BLG317E Database Systems ER Diagram and Data Model Design

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December 17, 2024

1 ER Diagram

The ER diagram is shown in figure 1.

1.1 Relationships

The names, cardinalities, and modalities of the relations are shown below.

1. One-to-One Relationships

- Entities: Account \leftrightarrow User
 - Name: is a
 - Cardinality: 1:1
 - Modality: Mandatory on both sides (each account must have one user, and each user must belong to one account).
- Entities: Group \leftrightarrow User
 - Name: is a
 - Cardinality: 1:1
 - **Modality:** Mandatory on group side, (each group must be a user), optional on the user side (a user may not be a group).

2. One-to-Many Relationships

- Entities: User \leftrightarrow Playlist
 - Name: creates
 - Cardinality: 1:N
 - **Modality:** Mandatory on the playlist side (each playlist must be created by a user), optional on the user" side (a user may not be created any playlists).

3. Many-to-Many Relationships

- Entities: User \leftrightarrow Song
 - Name: listens
 - Cardinality: N:N
 - **Modality:** Optional on both sides (each user may listen many songs and each song may be listened by many users).
- Entities: Album \leftrightarrow Group

- Name: has
- Cardinality: N:N
- Modality: Mandatory on the album side (each album must belong to a group), optional
 on the group side (a group may or may not has albums).
- Entities: Album \leftrightarrow Song
 - Name: consist ofCardinality: N:N
 - Modality: Mandatory on both sides (each song must belong to an album and each album must consist of one or more songs).
- Entities: Song \leftrightarrow Playlist
 - Name: containsCardinality: N:N
 - **Modality:** Optional on both sides (each playlist may contain one or more songs and each song may be in several playlists).
- Entities: User \leftrightarrow Playlist
 - Name: follows
 - Cardinality: N:N
 - Modality: Optional on both sides (each user may follow one or more playlists and each playlist may be followed by one or more users).
- Entities: Song ↔ Genre (weak entity)
 - Name: has (weak relation)
 - Cardinality: N:N
 - Modality: Mandatory on genre side (each genre must belong to one or more songs), optional on song side(a song may or may has one or more genres).
- Entities: Group ↔ Artist (weak entity)
 - Name: part of (weak relation)
 - Cardinality: N:N
 - **Modality:** Mandatory on both sides (each artist must belong to one or more groups and each group should contain at least one artist).

1.2 Entities And Their Attributes

- Account: account_id, mail, full_name, is_subscriber, registration_date, country, sex, language, birth_date
- \bullet User: user_id, nickname, favorite_genre, user_image
- Playlist: playlist_id, playlist_name, playlist_description, playlist_image, creator
- Group: group_id, group_name, number_of_members, creation_date, group_image
- Album: album_id, album_name, about, album_image
- Song: song_id, song_name, song_time, song_image, audio
- Genre (weak entity): genre
- Artist (weak entity): full_name, origin_country, instrument

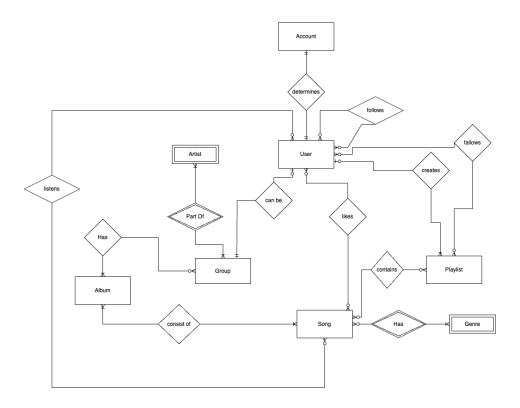


Figure 1: ER Diagram

2 Data Model

Data model is shown in figure 2. The descriptions and purposes of the tables are explained in the following.

- Account: Stores detailed account information such as email, subscription status, and personal details.
- User: Contains basic user information, including nickname and favorite genre.
- Playlist: Holds data on playlists created by users, including descriptions and images.
- Group: Stores details about music groups or bands, including their creation date and image.
- Album: Contains information on music albums, including album name and image.
- Song: Includes details about songs such as name, duration, and audio file.
- Genre: Associates songs with their genres.
- Artist: Contains information on individual artists, including their instruments.
- Follower: Manages user follow relationships.
- History: Logs user listening history.
- Like: Records which songs are liked by which users.
- Playlist_Follower: Tracks which users follow which playlists.
- Playlist_Song: Links songs to playlists, indicating which playlist contains which songs.
- Album_Info: Links songs to their respective albums, indicating which album contains which songs.
- Album_Group: Links albums to groups, indicating which group released which album.

2.1 Example Queries

• Get follower count for each customer:

```
SELECT User.user_id, f.fallower_count
FROM User
LEFT JOIN (
        SELECT user_id_1, COUNT(*) AS fallower_count
        FROM Fallower
        GROUP BY user_id_1
) AS f
ON User.user_id = f.user_id_1;
```

• Get total listening time of each album in descending order:

```
SELECT albums.album_name AS album_name,
       SUM(stream.total_listen_time) AS total_listen_time
FROM (
    SELECT Album.album_id, Album.album_name, Album.song_id
   FROM Album
   LEFT JOIN Album_Info
   ON Album.album_id = Album_Info.album_id
) AS albums
LEFT JOIN (
    SELECT Song.song_id, Song.song_name,
           SUM(History.duration) AS total_listen_time
   FROM History
    JOIN Song ON History.song = Song.song_id
    GROUP BY Song.song_id
) AS stream
ON albums.song_id = stream.song_id
GROUP BY albums.album_id, albums.album_name
ORDER BY total_listen_time DESC;
```

• Find most listened genre in the last month:

```
SELECT g.genre, SUM(h.duration) AS total_listen_time
FROM History h
JOIN Song s ON h.song = s.song_name
JOIN Genre g ON s.song_id = g.song_id
WHERE h.start_time >= GetDate() - INTERVAL "2 month"
   AND h.start_time <= GetDate() - INTERVAL "1 month"
GROUP BY g.genre
ORDER BY total_listen_time DESC
LIMIT 1;</pre>
```

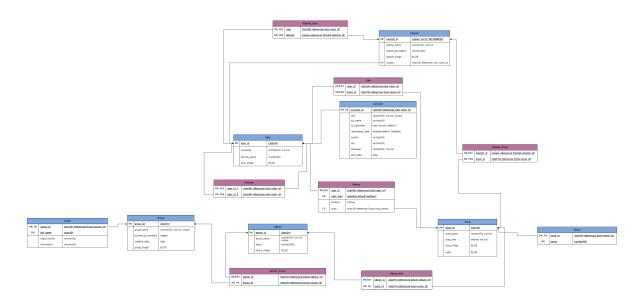


Figure 2: Data Model