Edward Rees

Computer Science

CS 333 Introduction to Database Systems

Spring 2022

Design, Load, and Explore a Movies database

Chapter 1: Project Description

The Goal of this Project

The goal of this project is to better understand the process of creating and working with a database. This will be done by understanding various components of the database design, such as: loading data from a file, designing and building a database based on information provided, testing the database with sample queries, exploring the database, querying the database created, and optimizing queries for the database. In doing these, a stronger foundation and understanding of database design will be gained.

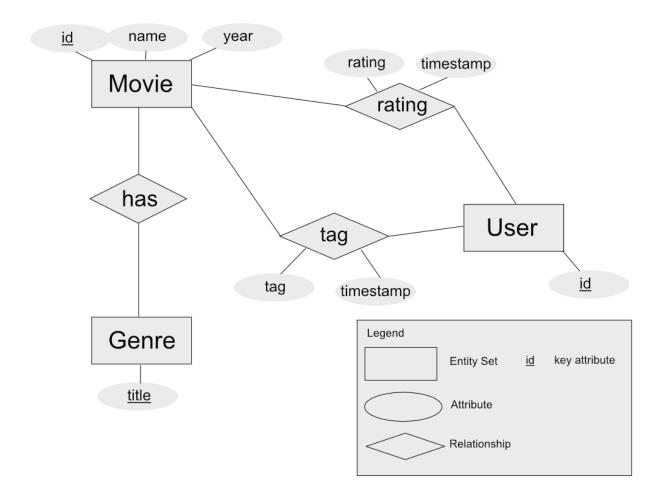
Data Exploration

The dataset contains three txt files. The first is the movies.txt file, which contains a list of movies with each row containing the movie id, the movie name with the year released included, and a list of genres. The movie id is an integer, while the movie name and the genres are all strings. The second is the ratings.txt file, which contains a list of ratings from a given user id, movie id, rating, and the timestamp for the rating. All of the attributes from the ratings.txt are integers, as they are all represented as numbers. The third file is the tags.txt file, which contains the user id, the movie id, the tag, and the timestamp. The user id, movie id, and timestamp are all integers, while the tag itself is a string.

Chapter 2: Database Design

E/R Diagram

When looking at the data, I came up with the E/R diagram below. I saw that Movie would have to be its own entity set, with the attributes of id and name. I initially thought of Rating and Tag as another entity set, until noticing that userId is common in both, which made me think that User can be its own entity set, with an ID attribute. This leads to Rating and Tag both being relationships between Movie and User, with Rating have rating and timestamp as additional attributes, and Tag having tag and timestamp as additional attributes. I then considered Genre as its own entity set connecting with Movie, with genre being a primary key, with Movie and Genre having a many-to-many relationship.



Logical Schema

Movie (id: int, name: text, year: integer)

User (id: int)

Rating (<u>userId</u>: int, <u>movieId</u>: int, rating: text, timestamp: timestamp)

Tag (<u>userId</u>: int, <u>movieId</u>:int, tag: text, timestamp: timestamp)

Genre (gen_title: text)

Chapter 3: Load Data and Database Testing

Section A: Load Data

Repository: https://github.com/EdwardRees/Movie-Database

SQL Code:

db.sql

```
CREATE DATABASE moviesdb;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS movies CASCADE;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS users CASCADE;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS ratings;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS tags;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS genres;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS has genres;
CREATE TABLE movies(
CREATE TABLE ratings(
userId INTEGER NOT NULL,
 FOREIGN KEY (userId) REFERENCES users(id)
);
 FOREIGN KEY(userId) REFERENCES users(id)
);
CREATE TABLE has genre (
```

```
genreTitle TEXT NOT NULL
);

\copy movies(id, title, year) FROM './out/movies.txt' DELIMITER ';';
\copy genres(genreTitle) FROM './out/genres.txt' DELIMITER ';';
\copy has_genre(movieId, genreTitle) FROM './out/has_genre.txt' DELIMITER ';';
\copy users(id) FROM './out/users.txt' DELIMITER ',';
\copy ratings(userId, movieId, rating, ratingTime) FROM './out/ratings.txt' DELIMITER ',';
\copy tags(userId, movieId, tag, tagTime) FROM './out/tags.txt' DELIMITER ',';
```

