DATABASE FOR SOCIAL NET.

ADVANCED DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM COURSE WORK

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design decisions

Choosing a Suitable NoSQL Database Model

For the requirements of SocialNet, a document store NoSQL database model would be the most suitable choice. Document stores are well-suited for handling semi-structured or unstructured data, which is common in social media applications. They allow for flexible schema design, making it easier to accommodate changes in data structure without impacting existing records. Additionally, document stores provide powerful querying capabilities, which will be essential for efficient retrieval of posts, media, and friendship data.

implementation details

Database schema

Collection: Users

- Fields:

- `_id`: Unique identifier for the user (e.g., MongoDB ObjectID)

- `username`: User's username (string)

- `email`: User's email address (string)

- `date_of_birth`: User's date of birth (date)

- `profile_picture_url`: URL to the user's profile picture (string)

Collection: Posts

- Fields:

- `_id`: Unique identifier for the post (e.g., MongoDB ObjectID)

- `content`: Content of the post (string)

- `timestamp`: Timestamp when the post was created (date/time)

- `user`: Embedded user information:

- `user_id`: User's unique identifier (corresponding `_id` from the Users collection)
- `username`: User's username (string)
- `profile_picture_url`: URL to the user's profile picture (string)
- `tags`: List of tags associated with the post (array of strings)

Collection: Media

- Fields:
- `_id`: Unique identifier for the media file (e.g., MongoDB ObjectID)
- `url_or_path`: URL or path to the media file (string)
- `type`: Type of media (e.g., "photo" or "video") (string)
- `user`: Embedded user information:
- `user_id`: User's unique identifier (corresponding `_id` from the Users collection)
- `username`: User's username (string)
- `profile_picture_url`: URL to the user's profile picture (string)

Collection: Friendships

- Fields:
- `_id`: Unique identifier for the friendship connection (e.g., MongoDB ObjectID)
- `user_name_1`: User name of one friend (corresponding `username` from the Users collection)
- `user_name_2`: User name of the other friend (corresponding `username` from the Users collection)
- 'timestamp': Timestamp when the friendship was established (date/time)

Denormalization and Embedding:

To optimize performance and avoid additional queries, we have embedded certain related data within documents:

- In the Posts collection, we have embedded user information (username, profile_picture_url) within the `user` field. This way, when displaying a post, we can directly access the user details without making an additional query to the Users collection.
- In the Media collection, we have also embedded user information (username, profile_picture_url) within the `user` field. This allows us to retrieve the user's details along with the media file without the need for extra queries.
- Additionally, we have embedded tags directly within the Posts collection. This embedding enables faster tag-based queries as the tags are readily available within each post document.

Advantages of Denormalization and Embedding:

By denormalizing and embedding data, we achieve better performance for read operations, as we can retrieve all the necessary information with a single query. This approach reduces the need for complex joins or multiple queries when fetching related data. For a social media platform like SocialNet, where retrieving user details, posts, and media is common, denormalization and embedding help in minimizing response times and enhancing the overall user experience.

query examples

Create the Collections

db.createCollection("users");

db.createCollection("posts");

db.createCollection("media");

```
db.createCollection("friendships");
```

Insert Documents

```
db.users.insertOne({
username: "example_user1",
email: "user1@example.com",
date_of_birth: ISODate("1990-01-01"),
profile_picture_url: "https://example.com/profile1.jpg"
});
db.users.insertOne({
username: "example_user2",
email: "user2@example.com",
date_of_birth: ISODate("1995-03-15"),
profile_picture_url: "https://example.com/profile2.jpg"
});
db.posts.insertOne({
content: "Exciting trip to the beach!",
timestamp: ISODate(),
 user: {
  user_id: ObjectId("64c77fbb46942922ee557996"),
  username: "example_user1",
  profile_picture_url: "https://example.com/profile1.jpg"
},
 tags: ["#travel", "#beach"]
```

```
db.media.insertOne({
    url_or_path: "https://example.com/photo1.jpg",
    type: "photo",
    user: {
        user_id: ObjectId("64c77fbb46942922ee557996"),
        username: "example_user1",
        profile_picture_url: "https://example.com/profile1.jpg"
    }
});

db.friendships.insertOne({
    user_1: "example_user1",
    user_2: "example_user2",
    timestamp: new Date()
});
```

Update and Delete Operations

```
Update the email address of a user

db.users.updateOne(
{ username: "example_user1" },
```

