

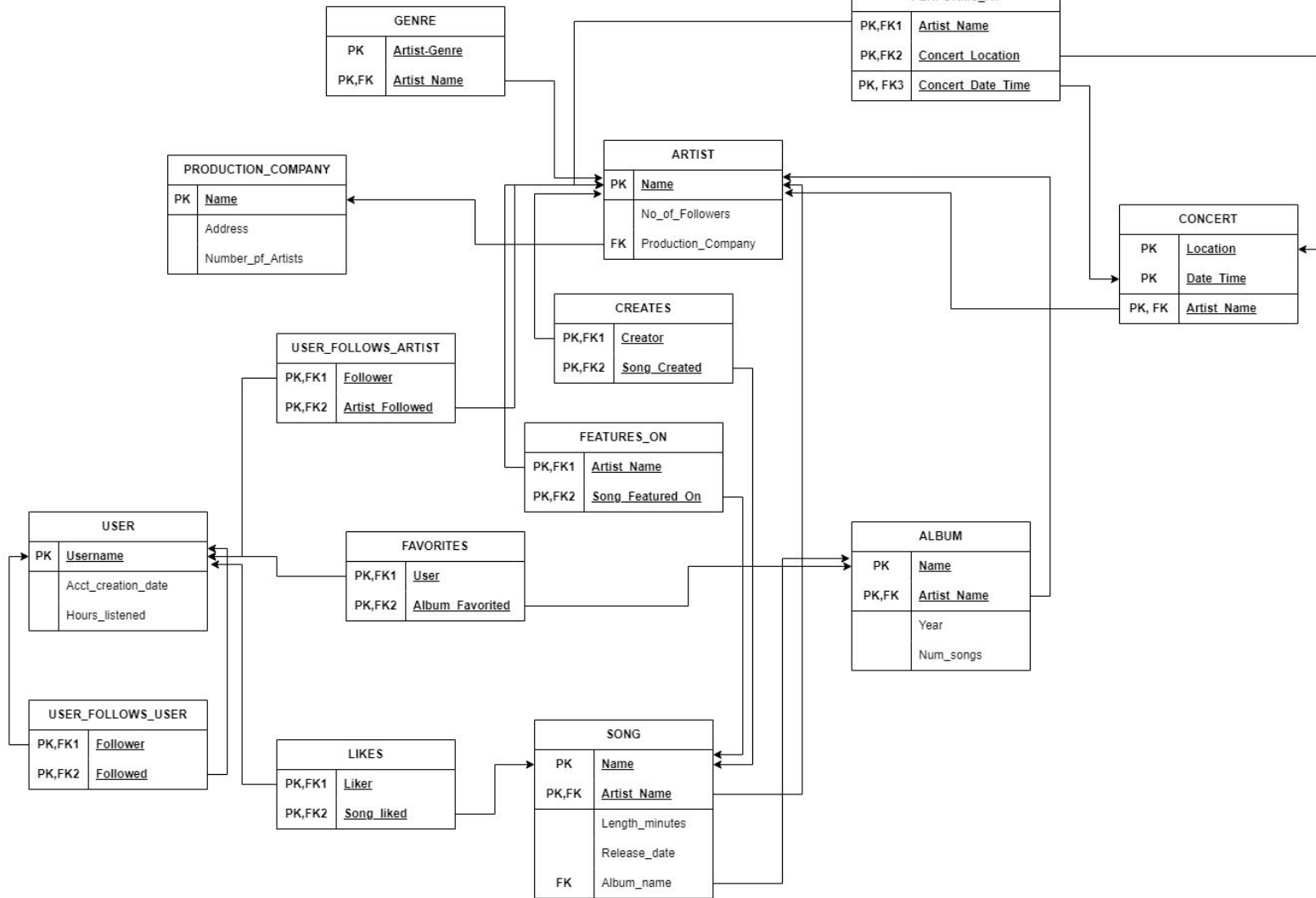
# Topsify Part 2 - Relational Schema

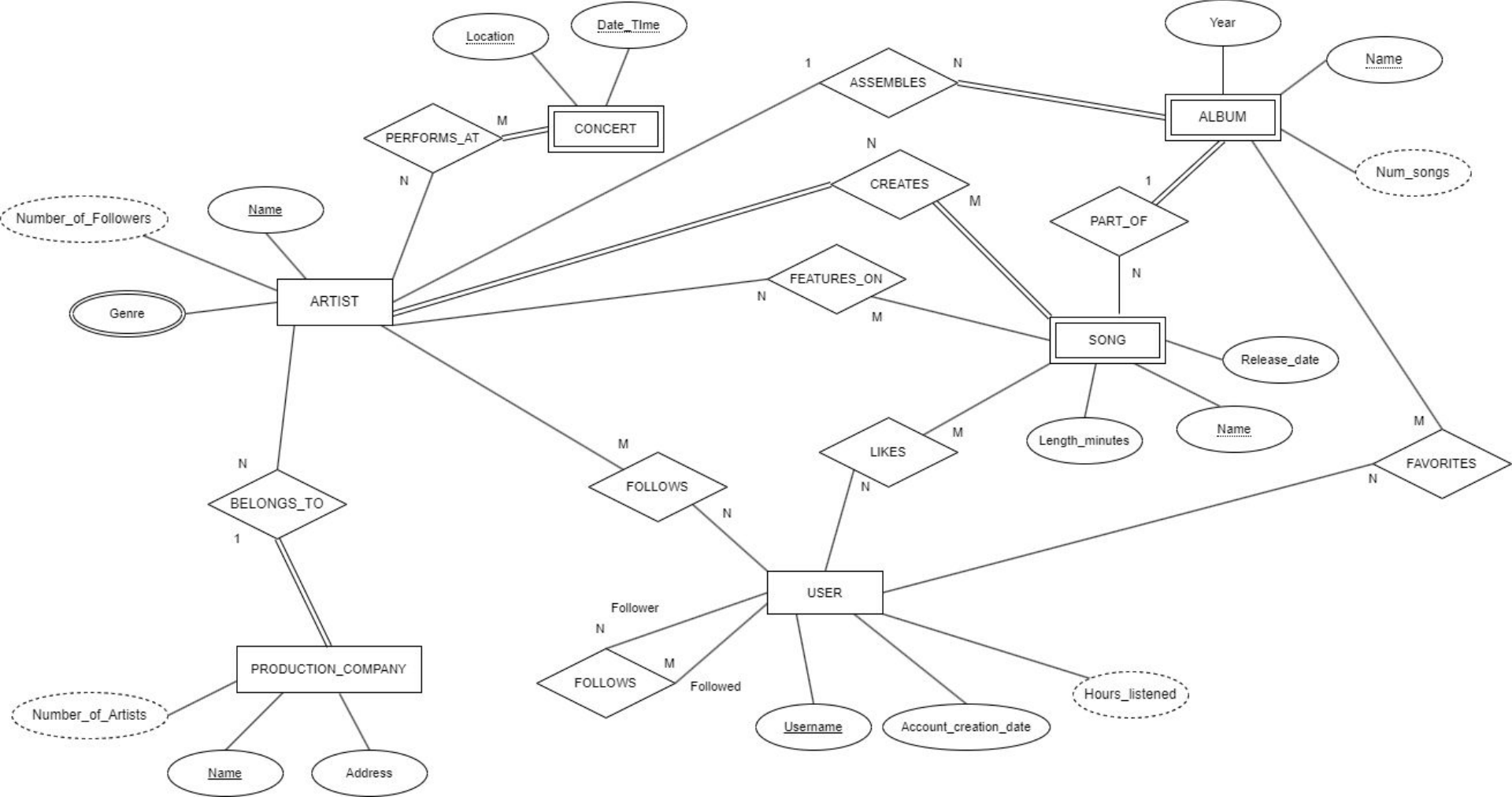


By Ez, Zak, and Tennessee

# Full ER and Schema

The full Images of the ER diagram and relational schema





# Attributes

The tables and their attributes

# Genre Table

- Genre is a multi valued attribute in the ER diagram.
- Representation in the relational schema
  - To represent the genre attribute in the relational schema it needs to be its own table
- Genre's primary key
  - Artist-Genre
- Genre's primary/foreign key
  - Artist\_name linking to the primary key for the "ARTIST" table