File Editing Code / Supporting Code:

Constants.py

```
DELIM1 = ';'
DELIM2 = ','
```

Download.py

```
from shutil import move
from so import mkdir, path
import wget
import zipfile

def prep():
    if path.exists("./movies"):
        print("movies directory already exists")
        print("Skipping setup process")
        return
    url = "https://www.dropbox.com/s/2rn7qc5lyvmb766/movies.zip?dl=1"
    movieszip = wget.download(url, 'movies.zip')
    print(movieszip)

path.isdir('./out') or mkdir('./out')
    path.isdir("./movies") or mkdir("./movies")

move(movieszip, "./movies/movies.zip")

print("Extracting movies.zip...")
with zipfile.ZipFile("./movies/movies.zip", 'r') as zip_ref:
    zip_ref.extractall("./movies")
```

```
print("Done!")

if __name__ == '__main__':
    prep()
```

Files.py

```
from sys import argv
from movies import parseMovies, validateMovies, outputMovies
from genres import parseGenres, outputGenres
from tags import parseTags, validateTags, outputTags
from ratings import parseRatings, outputRatings
from download import prep
from users import Users
def main():
      print("Usage: python3 files.py [-h,-d]\n-h: help\n-d: debug. Will print out the
values of the files parsed as the original list and dictionary values.\setminusnIf no flag is
passed, the program will continue with the default behavior of outputting the files to
the output directory.")
cases:")
             print("Invalid tags:")
```

```
for tag in invalidTags:
print("Invalid movies:")
```

Genres.pv

```
from util import readFile
from constants import DELIM1, DELIM2

def parseGenres():
   print("Parsing genres...")
```

```
moviesFile = readFile('./movies/movies.txt')
def getGenreList(genres):
def outputGenres(genres):
```

Movies.py

```
from constants import DELIM1, DELIM2
def parseMovies():
moviesFile = readFile('./movies/movies.txt')
 for line in moviesFile.split('\n'):
def validateMovies(movies):
```

```
def outputMovies(movies):
    print("Writing movies...")
    with open('./out/movies.txt', 'w') as f:
        for movie in movies:
            f.write(f"{movie['id']}{DELIM1}{movie['name']}{DELIM1}{movie['year']}\n")
```

Ratings.pv

```
from util import readFile
from constants import DELIM1, DELIM2
from users import Users
def parseRatings():
def outputRatings(ratings):
f.write(f"{rating['userId']}{DELIM2}{rating['movieId']}{DELIM2}{rating['rating']}{DELI
M2}{rating['timestamp']}\n")
```

Tags.py

```
from util import readFile
from constants import DELIM1, DELIM2
from users import Users
def parseTags():
    'userId': userId,
def validateTags(tags):
def outputTags(tags):
f.write(f"{line['userId']}{DELIM2}{line['movieId']}{DELIM2}{line['tag']}{DELIM2}{line[
```

Util.py

```
def readFile(file):
  with open(file, 'r') as f:
    return f.read()
```

Users.py

```
from util import readFile
from constants import DELIM1, DELIM2
class Users:
```

Run.sh

```
#!/bin/bash

# This script is used to run the application.

# Check for dependencies
```

```
echo "Checking dependencies..."
which wget >/dev/null
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
fi
which python3 >/dev/null
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
echo "python3 is not installed. Please install it and try again."
fi
which pip3 >/dev/null
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
echo "pip3 is not installed. Please install it and try again."
fi
pip3 show wget >/dev/null
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
echo "wget is not installed in pip3. Please install it and try again."
fi
which psql >/dev/null
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
fi
echo "No dependencies missing, continuing..."
echo "Running files program..."
echo ""
```

```
python3 files.py
echo "Finished running files program..."
echo ""
echo "Checking for database ..."
echo ""
psql -U postgres -c "SELECT 1 FROM pg_database WHERE datname = 'moviesdb'" | grep -q 1
if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
else
echo "Database exists."
fi
echo "Running database script..."
echo ""
psql moviesdb < db.sql
echo "Finished running database script..."
echo ""
echo "Done..."
```

