

## Database Assignment answers

Q1)

```
select con.content_id,con.title,cat.category_name
from content as con
join category as cat
on con.category_id=cat.category_id;
```

```
mysql> select con.content_id,con.title,cat.category_name
-> from content as con
-> join category as cat
-> on con.category_id=cat.category_id;
```

content_id	title	category_name
2	The Cosmic Heist	Movies
6	The Algorithm	Movies
1	Stranger Adventures	Series
4	Code Warriors	Series
3	Planet Earth: Oceans	Documentaries
7	Wildlife Mysteries	Documentaries
5	Attack on Mars	Anime
8	Cyberpunk Chronicles	Anime

8 rows in set (0.06 sec)

Q2)select \* from content order by rating desc;

```
mysql> select * from content order by rating desc;
```

content_id	title	rating	views_in_millions	release_year	category_id
3	Planet Earth: Oceans	9.2	201.75	2023	3
5	Attack on Mars	9.0	156.80	2023	4
7	Wildlife Mysteries	8.8	178.90	2024	3
1	Stranger Adventures	8.7	142.50	2023	2
8	Cyberpunk Chronicles	8.4	123.45	2023	4
4	Code Warriors	8.1	67.20	2024	2
2	The Cosmic Heist	7.9	89.30	2024	1
6	The Algorithm	7.5	45.60	2024	1

8 rows in set (0.02 sec)

Q3)

```
select cat.category_name,avg(rating)
from content as con
join category as cat
on con.category_id=cat.category_id
group by cat.category_name;
```

```
mysql> select cat.category_name, avg(rating)
-> from content as con
-> join category as cat
-> on con.category_id=cat.category_id
-> group by cat.category_name;
```

category_name	avg(rating)
Movies	7.70000
Series	8.40000
Documentaries	9.00000
Anime	8.70000

4 rows in set (0.07 sec)

Q4)

```
select con.title, con.rating, con.views_in_millions, cat.category_name
from content as con
join category as cat
on con.category_id=cat.category_id
where (con.rating>8.5 and con.views_in_millions>100);
```

```
mysql> select con.title, con.rating, con.views_in_millions, cat.category_na
-> from content as con
-> join category as cat
-> on con.category_id=cat.category_id
-> where (con.rating>8.5 and con.views_in_millions>100);
```

title	rating	views_in_millions	category_name
Stranger Adventures	8.7	142.50	Series
Planet Earth: Oceans	9.2	201.75	Documentaries
Attack on Mars	9.0	156.80	Anime
Wildlife Mysteries	8.8	178.90	Documentaries

4 rows in set (0.02 sec)

```
mysql> |
```

Q5)

```

mysql> explain analyze
->
-> select con.content_id,con.title,cat.category_name
-> from content as con
-> join category as cat
-> on con.category_id=cat.category_id;
+-----+
| EXPLAIN
|
+-----+
| -> Nested loop inner join (cost=2.05 rows=4) (actual time=2.75..3.54 rows=8 loops=1)
-> Table scan on cat (cost=0.65 rows=4) (actual time=0.124..0.133 rows=4 loops=1)
-> Index lookup on con using category_id (category_id=cat.category_id) (cost=0.275 rows=1) (actual time=0.668..0.674 rows=2 loops=4)
|
+-----+
1 row in set (0.06 sec)

mysql> CREATE INDEX idx_category_id ON content(category_id);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.26 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> explain analyze
->
-> select con.content_id,con.title,cat.category_name
-> from content as con
-> join category as cat
-> on con.category_id=cat.category_id;
+-----+
| EXPLAIN
|
+-----+
| -> Nested loop inner join (cost=3.45 rows=8) (actual time=0.0737..0.107 rows=8 loops=1)
-> Table scan on cat (cost=0.65 rows=4) (actual time=0.0359..0.0384 rows=4 loops=1)
-> Index lookup on con using idx_category_id (category_id=cat.category_id) (cost=0.55 rows=2) (actual time=0.014..0.0159 rows=2 loops=4)
|
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

After creating the index the query became faster as we can see instead of scanning the entire table it now uses the index created to find the matching rows faster.

## Why #1: Why do we use Foreign Keys?

We use foreign keys to make sure the referencing table cannot add invalid data. Say user\_id in table B is a foreign key referencing the user\_id (primary key) in table A. Adding a user\_id in table B which is not present in table A would not make sense and lead to inconsistency. Therefore, we use foreign keys.

## Why #2: Why is ACID important for this database?

If 1000 users watch “Stranger Adventures” at the same time and the system keeps updating the view count, if we do not use ACID properties the view count might become incorrect as some updates might be lost (lack of consistency and atomicity) or overwritten (lack of isolation). Apart from that the entire data might get lost if the database is not durable. Thus, we need to make sure that the database follows ACID properties so the final view count is accurate, consistent, and never corrupted, even under heavy traffic.

## Why #3: Why would we create an index on category\_id?

When StreamFlix homepage loads, it runs hundreds of queries filtering by category. This means that speed of fetching this data is important.. If the StreamFlix database was small then scanning the entire table would not take a lot of time but for huge databases this would be very slow. By creating an index on category\_id, the database no longer needs to scan the whole table. It can directly find the matching records, which makes the site faster and more efficient.