{ \$set: { email: "new_email@example.com" } }

Updating User Information:

```
);
Update the profile picture URL of a user
db.users.updateOne(
{ username: "example_user1" },
{ $set: { profile_picture_url: "https://example.com/new_profile.jpg" } }
);
Deleting a User:
db.users.deleteOne({ username: "example_user1" });
Updating Post Content:
db.posts.updateOne(
{ _id: ObjectId("64c7805846942922ee557998") },
{ $set: { content: "Updated post content!" } }
);
Deleting a Post:
db.posts.deleteOne({ _id: ObjectId("64c7805846942922ee557998") });
Updating Media Information:
db.media.updateOne(
{ _id: ObjectId("64ca749a46942922ee557999") },
{ $set: { type: "video" } }
```

```
Deleting Media File:

db.media.deleteOne({_id: ObjectId("64ca749a46942922ee557999") })

Updating Friendship Timestamp:

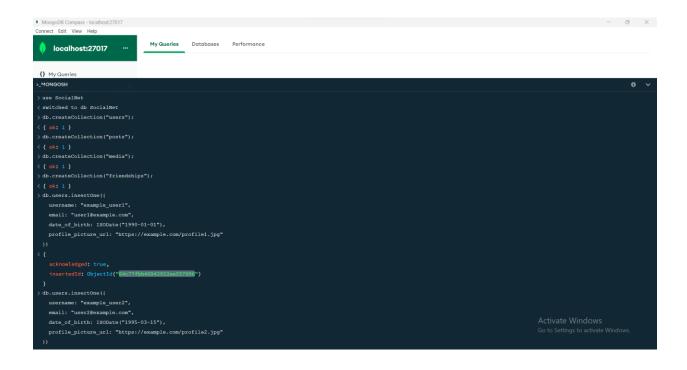
db.friendships.updateOne(
{_id: ObjectId("64caa04f46942922ee55799a") },

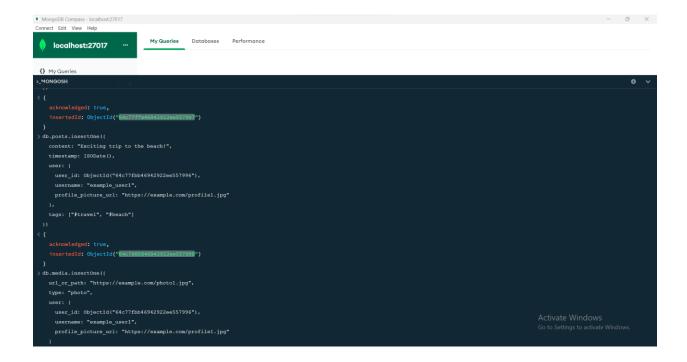
{$set: { timestamp: ISODate("2023-07-30T12:00:00Z") } });

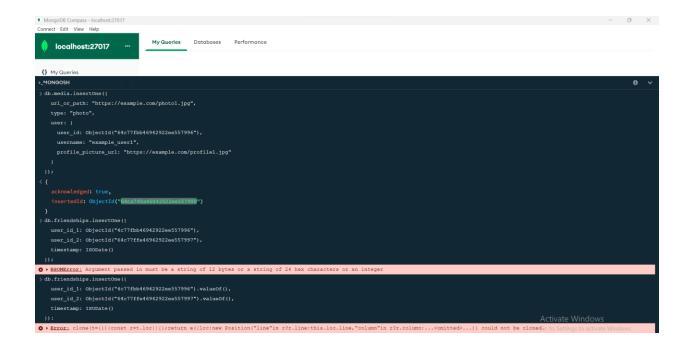
Deleting a Friendship Connection:

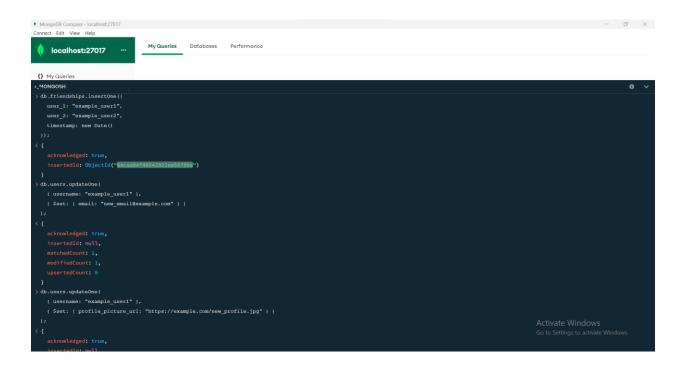
db.friendships.deleteOne({_id: ObjectId("64caac4046942922ee55799f") });
```