Section B: Database Testing

```
public | ratings | table | edwardrees
public | tags
               | table | edwardrees
public | users | table | edwardrees
public | users id seg | seguence | edwardrees
(8 rows)
B. Data types of your tables
moviesdb=# \d genres
       Table "public.genres"
 Column | Type | Collation | Nullable | Default
-----+----+-----+------+-------
genretitle | text | | not null |
moviesdb=# \d movies
              Table "public.movies"
Column | Type | Collation | Nullable |
                                        Default
id | integer | | not null | nextval('movies_id_seq'::regclass)
title | text | | not null |
year | integer | | not null |
Indexes:
  "movies pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (id)
Referenced by:
  TABLE "genres" CONSTRAINT "genres movieid fkey" FOREIGN KEY (movieid)
REFERENCES movies(id)
  TABLE "ratings" CONSTRAINT "ratings_movieid_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (movieid)
REFERENCES movies(id)
  TABLE "tags" CONSTRAINT "tags movieid fkey" FOREIGN KEY (movieid) REFERENCES
movies(id)
moviesdb=# \d ratings
           Table "public.ratings"
 Column | Type | Collation | Nullable | Default
         -----+----+-----
movieid | integer
                          | not null |
userid | integer | | not null |
      | double precision | | not null |
rating
ratingtime | integer |
                           Foreign-key constraints:
  "ratings_movieid_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (movieid) REFERENCES movies(id)
```

```
"ratings_userid_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (userid) REFERENCES users(id)
moviesdb=# \d tags
        Table "public.tags"
Column | Type | Collation | Nullable | Default
movieid | integer |
                    | not null |
userid | integer |
                  | not null |
    | text |
                  | not null |
tag
tagtime | integer |
                  - 1
Foreign-key constraints:
  "tags_movieid_fkey" FOREIGN KEY (movieid) REFERENCES movies(id)
  "tags userid fkey" FOREIGN KEY (userid) REFERENCES users(id)
moviesdb=# \d has genre
        Table "public.has_genre"
 Column | Type | Collation | Nullable | Default
movieid | integer |
                     | not null |
genretitle | text |
                     | not null |
C. Size of your tables
moviesdb=# select count(*) from genres;
count
_____
  20
(1 row)
moviesdb=# select count(*) from movies;
count
10681
(1 row)
moviesdb=# select count(*) from ratings;
 count
10000054
(1 row)
moviesdb=# select count(*) from tags;
count
95580
```

```
(1 row)
moviesdb=# select count(*) from users;
-----
71567
(1 row)
moviesdb=# select count(*) from has_genre;
count
-----
21564
(1 row)
D. Data Values
moviesdb=# select * from movies limit 5;
id | title | year
----+------+-----
 1 | Toy Story | 1995
2 | Jumanji | 1995
3 | Grumpier Old Men | 1995
4 | Waiting to Exhale | 1995
 5 | Father of the Bride Part II | 1995
(5 rows)
moviesdb=# select count(title) from movies;
count
10681
(1 row)
moviesdb=# select * from movies order by year desc limit 5;
                title | year
55830 | Be Kind Rewind
                                         | 2008
                                       | 2008
56949 | 27 Dresses
53207 | 88 Minutes
                                       | 2008
55603 | My Mom's New Boyfriend
                                             12008
57326 | In the Name of the King: A Dungeon Siege Tale | 2008
(5 rows)
moviesdb=# select * from movies order by year limit 5;
 id | title | year
```

```
7243 | Intolerance
                              | 1916
62383 | 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea | 1916
48374 | Father Sergius (Otets Sergiy) | 1917
 8511 | Immigrant, The
                                | 1917
(5 rows)
moviesdb=# select count(year) from movies;
count
_____
10681
(1 row)
moviesdb=# select count(year) from movies where year > 1500;
count
10681
(1 row)
moviesdb=# select count(movieid) from has genre where genretitle='(no genre listed)';
count
-----
  0
(1 row)
E. Extra queries
1. moviesdb=# select * from movies where not (movies is not null);
id | title | year
----+------
(0 rows)
moviesdb=# select * from ratings where not (ratings is not null);
movieid | userid | rating | ratingtime
-----+-----+-----+------
(0 rows)
moviesdb=# select * from tags where not (tags is not null);
movieid | userid | tag | tagtime
-----+-----+-----+-----
(0 rows)
moviesdb=# select * from users where not (users is not null);
```

| 1915

7065 | Birth of a Nation, The

```
id
----
(0 rows)

moviesdb=# select * from genres where not (genres is not null);
genretitle
------
(0 rows)
```

