

COMS W4111-002 (Fall 2021)

Introduction to Databases

Homework 2: Programming Implement a Simple Database Engine

15 Points

This assignment is due October 22, 11:59 pm EDT

Note: Please replace the information below with your last name, first name and UNI.

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Submission

1. File > Print Preview > Save as PDF...
2. Upload .pdf and .ipynb to GradeScope

This assignment is due October 22, 11:59 pm EDT

Collaboration

- You may use any information you get in TA or Prof. Ferguson's office hours, from lectures or from recitations.
- You may use information that you find on the web.
- You are NOT allowed to collaborate with other students outside of office hours.

Part 1: Written & SQL

Written

Please keep your answers brief.

1. Codd's Fourth Rule states that: The data base description is represented at the logical level in the same way as ordinary data, so that authorized users can apply the same relational language to its interrogation as they apply to the regular data. In two sentences please explain this rule and why it is so important.

Metadata stored in the data dictionary should obey all the characteristics of a database and it should have correct up to date data. We should be able to access these metadata by using same query language that we use to access the database.

https://www.tutorialcup.com/dbms/codds-rule.htm#Active_Online_Catalog

1. Give 3 examples of what would be stored in a database catalog.

base tables, views, indexes

1. What is the SQL database catalog called?

INFORMATION_SCHEMA

1. What is the overall goal of indices in SQL?

An index contains keys built from one or more columns in the table or view. These keys are stored in a structure (B-tree) that enables SQL Server to find the row or rows associated with the key values quickly and efficiently. Clustered indexes sort and store the data rows in the table or view based on their key values.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/indexes/clustered-and-nonclustered-indexes-described?view=sql-server-ver15>

1. What are the differences between a primary key and a unique index?

Primary key will not accept NULL values whereas Unique key can accept NULL values. A table can have only primary key whereas there can be multiple unique key on a table. A Clustered index is automatically created when a primary key is defined whereas Unique key generates the non-clustered index.

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-primary-key-and-unique-key/>

1. Which SELECT statement is more efficient? Why?

- `SELECT playerID,birthState,nameLast,nameFirst FROM people
where birthCountry = 'USA' and nameFirst = 'John' and playerID in
(select playerID from collegeplaying where schoolID = 'Fordham');`
- `SELECT playerID,birthState,nameLast,nameFirst FROM people NATURAL
JOIN collegeplaying
where birthCountry = 'USA' and nameFirst = 'John' and schoolID =
'Fordham' group by playerID,birthState,nameLast,nameFirst;`

HINT: SQL uses a query optimizer so you can't just run both of these and see which one performs faster.

I think the second one is better because in the first query we have to go through all two tables, while in the second query we only have to go through one joined table.

1. The create.sql file provided in the zip folder makes a schema and some tables that mimics metadata tables. Note there is the syntax "ON DELETE CASCADE" after the foreign key

creation. What does this mean? Why do we want to specify CASCADE for the metadata tables? What does "ON DELETE RESTRICT" mean and when would we generally want to use this?

CASCADE means that the child data is either deleted or updated when the parent data is deleted or updated. ON DELETE CASCADE means that if a record in the parent table is deleted, then the corresponding records in the child table will automatically be deleted.

SQL

```
In [1]: %load_ext sql
        %sql mysql+pymysql://root:dbuserdbuser@localhost/lahmansbaseballdb
```

1. Initials

- Find the `initials`, `firstName`, `lastName`, for every player from the `people` table.
- You need to return 10 rows.
- Sort by the `nameFirst`, `nameLast` ascending.
- Note: Even for those players with two last names, just return the first letter of their first last name

Answer:

```
In [2]: %%sql
        select concat(ifnull(substr(nameFirst,1,1),'_'), ifnull(substr(nameLast,1,1),'_')
        ifnull(nameFirst, '____') as firstName,
        nameLast as lastName
        from lahmansbaseballdb.people
        order by firstName, lastName
        limit 10

* mysql+pymysql://root:***@localhost/lahmansbaseballdb
10 rows affected.
```

Out[2]: **initials** **firstName** **lastName**

_B	_____	Boland
_B	_____	Booth
_C	_____	Carroll
_E	_____	Edwards
_E	_____	Evans
_F	_____	Franklin
_G	_____	Gavern
_H	_____	Harrison
_H	_____	Hellings
_H	_____	Higby

In []:

Question 1a): Games Per Player using GROUP BY

- Find the `yearID`, `lgID`, `games_per_player`, for every year and league from the `appearances` table.
- Use a function to round down the `games_per_player`
- You need to return 10 rows.
- You must use `group by` in this query.

Answer:

In [3]:

```
%%sql
SELECT yearID, lgID, round(sum(G_all)/count(distinct playerID)) as games_per_pla
group by yearID, lgID
limit 10
```

```
* mysql+pymysql://root:***@localhost/lahmansbaseballdb
10 rows affected.
```

Out[3]:

yearID	lgID	games_per_player
1871	NA	20
1872	NA	22
1873	NA	30
1874	NA	35
1875	NA	33
1876	NL	39
1877	NL	35
1878	NL	43
1879	NL	49
1880	NL	48

In []:

Part 2: CSVCatalog Tests

Once you have tested everything successfully in python, execute your tests one more time in jupyter notebook to show the expected output. You will need to restart your kernel after saving your python files so that jupyter will use the most recent version of your work.

You may need to drop tables before executing your tests one last time so you don't run into integrity errors

```
In [4]: import unit_test_catalog as cat # This notebook should be in the same directory
```

```
In [5]: cat.create_table_test()
```

```
Running save core definition
Q = insert into csvtables values(%s, %s)
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'test_table' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Table = {
    "table_name": "test_table",
    "file_name": "./Appearances.csv"
}
```

```
In [6]: cat.drop_table_test()
```

```
Q = DELETE FROM csvtables WHERE table_name = 'test_table'
Table 'test_table' was dropped
Drop test_table
```

```
In [7]: cat.create_table_test()
```

```
Running save core definition
Q = insert into csvtables values(%s, %s)
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'test_table' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Table = {
    "table_name": "test_table",
    "file_name": "./Appearances.csv"
}
```

```
In [8]: cat.add_column_test()
```

```
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'test_table' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
```

```
In [9]: try:
        cat.column_name_failure_test() # This will throw an error
except ValueError as e:
    print(e)
```

issue!!
You must have a column name!!

```
In [10]:
try:
    cat.column_type_failure_test() # This will throw an error
except ValueError as e:
    print(e)
```

Issue!
That column type is not accepted. Please try again.

```
In [11]:
try:
    cat.column_not_null_failure_test() # This will throw an error
except ValueError as e:
    print(e)
```

issue!
The not_null column must be either True or False! Please try again.

```
In [12]:
cat.add_index_test()
```

Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'test_table' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Q = insert into csvindexes (table_name, column_name, type, index_name, index_order) values(%s, %s, %s, %s, %s)

```
In [13]:
cat.col_drop_test()
```

Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'test_table' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Q = delete from csvcolumns where table_name = 'test_table' and column_name = 'test_column'
Column 'test_column' has been dropped!

```
In [14]:
cat.index_drop_test()
```

Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'test_table' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Running drop index
Q = delete from csvindexes where table_name = 'test_table' and index_name = 'test_index'

```
In [15]:
cat.describe_table_test()
```

```

Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'test_table'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'test_table' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
DESCRIBE test_table =
{
  "table_name": "test_table",
  "file_name": "./Appearances.csv"
}

```

```
In [16]: cat.drop_table_test()
```

```

Q = DELETE FROM csvtables WHERE table_name = 'test_table'
Table 'test_table' was dropped
Drop test_table

```

Part 3: CSVTable Tests

In the event that the data sent is too large, jupyter notebook will throw a warning and not print any output. This will happen when you try to retrieve an entire table. Don't worry about getting the output if this happens.

Additionally, the table formatting will get messed up if the columns makes the output too wide. In your tests make sure you project fields so that your outputs are legible.

```
In [17]: import unit_test_csv_table as tab
```

```
In [18]: # Drop the tables if you already made them when testing
tab.drop_tables_for_prep()
```

```

Q = DELETE FROM csvtables WHERE table_name = 'people'
Table 'people' was dropped
Q = DELETE FROM csvtables WHERE table_name = 'batting'
Table 'batting' was dropped
Q = DELETE FROM csvtables WHERE table_name = 'appearances'
Table 'appearances' was dropped

```

```
In [19]: tab.create_lahman_tables()
```

```

Running save core definition
Q = insert into csvtables values(%s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)
Q = insert into csvcolumns values(%s, %s, %s, %s)

```

[illegible]

In [20]:

```
try:
    tab.update_people_columns()
except Exception as e:
    print(e)
```



```

Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, t
able_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
DataTableException: code: -200 , message: Updated not implemented