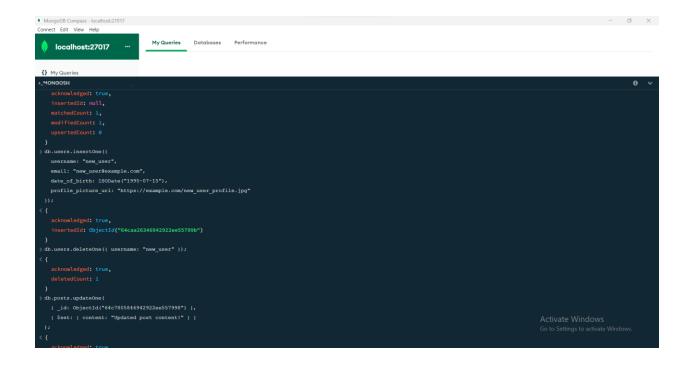
SCREENSHOTS

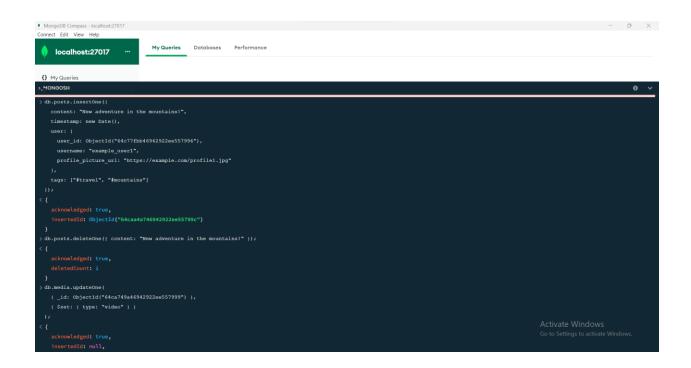


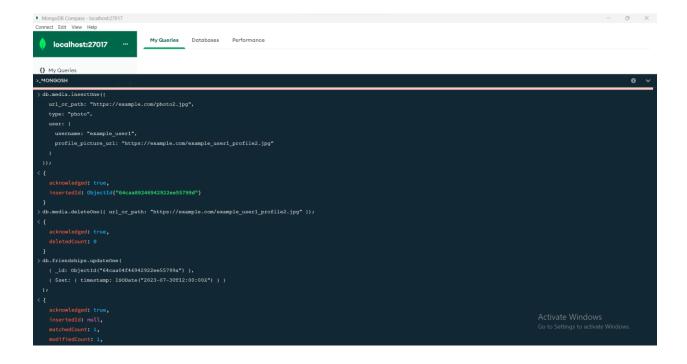


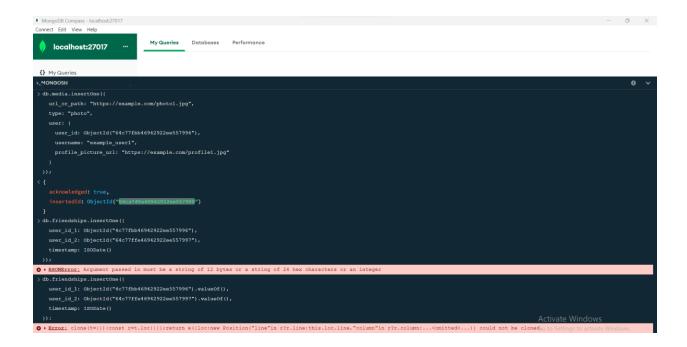












example queries to demonstrate the retrieval of data from the database

Example query to retrieve all posts by a specific user:

```
const userPosts = db.posts.find({
   "user.user_id": ObjectId("64c77fbb46942922ee557996")
}).toArray();
printjson(userPosts);
```

Example query to retrieve all media files uploaded by a specific user:

```
const userMedia = db.media.find({
   "user.user_id": ObjectId("64c77fbb46942922ee557996")
}).toArray();
printjson(userMedia);
```

Example query to retrieve all friends of a specific user:

```
const userFriends = db.friendships.find({
    $or: [
        { user_id_1: ObjectId("64c77fbb46942922ee557996") },
        { user_id_2: ObjectId("64c77ffe46942922ee557997") }
    ]
}).toArray();
printjson(userFriends);
```

List of Users with the Count of Their Posts

```
db.users.aggregate([
  $lookup: {
   from: "posts",
   localField: "_id",
   foreignField: "user.user_id",
   as: "user_posts"
 },
  $project: {
   _id: 1,
   username: 1,
   email: 1,
   date_of_birth: 1,
   profile_picture_url: 1,
   post_count: { $size: "$user_posts" }
  }
 }
]);
```

This query performs a lookup between the Users and Posts collections and returns a list of users along with the count of their posts.

List of Tags and the Number of Posts for Each Tag

This query uses the aggregation pipeline to unwind the `tags` array in the Posts collection, groups the documents by tags, and calculates the number of posts for each tag. The results are sorted in descending order based on the post count.

