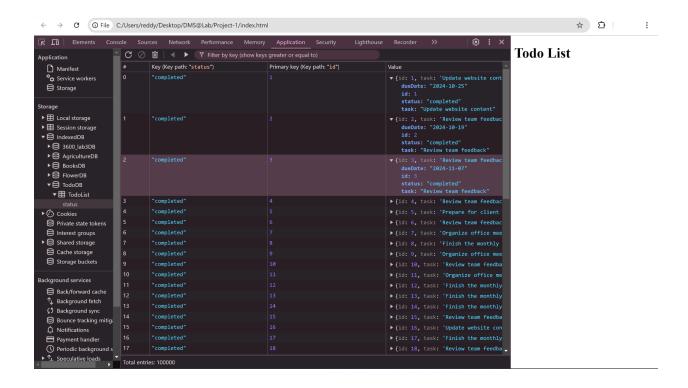
Team - 10 - Punam - Konika - Shivam

Punam Ram Pukale : 989469907

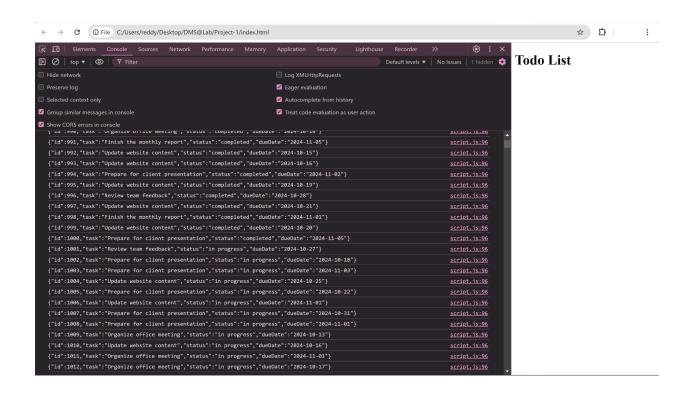
Konika Reddy Saddikuti : 989473600

Shivam Lnu : 989469265

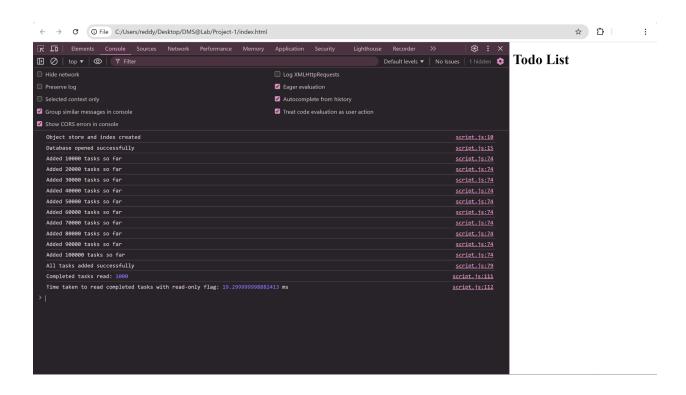
Define an **IndexedDB** object store named "TodoList" and populate it with 100,000 randomly generated objects, each containing `task`, `status`, and `dueDate` properties and display it on the console or the browser.



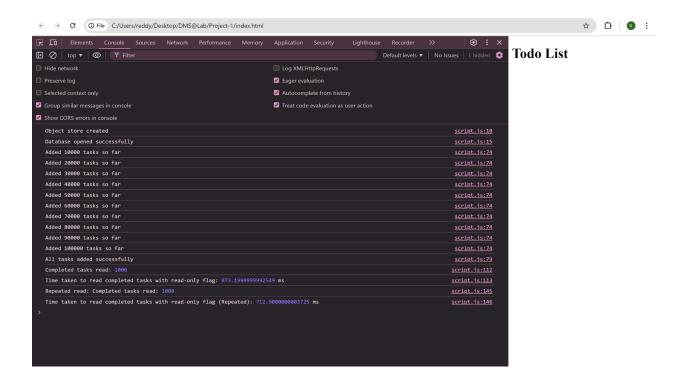
Set 1000 objects to status "completed" and the remaining ones to status "progress"



