
BUS_TRIPS WHERE busDB.BUS_TRIPS.TRIP_ID IN (SELECT TRIP_ID FROM  
BUS_STOP_TIMES WHERE BUS_STOP_ID = (SELECT BUS_STOP_ID FROM BUS_STOPS  
WHERE BUS_STOP_NAME='south Park St [southbound] after Spring Garden Rd  
' ));
```

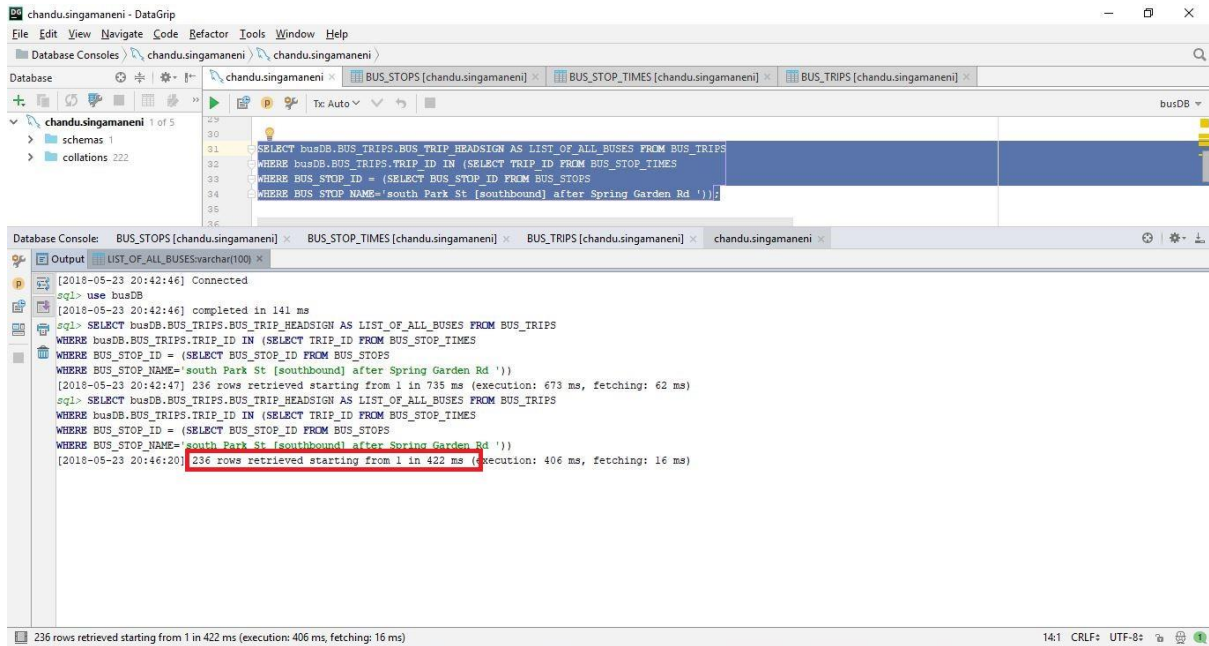
#### SQL Output

The screenshot shows the DataGrip interface with a SQL query in the editor and its output in the console. The query is:

```
SELECT busDB.BUS_TRIPS.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN AS LIST_OF_ALL_BUSES FROM  
BUS_TRIPS WHERE busDB.BUS_TRIPS.TRIP_ID IN (SELECT TRIP_ID FROM  
BUS_STOP_TIMES WHERE BUS_STOP_ID = (SELECT BUS_STOP_ID FROM BUS_STOPS  
WHERE BUS_STOP_NAME='south Park St [southbound] after Spring Garden Rd  
' ));
```

The output shows a table with 236 rows. The first column is 'LIST\_OF\_ALL\_BUSES' and the values are bus headsigns. The first 19 rows are:

LIST_OF_ALL_BUSES
17 SAINT MARY'S
17 SAINT MARY'S
18 SAINT MARY'S ONLY
17 SAINT MARY'S
17 SAINT MARY'S
17 SAINT MARY'S
17 SAINT MARY'S ONLY
18 SAINT MARY'S ONLY
18 SAINT MARY'S ONLY
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18 SAINT MARY'S ONLY
18 SAINT MARY'S ONLY



**Response Time: 422ms**

## Elastic Search Query

### Sub Query 1:

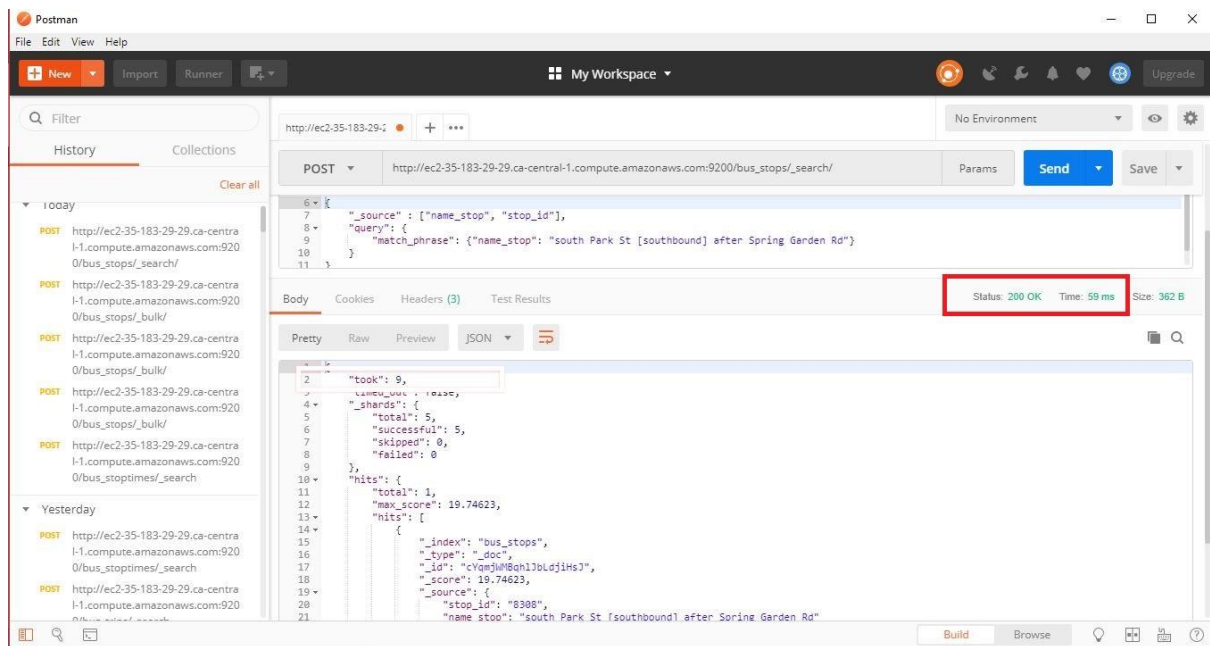
URL: [http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus\\_stops/\\_search](http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus_stops/_search)