GENRE	
PK	<u>Artist-Genre</u>
PK,FK	<u>Artist Name</u>

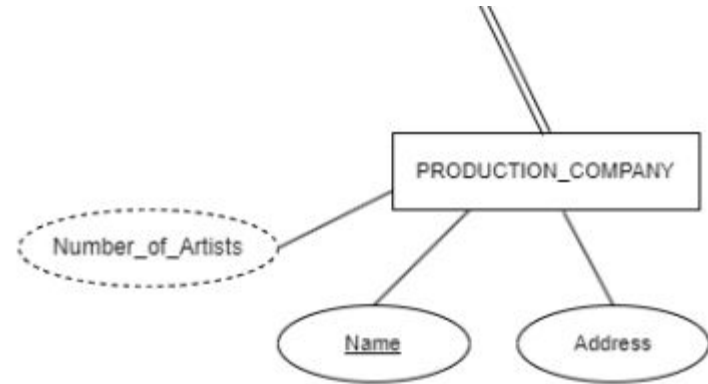


# Production Company Table

## Attributes

- Address
  - The location of the company building
- Number\_of\_Artists
  - The number of artists the company signed
- Name
  - The name of the company and primary key for the table

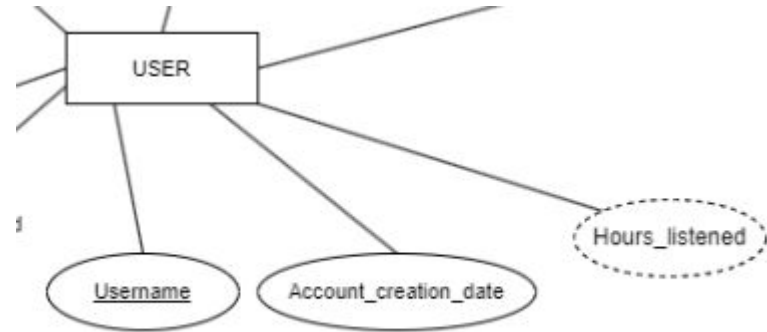
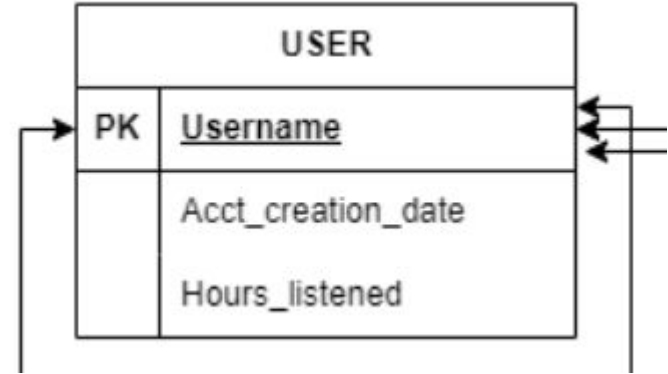
PRODUCTION_COMPANY	
PK	<u>Name</u>
	Address
	Number_pf_Artists



# User Table

## Attributes

- Acct\_creation\_date
  - The date each user made their account
- Hours\_listened
  - The hours a user has listened to music on the site
- Username
  - Each user will have a unique username to identify them
  - The username is the primary key for the “USER” table