2. Select year, count(title) from movies group by year order by year asc;

```
year | count
----+-----
1915 |
         1
1916 |
         2
1917 |
         2
         2
1918 |
1919 |
         4
1920 |
         5
1921 |
         3
         7
1922 |
1923 |
         6
1924 |
         6
1925 |
         10
1926 |
         10
1927 |
         19
1928 |
         10
1929 |
         7
1930 |
         15
1931 |
         16
        22
1932 |
1933 |
        23
1934 |
         18
1935 |
         18
         32
1936 |
1937 |
         30
         19
1938 |
         37
1939 |
1940 |
        40
1941 |
        28
1942 |
        38
```

40

37

36

1943 | 1944 |

1945 |

```
1946 |
        38
```

- 1972 | 83
- 1973 | 81
- 1974 | 75
- 1975 | 74
- 1976 | 75
- 1977 | 83
- 1978 | 82
- 1979 | 87
- 1980 | 161
- 1981 | 178
- 1982 | 170
- 1983 | 111
- 1984 | 137
- 1985 | 158
- 1986 | 166
- 1987 | 205 1988 | 214
- 1989 | 212

^{1947 |} 39

```
1990 | 200
1991 | 188
1992 | 212
1993 | 258
1994 | 307
1995 | 362
1996 | 384
1997 | 370
1998 | 384
1999 | 357
2000 | 405
2001 | 403
2002 | 441
2003 | 366
2004 | 342
2005 | 332
2006 | 345
2007 | 364
2008 | 251
(94 rows)
```

3. moviesdb=# WITH series AS (SELECT generate_series(1910, 2000, 10) AS r_from), range AS (SELECT r_from, (r_from + 9) AS r_to FROM series) SELECT r_from as decade, (SELECT count(title) FROM movies WHERE year BETWEEN r_from AND r_to) as count FROM range; decade | count

```
1910 | 11
1920 | 83
1930 | 230
1940 | 379
1950 | 521
1960 | 690
1970 | 784
1980 | 1712
1990 | 3022
2000 | 3249
(10 rows)
```

4. moviesdb=# select genretitle as genre, count(movieid) from has_genre group by genre;

genre	count
	+
IMAX	29
Crime	1118

```
Animation
               286
Documentary
                | 482
Romance
               | 1685
Mystery
              | 509
Children
              | 528
Musical
             | 436
Film-Noir
              | 148
Fantasy
              | 543
Horror
             | 1013
              | 5339
Drama
Action
             | 1473
(no genres listed) | 1
Thriller
            | 1706
Western
              | 275
Sci-Fi
            | 754
Comedy
               | 3703
Adventure
               | 1025
War
             | 511
(20 rows)
```

5. moviesdb=# select rating, count(movieid) from ratings group by rating order by rating asc;

```
rating | count
-----+-----
0.5 | 94988
1 | 384180
1.5 | 118278
2 | 790306
2.5 | 370178
3 | 2356676
3.5 | 879764
4 | 2875850
4.5 | 585022
5 | 1544812
(10 rows)
```

- 6. Find movies that have:
- i. No tags, but have ratings

SELECT count(*) FROM movies WHERE id IN (SELECT DISTINCT movieid FROM ratings) AND id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT movieid FROM tags);

```
count
-----
3080
(1 row)
```

ii. no ratings, but have tags moviesdb=# select count(*) from movies where id in (select distinct movieid from tags) and id not in (select distinct movieid from ratings); count -----4 (1 row) iii. No tags and no ratings SELECT count(*) FROM movies WHERE id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT movieid FROM tags) AND id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT movieid FROM ratings); count -----0 (1 row) iv. both tags and ratings SELECT count(*) FROM movies WHERE id IN (SELECT DISTINCT movieid FROM tags) AND id IN (SELECT DISTINCT movieid FROM ratings); count 7597 (1 row)