```

{
  "_source": ["name_stop", "stop_id"],
  "query": {
    "match_phrase": {"name_stop": "south Park St [southbound] after Spring Garden Rd"}
  }
}

```

## Output



**Response Time: 59ms**

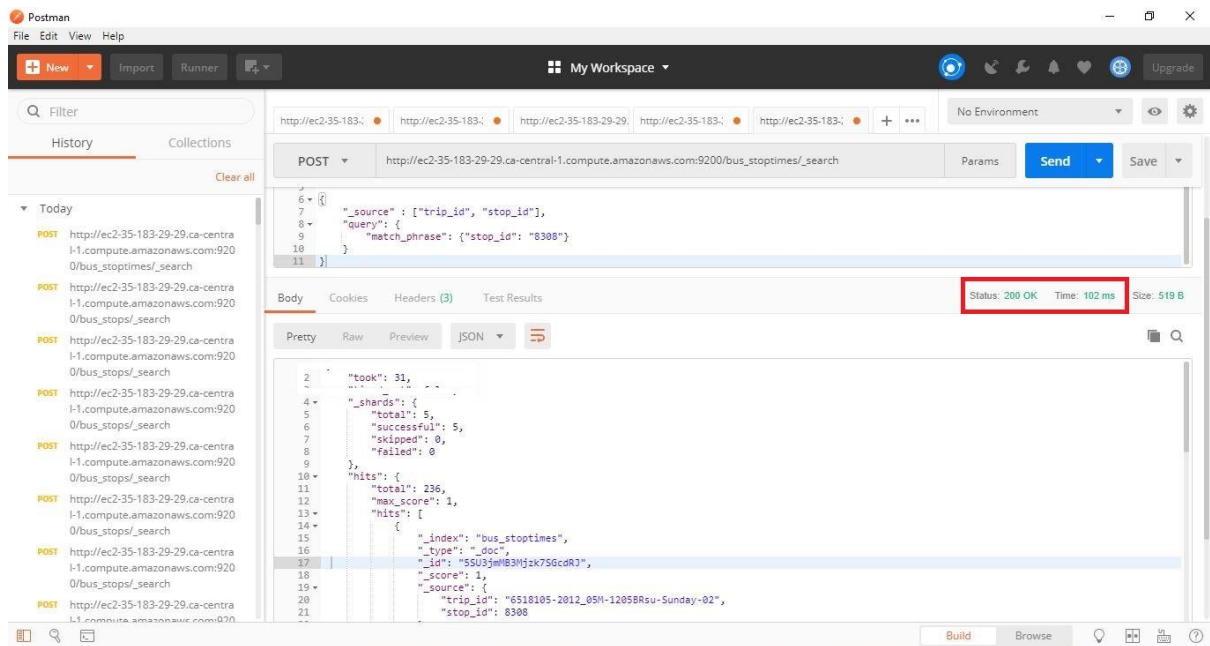
### Sub Query 2:

URL: [http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus\\_stoptimes/\\_search](http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus_stoptimes/_search)