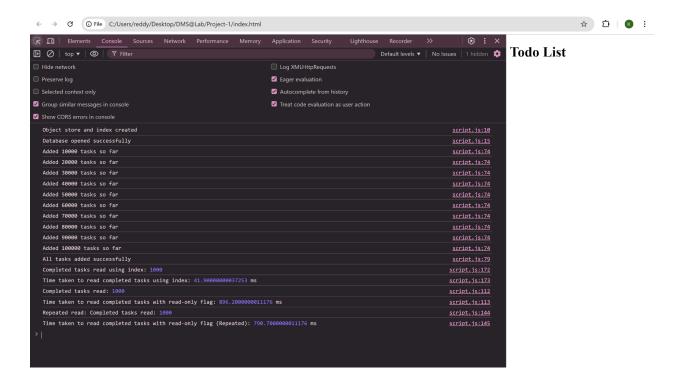
Measure and display the time (in milliseconds) required to read all objects with `status` set to "completed" on the console or the browser



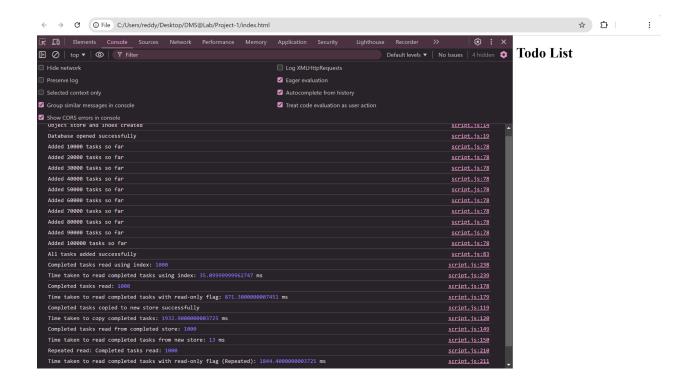
Apply a **read-only flag** to the object store and measure and display the time to read all completed tasks again on the console or the browser. Please lookup the documentation:



Create an index on the 'status' field, then measure and display the time to read all completed tasks on the console or the browser. Please lookup the documentation:



Define a new object store called "TodoListCompleted", copy all completed tasks from "TodoList" to this new store, and measure and display the time required to read all completed tasks from "TodoListCompleted" on the console or the browser.



Lessons Learned

Task 1: Create and Populate IndexedDB

- Insight: We learned how to create an IndexedDB object store named "TodoList" and populate it with 100,000 randomly generated objects, each containing properties like task, status, and dueDate.
- Key Takeaway: This task highlighted the importance of the asynchronous nature of IndexedDB. We discovered that if two functions are executed sequentially, the second function may not work properly if the first one has not completed, underscoring the need for effective management of asynchronous operations.

Tasks 2, 3, and 4: Measure Read Times

- Insight: In these tasks, we learned how changing the method of accessing the database
 affects the time required to retrieve data. Specifically, we measured the time taken to
 read all objects with the status set to "completed" using different access methods,
 including read-only transactions and indexed queries.
- Key Takeaway: This experience taught us the significance of optimizing data access patterns. We became familiar with using cursors and how they can enhance performance when retrieving data from large object stores.

Task 5,6: Create and Populate "TodoListCompleted" Object Store

- Insight: In this task, we learned how to filter data from one object store and copy it to another, specifically creating a new store called "TodoListCompleted" for completed tasks. We also learned how to efficiently add multiple records to a new database.
- Key Takeaway: We observed that the time taken to read data from a new object store is significantly reduced when tasks are organized in separate tables. This reinforces the importance of data organization in improving database performance.

Challenges Faced

We encountered challenges, particularly in understanding and working with the
asynchronous nature of IndexedDB. Managing the flow of operations to ensure that one
task completes before another starts was crucial for the success of our program. This
experience has enhanced our ability to navigate asynchronous programming patterns,
which is essential for web development.

Github Screenshot:

