Creating a database structure for managing books, research papers, videos, and articles involves organizing the data in a way that allows for efficient storage, retrieval, and management.

**Tables and Fields**

1. **Books**
   * **BookID** (Primary Key)
   * **Title**
   * **Author**
   * **Publisher**
   * **Publication Year**
   * **ISBN (International Standard Book Number)**
   * **Genre**
   * **Language**
   * **Summary**
   * **CoverImage** (URL or binary data)
2. **Research Papers**
   * **PaperID** (Primary Key)
   * **Title**
   * **Authors** (could be a separate table for many-to-many relationships)
   * **Journal**
   * **Publication Year**
   * **DOI (Digital Object Identifier)**
   * **Abstract**
   * **Keywords**
   * **PDF** (URL or binary data)
3. **Videos**
   * **VideoID** (Primary Key)
   * **Title**
   * **Creator**
   * **Publication Year**
   * **Duration**
   * **Genre**
   * **Language**
   * **Description**
   * **Video URL**
4. **Articles**
   * **ArticleID** (Primary Key)
   * **Title**
   * **Author**
   * **Publication**
   * **Publication Date**
   * **Abstract**
   * **Keywords**
   * **Content URL**

**Relationships**

* **Authors** table for managing multiple authors for books and research papers:
  + **AuthorID** (Primary Key)
  + **Name**
  + **Affiliation**
  + **Email**
* **BookAuthors** table for many-to-many relationships between books and authors:
  + **BookID**
  + **AuthorID**
* **PaperAuthors** table for many-to-many relationships between research papers and authors:
  + **PaperID**
  + **AuthorID**

**Example ER Diagram**

Here’s a simplified example of how these tables might relate to each other:

Books

|-- BookAuthors

| |-- Authors

ResearchPapers

|-- PaperAuthors

| |-- Authors

Videos

Articles

**Indexing and Optimization**

* **Indexes** on frequently searched fields like Title, Author, PublicationYear, and Keywords can improve query performance.
* **Full-text search** capabilities for fields like Abstract and Description can enhance search functionality.

**Additional Considerations**

* **User Management**: If the database will be accessed by multiple users, consider adding tables for user accounts and permissions.
* **Metadata**: Storing metadata such as creation and modification timestamps can help with data management and auditing.