```
{  "_source": ["trip_id", "stop_id"],  "query": {    "match_phrase": {"stop_id": "8308"}  }}
```



## Output



**Response Time: 102ms**

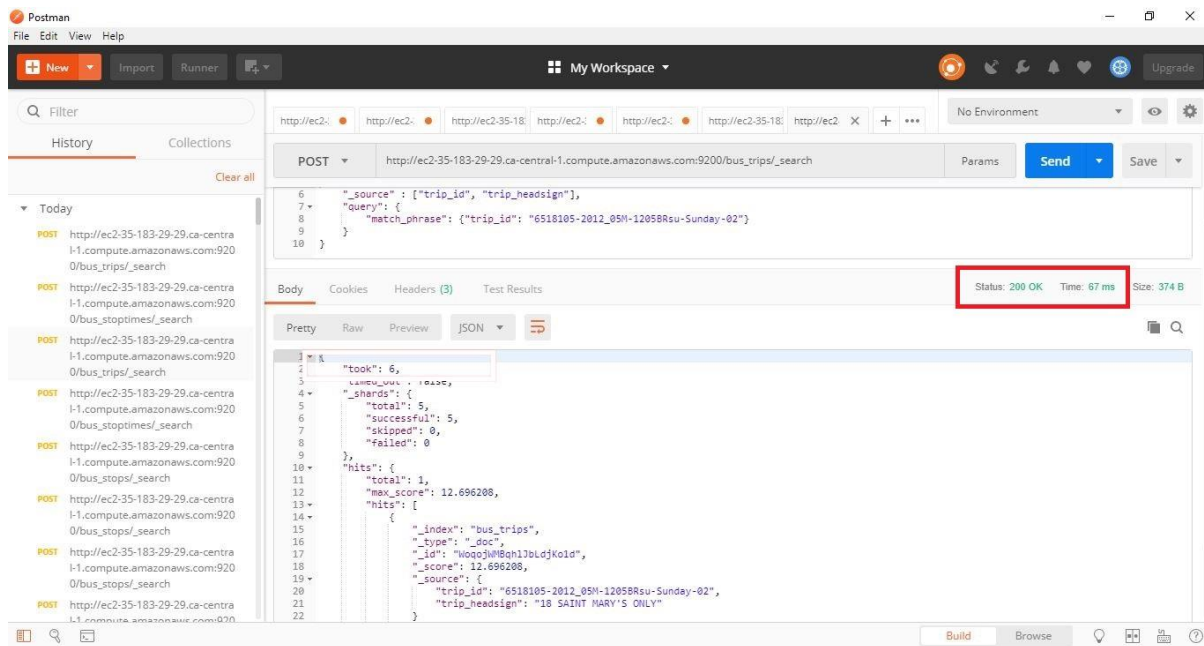
### Sub Query 3:

URL: `http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus_trips/_search`

```
{
  "_source": ["trip_id", "trip_headsign"],
  "query": {
    "match_phrase": {"trip_id": "6518105-2012_05M-1205BRsu-Sunday-02"}
  }
}
```



## Output



### Response Time: 67ms

When compared both SQL and Elastic search response times (422ms, 228ms), the elastic search is more time efficient.

#### ***b. Find buses between two-time ranges***

***1.Input: Time Range 1 (hh:mm:ss), Time Range 2 (hh:mm:ss)***

***2.Output: List of all buses, response time for the search query***

## SQL Query

```
SELECT DISTINCT busDB.BUS_TRIPS.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN AS BUS_BETWEEN_TIMES
FROM BUS_TRIPS JOIN BUS_STOP_TIMES ON busDB.BUS_TRIPS.TRIP_ID =
busDB.BUS_STOP_TIMES.TRIP_ID WHERE BUS_ARRIVAL_TIME BETWEEN '00:00:00'
AND '07:00:00';
```

## SQL Output

The screenshot shows the DataGrip interface with a SQL query executed in the 'chandu.singamaneni' database. The query is:

```
SELECT DISTINCT busDB.BUS_TRIPS.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN AS BUS_BETWEEN_TIMES FROM BUS_TRIPS
JOIN BUS_STOP_TIMES ON busDB.BUS_TRIPS.TRIP_ID = busDB.BUS_STOP_TIMES.TRIP_ID
WHERE BUS_ARRIVAL_TIME BETWEEN '00:00:00' AND '07:00:00';
```

The results are displayed in a table with 123 rows. The first few rows are:

BUS_BETWEEN_TIMES
87 GLENDALE TO SACKVILLE TERMINAL
87 GLENDALE TO BRIDGE TERMINAL
320 DOWNTOWN HALIFAX VIA BRIDGE TERMINAL
21 LACEWOOD
90 WATER ST TERM'L VIA UNIVERSITY AV
4 DOWNTOWN VIA NORTH
21 DOWNTOWN
14 LEIBLIN PARK
22 ARMDALE TO EXHIBITION PARK
59 PORTLAND ST TO BRIDGE TERM'L
1 SPRING GARDEN TO BRIDGE TERMINAL
1 SPRING GARDEN TO MUMFORD
58 WOODLAWN
60 BRIDGE TERMINAL
159 PORTLAND HILLS
53 NOTTING PARK TO BRIDGE TERMINAL
83 SPRINGFIELD
89 LACEWOOD
17 SAINT MARY'S
7 ROBIE
2 WEDGEWOOD VIA MAIN

The bottom of the screenshot shows the execution time: 123 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 625 ms.

**Response Time: 625ms**

## Elastic Search Query

### Sub Query 1:

URL: [http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus\\_stoptimes/\\_search](http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus_stoptimes/_search)

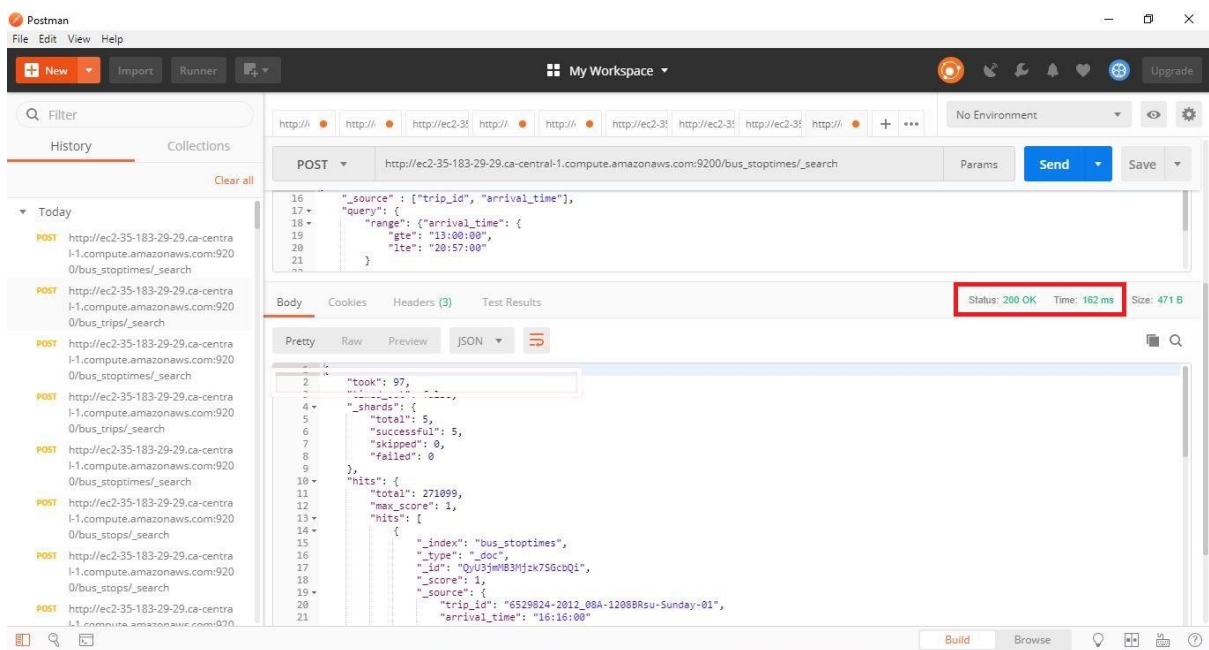
```
{
  "_source" : ["trip_id", "arrival_time"],
  "query": {
```