```

In [21]:

```

try:
    tab.update_appearances_columns()
except Exception as e:
    print(e)

```

```

Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'appearances'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'appearances'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'appearances' group by index_na
me, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
DataTableException: code: -200 , message: Updated not implemented

```

In [22]:

```

try:
    tab.update_batting_columns()
except Exception as e:
    print(e)

```

```

Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'batting'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'batting'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'batting' group by index_name,
table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
DataTableException: code: -200 , message: Updated not implemented

```

In [23]:

```
tab.add_index_definitions()
```

```

Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, t
able_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Q = insert into csvindexes (table_name, column_name, type, index_name, index_or
der) values(%s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'batting'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'batting'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'batting' group by index_name,
table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Q = insert into csvindexes (table_name, column_name, type, index_name, index_or
der) values(%s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'appearances'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'appearances'

```

Running load indexes

```
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'appearances' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
```

```
Q = insert into csvindexes (table_name, column_name, type, index_name, index_order) values(%s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
```

In [24]:

```
tab.test_load_info()
```

Running load core definition

```
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
```

Running load columns

```
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
```

Running load indexes

```
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
```

./People.csv

In [25]:

```
tab.test_get_col_names()
```

Running load core definition

```
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
```

Running load columns

```
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
```

Running load indexes

```
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
```

```
['bats', 'bbrefID', 'birthCity', 'birthCountry', 'birthDay', 'birthMonth', 'birthState', 'birthYear', 'deathCity', 'deathCountry', 'deathDay', 'deathMonth', 'deathState', 'deathYear', 'debut', 'finalGame', 'height', 'nameFirst', 'nameGiven', 'nameLast', 'playerID', 'retroID', 'throws', 'weight']
```

In [26]:

```
tab.add_other_indexes()
```

Running load core definition

```
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
```

Running load columns

```
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
```

Running load indexes

```
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
```

```
Q = insert into csvindexes (table_name, column_name, type, index_name, index_order) values(%s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
```

```
Q = insert into csvindexes (table_name, column_name, type, index_name, index_order) values(%s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
```

Running load core definition

```
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'appearances'
```

Running load columns

```
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'appearances'
```

Running load indexes

```
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'appearances' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
```

```
Q = insert into csvindexes (table_name, column_name, type, index_name, index_order) values(%s, %s, %s, %s, %s)
```

In [27]:

```
# This should throw an error
# Make sure it works properly when you run it in pycharm though!
tab.load_test()
```

Running load core definition

```
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'batting'
```

Running load columns

```

Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'batting'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'batting' group by index_name,
table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
IOPub data rate exceeded.
The notebook server will temporarily stop sending output
to the client in order to avoid crashing it.
To change this limit, set the config variable
`--NotebookApp.iopub_data_rate_limit`.

Current values:
NotebookApp.iopub_data_rate_limit=1000000.0 (bytes/sec)
NotebookApp.rate_limit_window=3.0 (secs)

```

In [28]:

```

# Might throw an error depending on table size
# Make sure it works properly when you run it in pycharm though!
tab.dumb_join_test()

```

```

Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, t
able_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'appearances'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'appearances'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'appearances' group by index_na
me, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Processed 1000 left rows.
Processed 2000 left rows.
Processed 3000 left rows.
Processed 4000 left rows.
Processed 5000 left rows.
Processed 6000 left rows.
Processed 7000 left rows.
Processed 8000 left rows.
Processed 9000 left rows.
Processed 10000 left rows.
Processed 11000 left rows.
Processed 12000 left rows.
Processed 13000 left rows.
Processed 14000 left rows.
Processed 15000 left rows.
Processed 16000 left rows.
Processed 17000 left rows.
Processed 18000 left rows.
Processed 19000 left rows.

```

playerID	yearID	teamID	nameFirst	nameLast	G_all
baxtemi01	2010	SDN	Mike	Baxter	9
baxtemi01	2011	NYN	Mike	Baxter	22
baxtemi01	2012	NYN	Mike	Baxter	89
baxtemi01	2013	NYN	Mike	Baxter	74
baxtemi01	2014	LAN	Mike	Baxter	4

baxtemi01	2015	CHN	Mike	Baxter	34
-----------	------	-----	------	--------	----

In [29]: `tab.get_access_path_test()`

```
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'batting'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'batting'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'batting' group by index_name,
table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
primary_index
18915
```