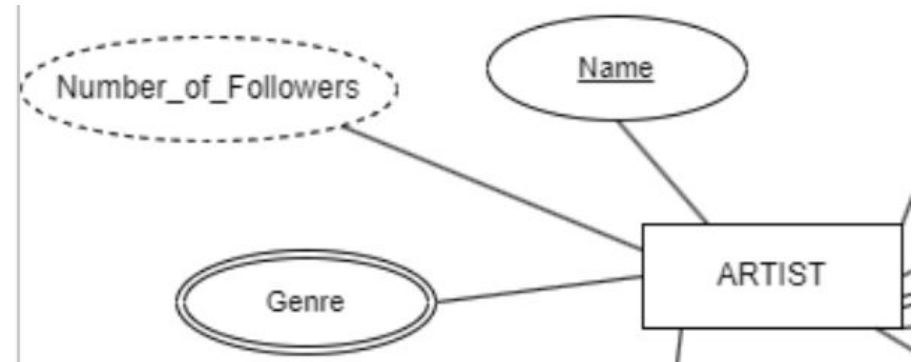


# Artist Table

## Attributes

- No\_of\_Followers
  - The number of users following an artist
- Production\_company
  - The production company an artist is signed under
  - Foreign key link to the “PRODUCTION\_COMOANY” table
- Name
  - The unique name an artist uses on the site to identify themselves
  - Name is the primary key for the user table

ARTIST	
PK	<u>Name</u>
	No_of_Followers
FK	Production_Company



# Album Table

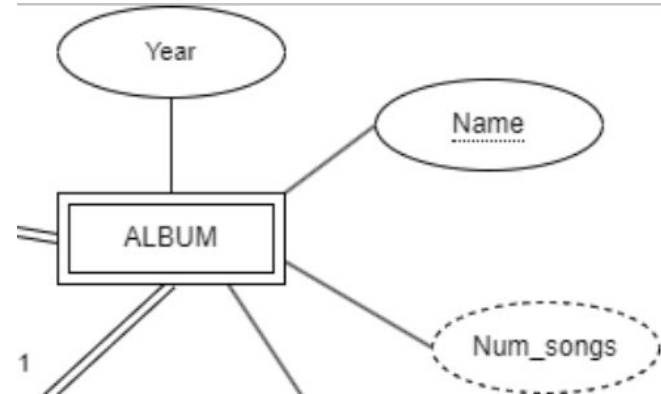
## Weak entity

- Dependent on “ARTIST”

## Attributes

- Artist\_Name
  - The name of the artist that owns a specific album
  - Linked to the primary key for “ARTIST”
- Year
  - The year an album is released
- Num\_songs
  - The number of songs in an album
  - Derived from the number of links “SONG” has to “ALBUM”
- Name
  - An artist can not have two albums with the same name
  - Partial key along with Artist\_Name

ALBUM	
PK	<u>Name</u>
PK,FK	<u>Artist_Name</u>
	Year
	Num_songs

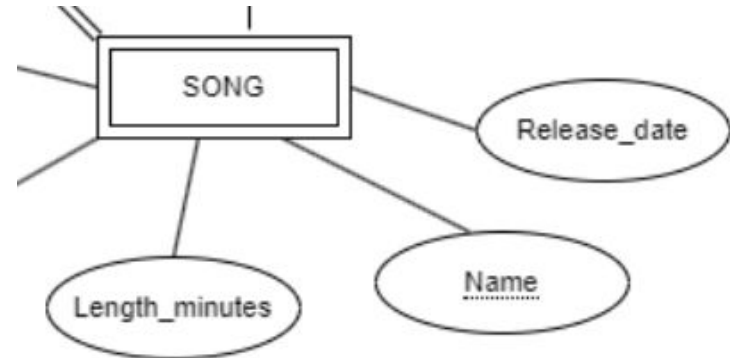


# Song Table

## Attributes

- **Artist\_Name**
  - The name of the artist who owns a specific song
  - Links to the primary key for “ARTIST”
- **Length\_minutes**
  - The time the song takes to listen to
- **Release\_date**
  - The date of a songs release
- **Album\_name**
  - Foreign key linked to the album a song is in if a song is in one
- **Name**
  - Each artist can not have multiple songs with the same name
  - Partial key along with artist\_name

SONG	
PK	<u>Name</u>
PK,FK	<u>Artist_Name</u>
	Length_minutes
	Release_date
FK	Album_name



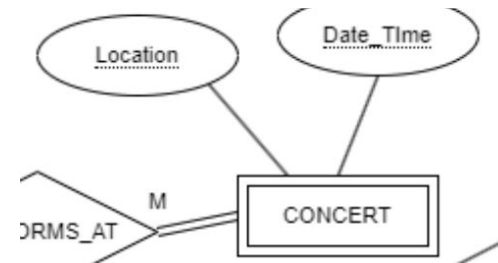
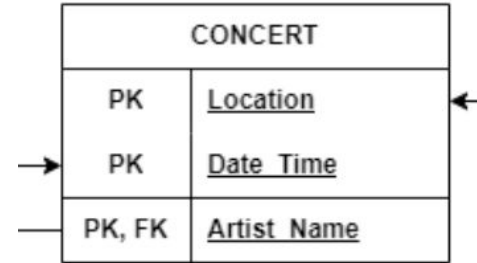
# Concert Table

“CONCERT” a weak entity in the ER diagram

- Dependent on the “ARTIST” table
  - The primary key of “ARTIST” the owner of “CONCERT”, Artist\_name is needed to identify it

## Attributes

- Location
  - The location of a concert
  - One of the partial keys
- Date\_Time
  - The date and time a concert will be held at
  - Another one of the partial keys
- Artist\_name
  - Name of the artist or artists performing at a concert
  - Linked to the primary key for “ARTIST”
  - Another partial key

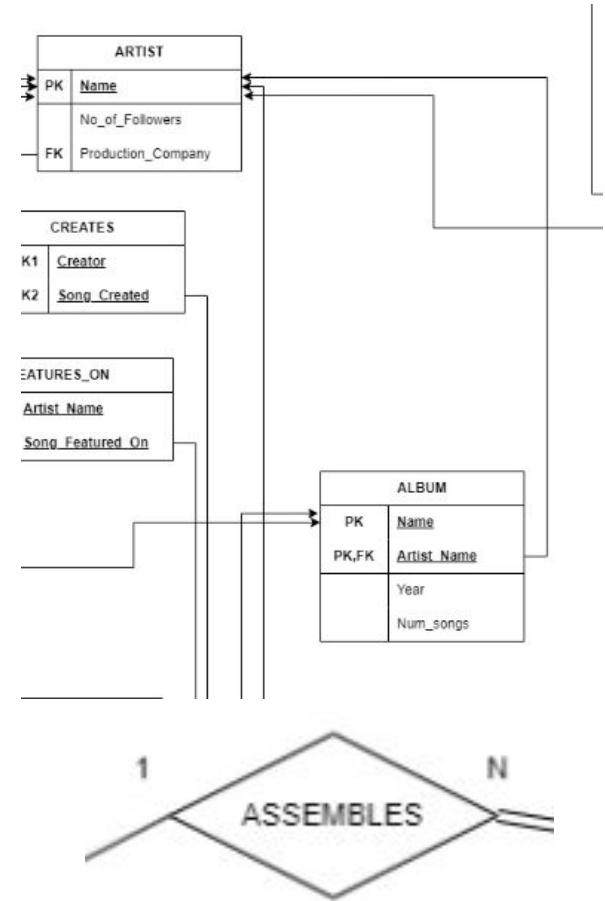
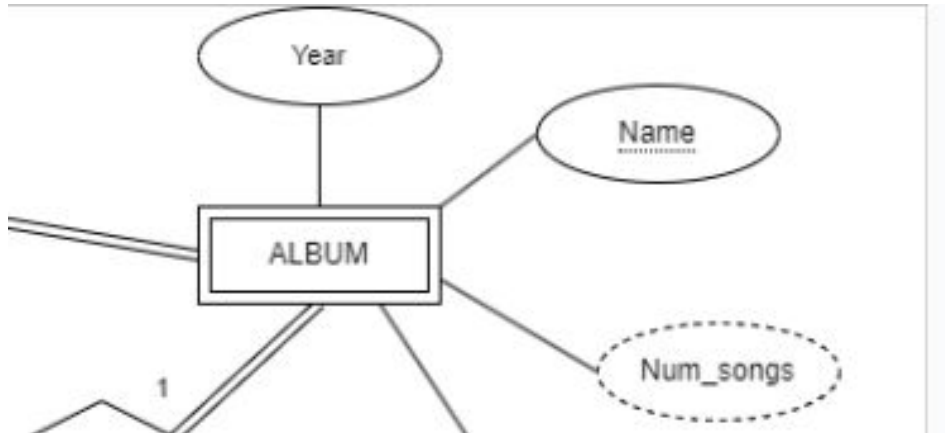


# Many-to-One

N:1 relationships

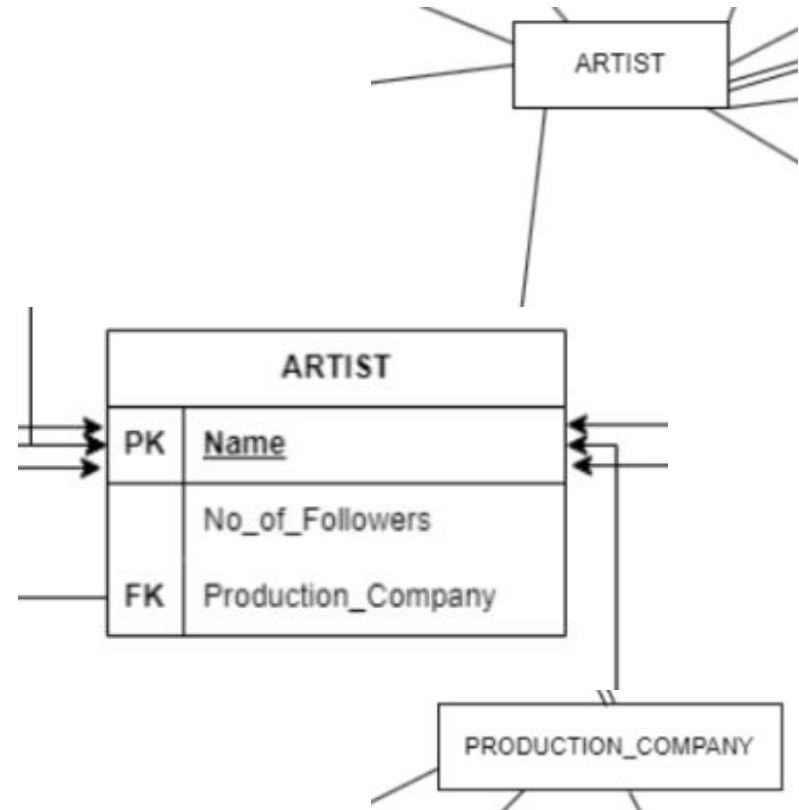
# Artist Table to Album Table

- Weak Entity in ER Diagram, so it needs the foreign key of its owner in the table to act as a primary key alongside its weak key
- Including the Artist as the foreign key also takes care of the 1:N Assembles relation



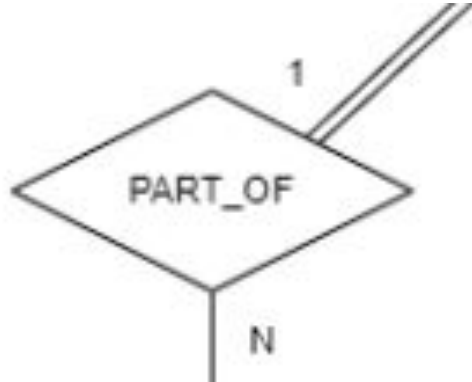
# Artist Table to Production Company Table

- "BELONGS\_TO" in the ER diagram is the relationship between "Artist" and "Production\_Company"
  - N on the side of artist and 1 on the production company side
    - Signifying that multiple artists can be associated with one production company.
- The "ARTIST" table has the foreign key for the production company table



# Song Table to Album Table

- Corresponds to the “PART\_OF” relation in the ER Diagram
  - An album has many songs, not every song has to be in an album
- Songs can have the foreign key of “Album\_name” since, if they are included on an album, a song must be related to that album by its name



ALBUM	
PK	<u>Name</u>
PK,FK	<u>Artist Name</u>
	Year
	Num_songs

SONG	
PK	<u>Name</u>
PK,FK	<u>Artist Name</u>
	Length_minutes
	Release_date
FK	Album_name

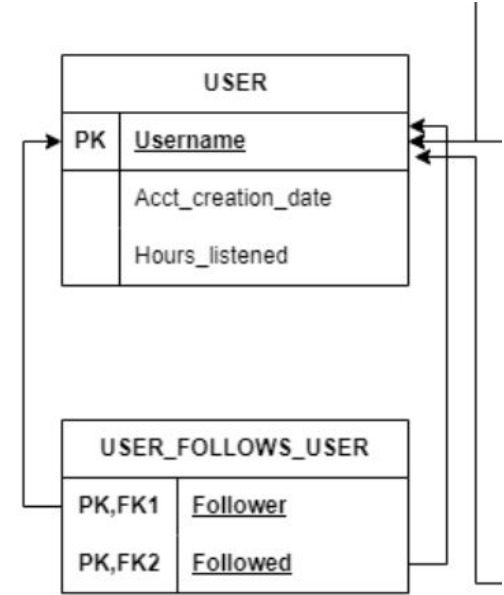
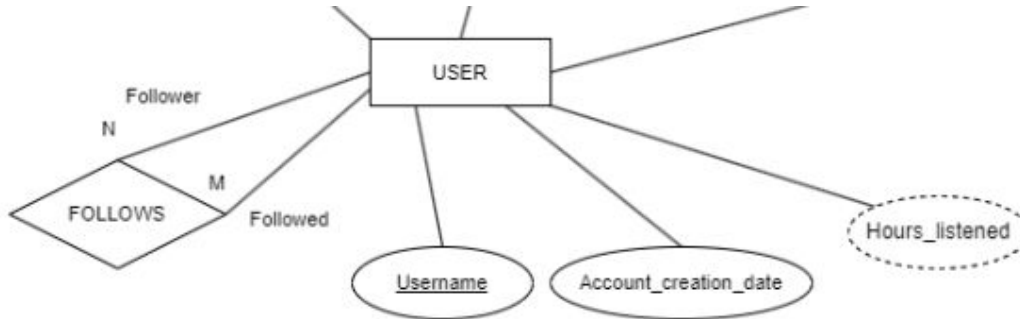


# Many-to-Many

N:M relationships

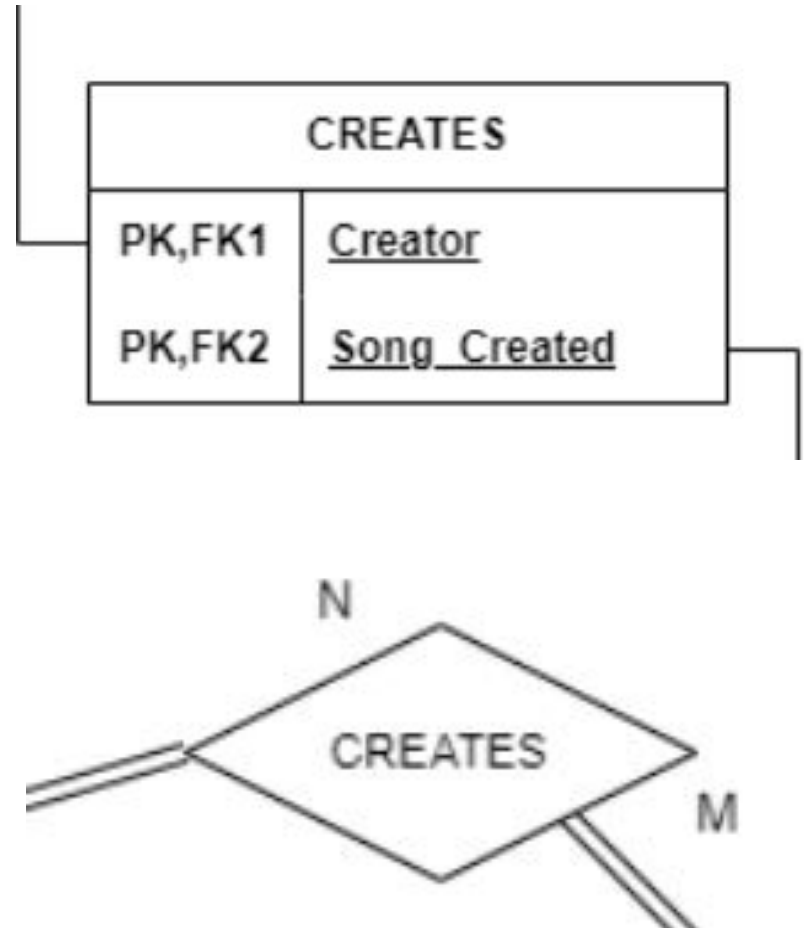
# User Follows User Table

- The “FOLLOWS” relationship is a recursive many-to-many (N:M) relationship between the follower(USER) and the followed(USER)
  - Table for this relationship will have the primary/foreign keys “Follower” and “Followed” both linked to the primary key for “USER” because of its recursive property.



# Creates Table

- The “CREATES” relationship is a many-to-many relationship between “ARTIST” and “ALBUM”
  - Multiple artists can have any number of albums and multiple albums can have many different artists associated with them
  - To accurately represent this relationship a table with the primary/foreign keys to both “ARTIST” and “ALBUM” is needed



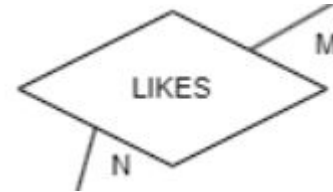
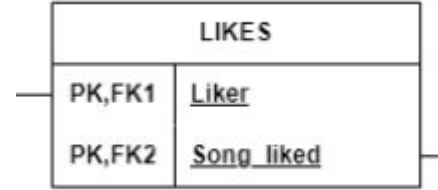
# Favorites Table

- The “FAVORITES” table is a many-to-many relationship between “USER” and “ALBUM”
  - Many users can favorite many different albums and vice versa
  - The table for this relationship will have the primary/foreign keys “User” link to the “USER” table and “Album\_Favorited” linked to the “ALBUM” table



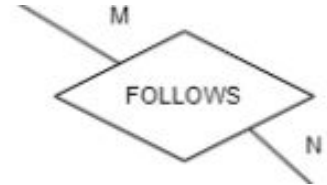
# Likes Table

- The relationship “LIKES” is the N:M relationship between “USER” and “SONG”.
  - Many users can like many songs and songs can be liked by many users.
  - The “LIKES” table has two primary/foreign keys “Liker” connecting to the “USER” table and “Song\_liked” connecting to the “SONG” table



# User Follows Artist Table

- The “FOLLOWS” many-to-many relationship between “USER” and “ARTIST”.
  - In this relationship many users can follow many different artists and many artists can be followed by many users
  - The relationship is represented as the “USER\_FOLLOWS\_ARTIST” table in the relational schema. This table has the primary/foreign keys “Follower” linked to the “USER” table and “Artist\_Followed” linked to the “ARTIST” table



# Performs At Table

- The “PERFORMS\_AT” relationship is an N:M relationship
  - between “ARTIST” and “CONCERT”.
- In the ER diagram “CONCERT” is a weak entity
  - with two partial keys “Concer\_Location” and “Cocert\_Date\_Time”.
- Primary/foreign keys of “PERFORMS\_AT”
  - Will be both of the partial keys from “CONCERT” and the primary key from “ARTIST”

PERFORMS_AT	
PK,FK1	<u>Artist Name</u>
PK,FK2	<u>Concert Location</u>
PK, FK3	<u>Concert Date Time</u>



# Features On Table

In the ER diagram the “FEATURES\_ON” is an N:M relationship between “ARTIST” and “SONG”.

- Many artists can feature on many songs and many song can have many artists featured on it
- Primary/foreign key “Artist\_Name”
  - Name of an artist featured on a song
  - Linked to the primary key of the “ARTIST” table
- Primary/foreign key “Song\_Featured\_On”
  - Name of a song an artist features on
  - Linked to the primary key of the “SONG” table

FEATURES_ON	
PK,FK1	<u>Artist Name</u>
PK,FK2	<u>Song_Featured_On</u>