```

"range": {"arrival_time": {
  "gte": "13:00:00",
  "lte": "20:57:00"
}
}
}
}
}

```

## Output



**Response Time: 162ms**

## Sub Query 2:

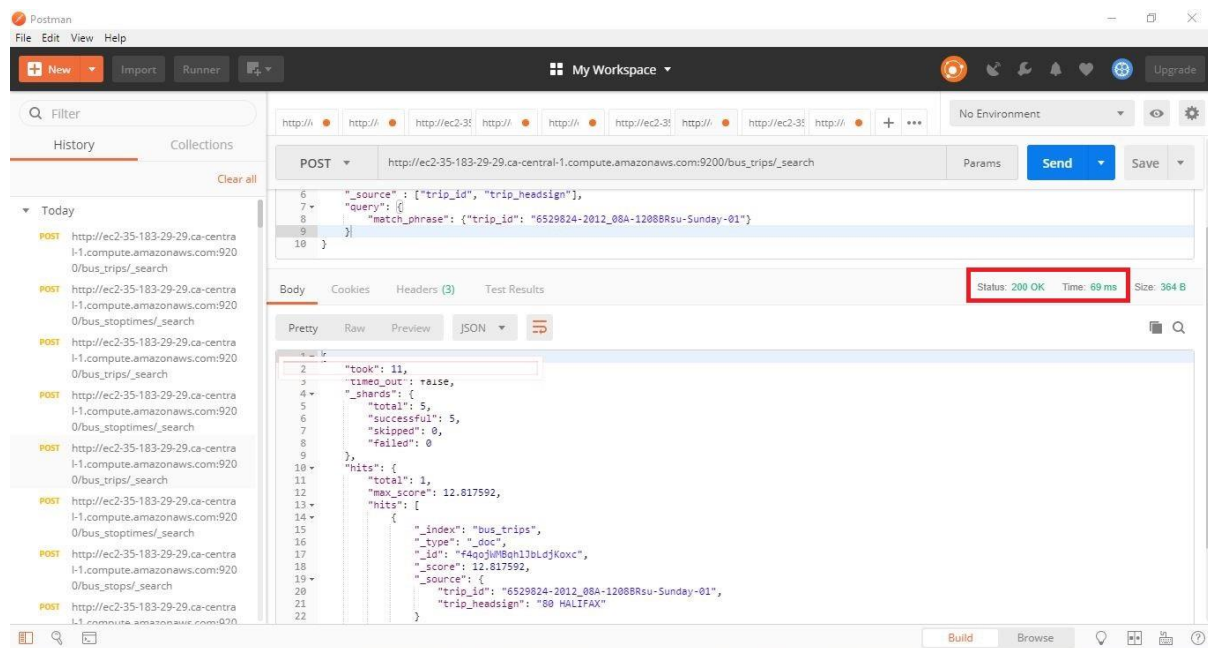
URL: `http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus_trips/_search`

```

{
  "_source": ["trip_id", "trip_headsign"],
  "query": {
    "match_phrase": {"trip_id": "6529824-2012_08A-1208BRsu-Sunday-01"}
  }
}

```

## Output



### Response Time: 69ms

When compared both SQL and Elastic search response times (625ms, 231ms), the elastic search is more time efficient.

#### c. Find route information of a particular bus on a particular route

1.Input: Bus Name, Route Name

2.Output: List of all routes, response time for the search query

## SQL Query

```
SELECT SP.BUS_STOP_SEQUENCE, BS.BUS_STOP_NAME, SP.BUS_ROUTE_ID,
SP.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN, SP.TRIP_ID, SP.BUS_ARRIVAL_TIME,
SP.BUS_DEPARTURE_TIME FROM BUS_STOPS BS, (SELECT BST.BUS_STOP_SEQUENCE,
BST.BUS_STOP_ID, TR.BUS_ROUTE_ID, TR.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN, BST.TRIP_ID,
BST.BUS_ARRIVAL_TIME, BST.BUS_DEPARTURE_TIME FROM BUS_STOP_TIMES
BST, (SELECT BT.TRIP_ID, BT.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN, BT.BUS_ROUTE_ID FROM
BUS_TRIPS BT WHERE BT.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN = '1 SPRING GARDEN TO MUMFORD'
AND BT.BUS_ROUTE_ID='1-114') TR WHERE BST.TRIP_ID = TR.TRIP_ID ORDER BY
BST.BUS_STOP_SEQUENCE) SP WHERE BS.BUS_STOP_ID = SP.BUS_STOP_ID;
```

## SQL Output

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query executed in the Database Console. The query is as follows:

```
SELECT SP.BUS_STOP_SEQUENCE, BS.BUS_STOP_NAME, SP.BUS_ROUTE_ID, SP.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN, SP.TRIP_ID, SP.BUS_ARRIVAL_TIME, SP.BUS_DEPARTURE_TIME
FROM BUS_STOPS BS,
(SELECT BST.BUS_STOP_SEQUENCE, BST.BUS_STOP_ID, TR.BUS_ROUTE_ID, TR.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN, BST.TRIP_ID, BST.BUS_ARRIVAL_TIME, BST.BUS_DEPARTURE_TIME
FROM BUS_STOP_TIMES BST,
(SELECT BT.TRIP_ID, BT.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN, BT.BUS_ROUTE_ID FROM BUS_TRIPS BT
WHERE BT.BUS_TRIP_HEADSIGN = '1 SPRING GARDEN TO MUMFORD' AND BT.BUS_ROUTE_ID='1-114') TR
WHERE BST.TRIP_ID = TR.TRIP_ID
ORDER BY BST.BUS_STOP_SEQUENCE) SP
WHERE BS.BUS_STOP_ID = SP.BUS_STOP_ID;
```

The output shows 15 rows of bus stop data. The status bar indicates 500 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 680 ms.

**Response Time: 680ms**

## Elastic Search Query

### Sub Query 1:

URL: [http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus\\_trips/\\_search](http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus_trips/_search)

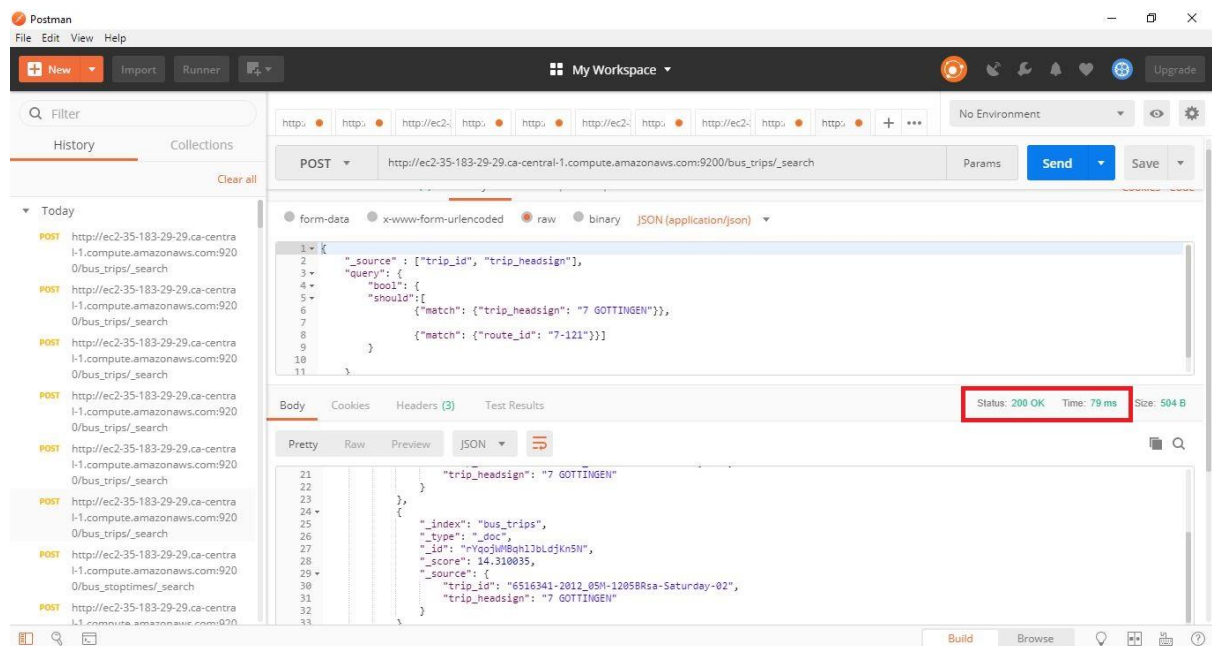
```
{
  "_source": ["trip_id", "trip_headsign"],
  "query": {
```

```

    "bool": {
      "should": [
        { "match": { "trip_headsign": "7 GOTTINGEN" } },
        { "match": { "route_id": "7-121" } } ]
    }
  }
}

```

## Output



**Response Time: 79ms**

## Sub Query 2:

URL: `http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus_stoptimes/_search`

```

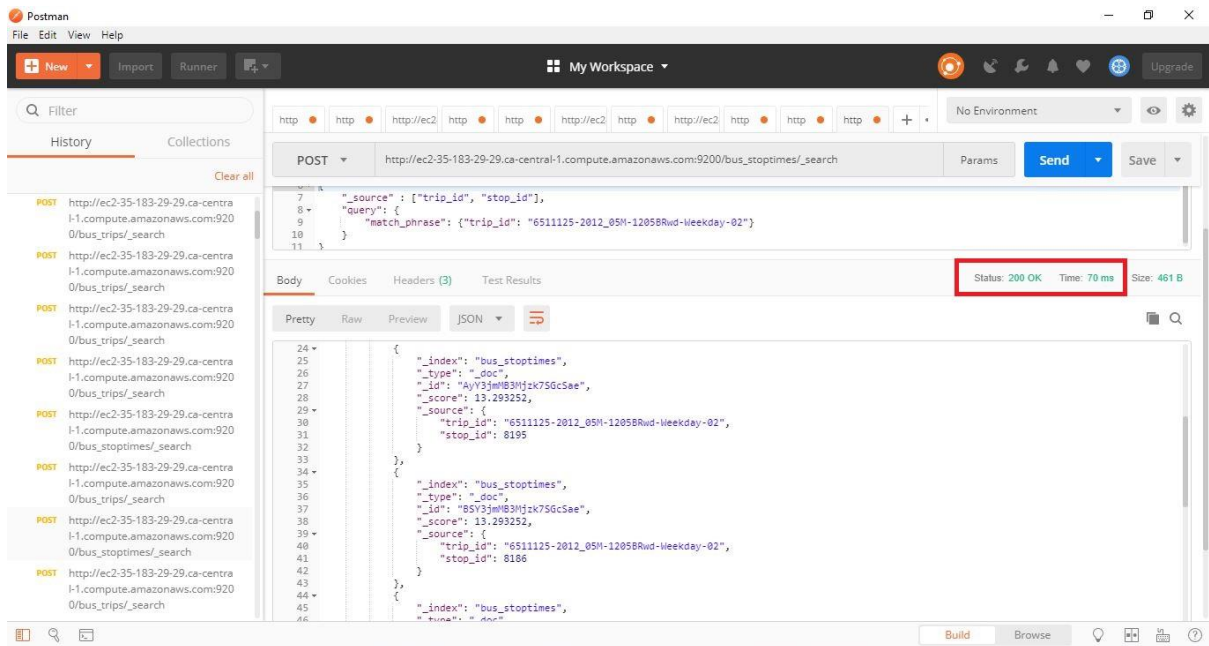
{
  "_source": ["trip_id", "stop_id"],
  "query": {
    "match_phrase": { "trip_id": "6511125-2012_05M-1205BRwd-Weekday-02" }
  }
}

```



```
}
}
```

## Output



**Response Time: 70ms**

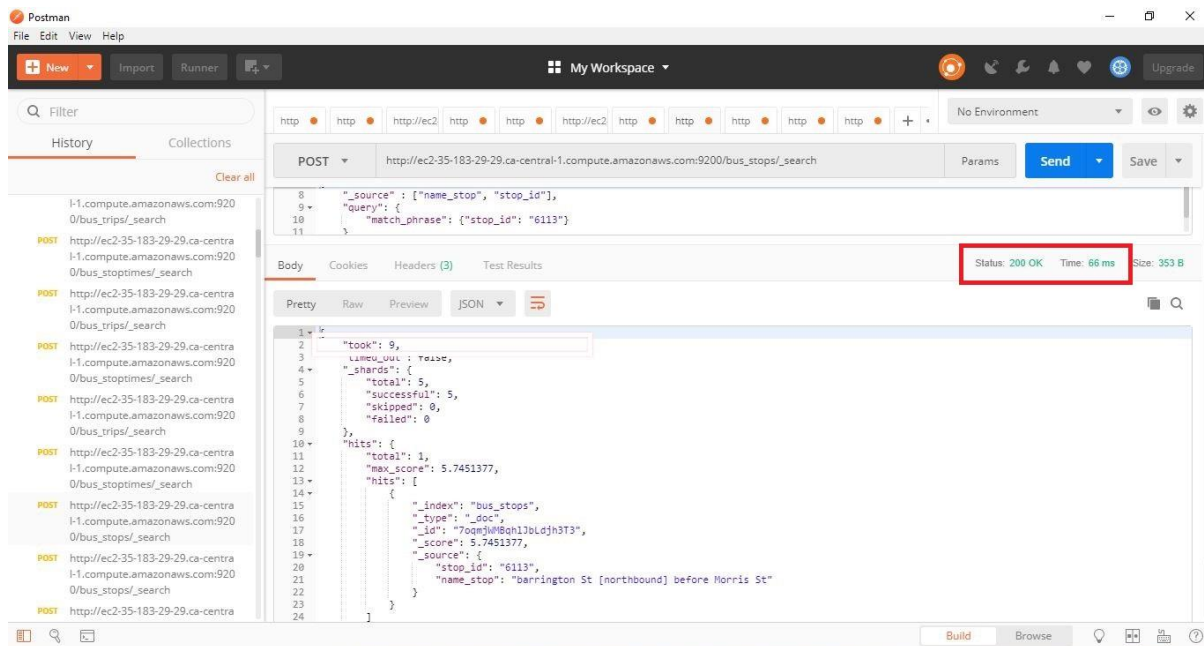
### Sub Query 3:

URL: `http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus_stops/_search`

```
{
  "_source" : ["name_stop", "stop_id"],
  "query": {
    "match_phrase": {"stop_id": "6113"}
  }
}
```



## Output



### Response Time: 66ms

When compared both SQL and Elastic search response times (680ms, 215ms), the elastic search is more time efficient.

- d. Find top 3 bus stops that are the busiest throughout the day in terms of bus routes. (Hint: The bus stops with high volume of bus routes and close time gaps would be considered as busiest).

1.Input: None

2.Output: List of Bus Name, response time for the search query

## SQL Query

```
SELECT BS.BUS_STOP_NAME, BS.BUS_STOP_ID, MF.MOST_FREQUENT FROM
BUS_STOPS BS, (SELECT BST.BUS_STOP_ID, COUNT(BUS_STOP_ID) AS
"MOST_FREQUENT" FROM BUS_STOP_TIMES BST GROUP BY BST.BUS_STOP_ID ORDER
BY COUNT(BUS_STOP_ID) DESC LIMIT 3) MF WHERE BS.BUS_STOP_ID =
MF.BUS_STOP_ID;
```

## SQL Output

The screenshot shows the DataGrip interface with a SQL query in the editor and its results in the Output pane. The query is:

```
SELECT BS.BUS_STOP_NAME, BS.BUS_STOP_ID, MF.MOST_FREQUENT FROM BUS_STOPS BS,  
(SELECT BST.BUS_STOP_ID, COUNT(BUS_STOP_ID) AS "MOST_FREQUENT" FROM BUS_STOP_TIMES BST  
GROUP BY BST.BUS_STOP_ID ORDER BY COUNT(BUS_STOP_ID) DESC LIMIT 5) MF WHERE BS.BUS_STOP_ID = MF.BUS_STOP_ID;
```

The results table has three columns: BUS\_STOP\_NAME, BUS\_STOP\_ID, and MOST\_FREQUENT. It contains three rows:

BUS_STOP_NAME	BUS_STOP_ID	MOST_FREQUENT
mumford Terminal [outbound In Terminal]	8643	2594
barrington St [southbound] before Duke St	6105	2525
barrington St [southbound] before George St	6108	2199

The screenshot shows the same SQL query in the editor. The Output pane displays the execution details:

```
[2018-05-23 20:52:20] 3 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 1 s 54 ms (execution: 1 s 23 ms, fetching: 31 ms)
```

**Response Time: 1054ms**

## Elastic Search Query

### Sub Query 1:

URL: [http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus\\_stoptimes/\\_search](http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus_stoptimes/_search)

```
{  
  "size":0,  
  "aggs": {  
    "top-terms-aggregation": {
```

## Output

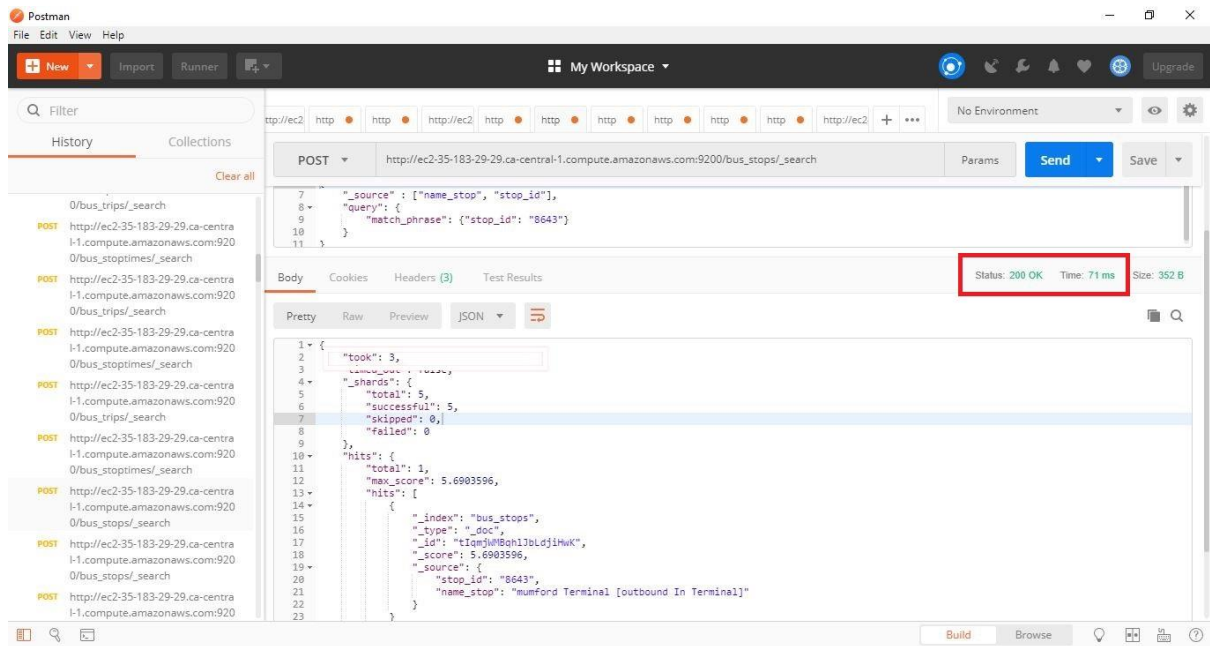


URL: [http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus\\_stops/\\_search](http://ec2-35-183-29-29.ca-central-1.compute.amazonaws.com:9200/bus_stops/_search)

18

}

## Output

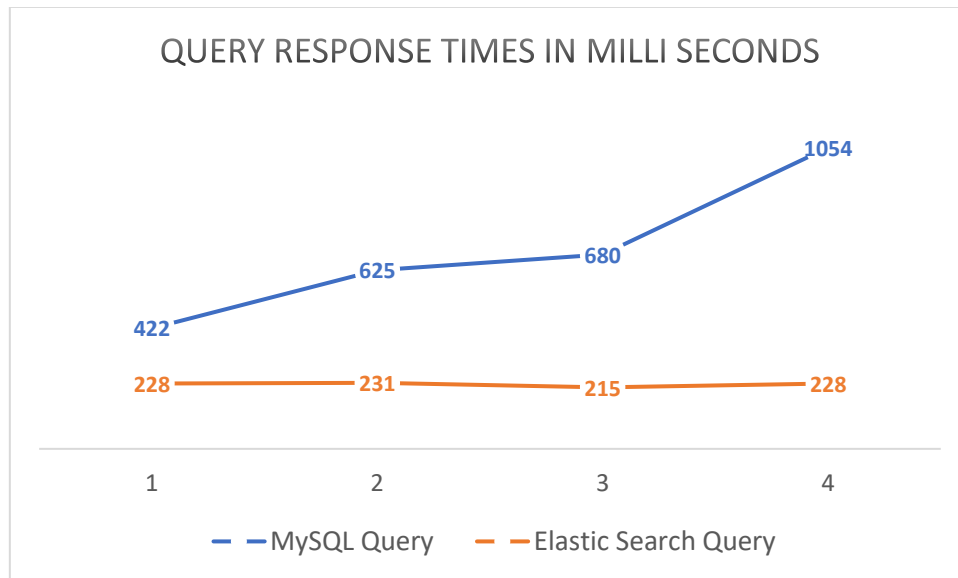


**Response Time: 71ms**

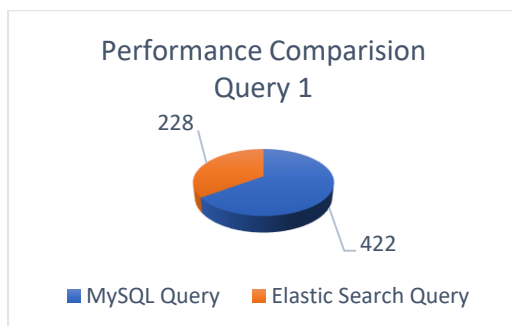
When compared both SQL and Elastic search response times (1054ms, 228ms), the elastic search is more time efficient.

#### 4. TEST RESULTS:

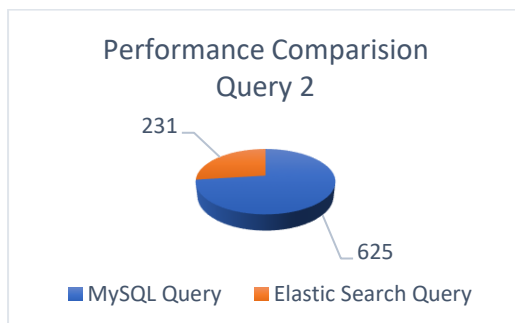
The below diagram is the timeline for the time taken by all the queries to execute and fetch the data from the server.



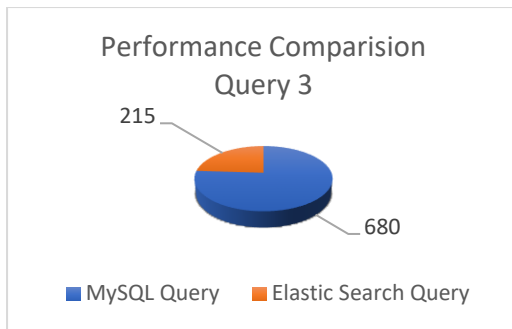
The below diagrams are the comparison of the performance of MySQL and Elastic Search query on the basis execution and fetch time



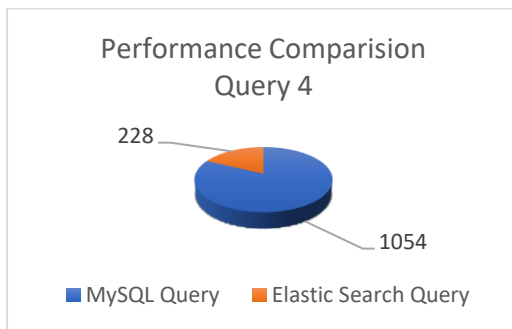
ELASTIC SEARCH QUERY IS 1.8  
FASTER THAN SQL QUERY



ELASTIC SEARCH QUERY IS 2.7  
FASTER THAN SQL QUERY



ELASTIC SEARCH QUERY IS 3.1  
FASTER THAN SQL QUERY



ELASTIC SEARCH QUERY IS 4.6  
FASTER THAN SQL QUERY

## 5. SUMMARY:

This assignment helped us to explore different applications such as Amazon cloud services, MySQL Workbench, Data Grip, Elastic search and Postman. The Halifax transit data was used in classical relational database and compared with the elastic search i.e., NoSQL database to analyse the performance and execution of queries in retrieving data. After using all these tools, we had an opportunity to learn how to use the infrastructure services on amazon cloud and implementation and connectivity of different databases on cloud. Finally, comparing both the response times of MySQL and Elastic search, we analysed that queries in elastic search executed more rapidly and is better and faster mechanism to retrieve and store data. Although, the implementation in traditional databases are easier than the NoSQL databases.

## References

- “Amazon Web Services (AWS) - Cloud Computing Services,” Amazon. [Online]. Available: <https://aws.amazon.com/>. [Accessed: 23-May-2018].
- “DataGrip: Cross-Platform IDE for Databases & SQL by JetBrains,” JetBrains. [Online]. Available: <https://www.jetbrains.com/datagrip/>. [Accessed: 23-May-2018].
- “Must match multiple values,” Stack Overflow. [Online]. Available: [https://stackoverflow.com/questions/35583781/must-match-multiple-values?utm\\_medium=organic&utm\\_source=google\\_rich\\_qa&utm\\_campaign=google\\_rich\\_qa](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/35583781/must-match-multiple-values?utm_medium=organic&utm_source=google_rich_qa&utm_campaign=google_rich_qa). [Accessed: 23-May-2018].
- “MySQL WorkbenchDownload Now »,” MySQL. [Online]. Available: <https://www.mysql.com/products/workbench/>. [Accessed: 23-May-2018].
- “Open Source Search & Analytics · Elasticsearch,” Open Source Search & Analytics · Elasticsearch. [Online]. Available: <https://www.elastic.co/>. [Accessed: 23-May-2018].
- “Postman,” Debugging and logs. [Online]. Available: <https://www.getpostman.com/>. [Accessed: 24-May-2018].