



# Design Concept

1. **Member** has all users' profile including: name, gender, date of birth; which is listed by primary key: member\_ID
2. **Privileged Member** which is a **subset** of **Member** stores the payment confirmation\_ID (confirmation ID should not be included in **Member**; this table might be locked for security access)

Example:

Table1: Member

Member_ID(PK)	Name	Gender	Birth Date
1001	Namo	Male	...
1002	Jason	Male	...
1003	Joanna	Female	...
1004	Jessy	Male	...
1005	Min	Male	...

Table2: Privileged Member

Member_ID(PK)	Confirmation_ID
1001	abcxxx
1005	Defyyy

3. All pictures are grouped into albums. Each picture belongs to only one album and each album is owned by a single user.  
(= a user can have multiple albums and each album can have multiple pictures)

Example:

Table3: Album

album_ID(PK)	Member_Id(FK)
A	1001
B	1001
C	1003

Table4: Picture

pic_ID(PK)	Link(addr)	album_ID(FK)
i.	...	A
ii.	...	C
iii.	...	B
iV.	...	A

4. A picture may contain persons and users can be tagged by other users in the picture. Each tag can refer to only one user in the picture. A picture can have multiple tags when there are many users in it, while a tag can belong to only one picture.

Table6: Tags

Tag_ID(PK)	member_Id(FK)	pic_Id(FK)
1	1001	i.
2	1001	ii.
3	1004	i.
4	1005	v.

5. A regular user can post a status with text and multiple pictures. A privileged user can post an advanced status with text, multiple pictures and a video. For each status a user posts, including advanced status, any user can comment on it with text and one picture. Assume **one picture can only appear in one status** (including advanced status) **or in one comment**. (= a **disjoint relationship** between **Picture** vs **Status**, **Advanced Status** and **Comment**)

Table7: SinglePic (1:1)

pic_ID(PK)	comment_ID(FK)
1	1
2	4
3	7

Table 8: MultiplePicToAdvStatus (N:1)

pic_ID(PK)	advStatus_Id(FK)
4	100005
5	100005
6	100001

Table 9: MultiplePicToStatus (N:1)

pic_ID(PK)	status_Id(FK)
7	201
8	201
9	203

6. Users have friendships, which are bi-directional

Assume that Member 1001 and 1002 are friends. It can be presented by two different ways.

Method1: redundant but search fast!

Friendship_Id(PK)	Member_id(FK1)	Member_Id(FK2)
1	1001	1002
2	1002	1001

Method2: only one item left in the table but search slow

Friendship_Id(PK)	Member_id(FK1)	Member_Id(FK2)
1	1001	1002

For ER diagram, there is no difference.

Example:

Friendship_Id(PK)	Member_id(FK1)	Member_Id(FK2)
1	1001	1002
2	1001	1003
3	1001	1007
4	1002	1005
5	1002	1008
6	1005	1008