In [30]: `tab.sub_where_template_test()`

```
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, t
able_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
{'nameFirst': 'Hank', 'nameLast': 'Aaron'}
```

In [31]: `tab.test_find_by_template_index()`

```
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, t
able_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
[
  {
    "bats": "R",
    "bbrefID": "aaronha01",
    "birthCity": "Mobile",
    "birthCountry": "USA",
    "birthDay": "5",
    "birthMonth": "2",
    "birthState": "AL",
    "birthYear": "1934",
    "deathCity": "",
    "deathCountry": "",
    "deathDay": "",
    "deathMonth": "",
    "deathState": "",
    "deathYear": "",
    "debut": "1954-04-13",
    "finalGame": "1976-10-03",
    "height": "72",
    "nameFirst": "Hank",
    "nameGiven": "Henry Louis",
    "nameLast": "Aaron",
    "playerID": "aaronha01",
    "retroID": "aaro101",
    "throws": "R",
    "weight": "180"
```

```
}
]
```

```
In [32]: tab.smart_join_test()
```

```
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, t
able_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'appearances'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'appearances'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'appearances' group by index_na
me, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| playerID | yearID | teamID | nameFirst | nameLast | G_all |
+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+
| baxtemi01 | 2010 | SDN | Mike | Baxter | 9 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| baxtemi01 | 2011 | NYN | Mike | Baxter | 22 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| baxtemi01 | 2012 | NYN | Mike | Baxter | 89 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| baxtemi01 | 2013 | NYN | Mike | Baxter | 74 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| baxtemi01 | 2014 | LAN | Mike | Baxter | 4 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| baxtemi01 | 2015 | CHN | Mike | Baxter | 34 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
In [33]: # Compare the time it takes to do the dumb join and the smart join below
%time #This is a timer that will track how long it takes to execute your cell.

# Times will vary based on how long it takes to query your AWS Server, but you s

#----Your Code Here----
```

```
CPU times: user 2 µs, sys: 0 ns, total: 2 µs
Wall time: 4.77 µs
```

```
In [34]: %%time
tab.dumb_join_test()
```

```
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, t
able_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
Running load core definition
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'appearances'
Running load columns
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'appearances'
Running load indexes
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'appearances' group by index_na
me, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
```

Processed 1000 left rows.
 Processed 2000 left rows.
 Processed 3000 left rows.
 Processed 4000 left rows.
 Processed 5000 left rows.
 Processed 6000 left rows.
 Processed 7000 left rows.
 Processed 8000 left rows.
 Processed 9000 left rows.
 Processed 10000 left rows.
 Processed 11000 left rows.
 Processed 12000 left rows.
 Processed 13000 left rows.
 Processed 14000 left rows.
 Processed 15000 left rows.
 Processed 16000 left rows.
 Processed 17000 left rows.
 Processed 18000 left rows.
 Processed 19000 left rows.

playerID	yearID	teamID	nameFirst	nameLast	G_all
baxtemi01	2010	SDN	Mike	Baxter	9
baxtemi01	2011	NYN	Mike	Baxter	22
baxtemi01	2012	NYN	Mike	Baxter	89
baxtemi01	2013	NYN	Mike	Baxter	74
baxtemi01	2014	LAN	Mike	Baxter	4
baxtemi01	2015	CHN	Mike	Baxter	34

CPU times: user 21min 23s, sys: 4.95 s, total: 21min 28s
 Wall time: 21min 35s

In [35]:

```
%%time
tab.smart_join_test()
```

Running load core definition

```
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'people'
```

Running load columns

```
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'people'
```

Running load indexes

```
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'people' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
```

Running load core definition

```
Q = select * from csvtables where table_name = 'appearances'
```

Running load columns

```
Q = select * from csvcolumns where table_name = 'appearances'
```

Running load indexes

```
Q = select * from csvindexes where table_name = 'appearances' group by index_name, table_name, type, column_name, index_order order by index_order
```

playerID	yearID	teamID	nameFirst	nameLast	G_all
baxtemi01	2010	SDN	Mike	Baxter	9
baxtemi01	2011	NYN	Mike	Baxter	22
baxtemi01	2012	NYN	Mike	Baxter	89
baxtemi01	2013	NYN	Mike	Baxter	74

baxtemi01	2014	LAN	Mike	Baxter	4
baxtemi01	2015	CHN	Mike	Baxter	34

CPU times: user 57.6 s, sys: 354 ms, total: 58 s
Wall time: 58.1 s