Users with Most Posts

```
},
  $project: {
   _id: 1,
   username: 1,
   email: 1,
   date_of_birth: 1,
   profile_picture_url: 1,
   post_count: { $size: "$user_posts" }
  }
 },
 $sort: { post_count: -1 }
 },
 $limit: 1
 }
]);
Posts with Most Tags
```

```
db.posts.aggregate([
  $project: {
   _id: 1,
   content: 1,
   timestamp: 1,
   user: 1,
```

```
tags: 1,
  tag_count: { $size: "$tags" }
}
},
{
  $sort: { tag_count: -1 }
},
{
  $limit: 1
}
]);
```

Users and Their Friends

```
as: "friends"
 },
  $project: {
   _id: 1,
   username: 1,
   email: 1,
   date_of_birth: 1,
   profile_picture_url: 1,
   friends: {
    $map: {
     input: "$friends",
     as: "friendship",
     in: {
      $cond: {
       if: { $eq: ["$$friendship.user_id_1", "$_id"] },
       then: "$$friendship.user_id_2",
       else: "$$friendship.user_id_1"
      }
]);
```

```
retrieve all posts by a specific user
```

```
const userPosts = db.posts.find({
   "user.user_id": ObjectId("64c77fbb46942922ee557996")
}).toArray();
printjson(userPosts);
```

retrieve all media files uploaded by a specific user

```
const userMedia = db.media.find({
   "user.user_id": ObjectId("64c77fbb46942922ee557996")
}).toArray();
printjson(userMedia);
```

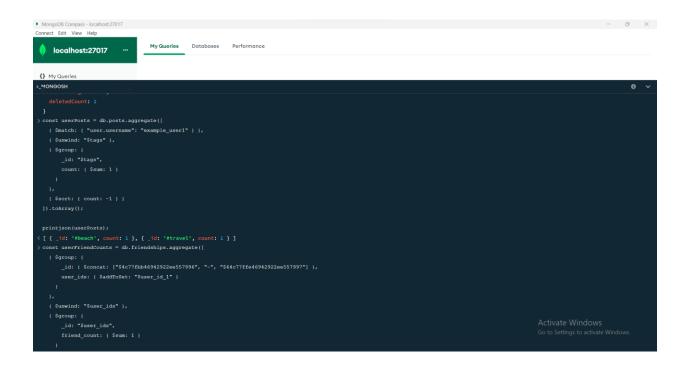
Retrieving a post with user details embedded

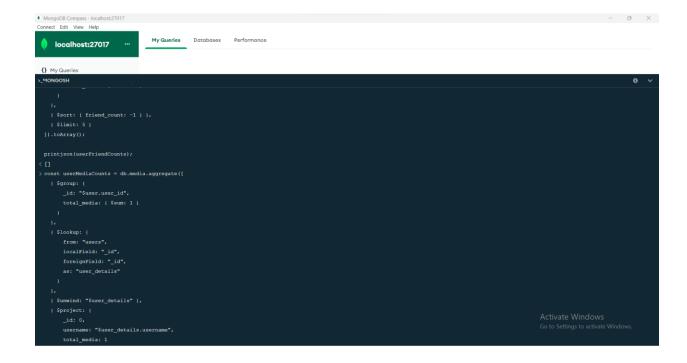
```
},
{
    $match: {
        _id: ObjectId("64c7805846942922ee557998")
    }
}
```

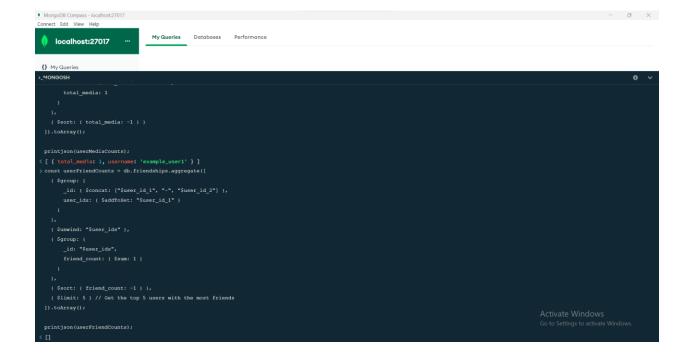
Retrieving posts with a specific tag

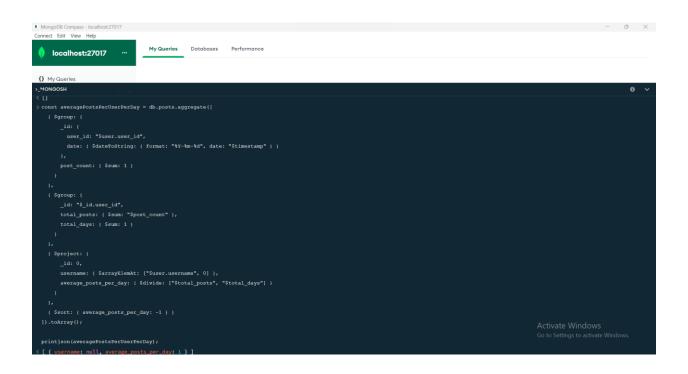
```
db.posts.find({
  tags: "#travel"
});
```

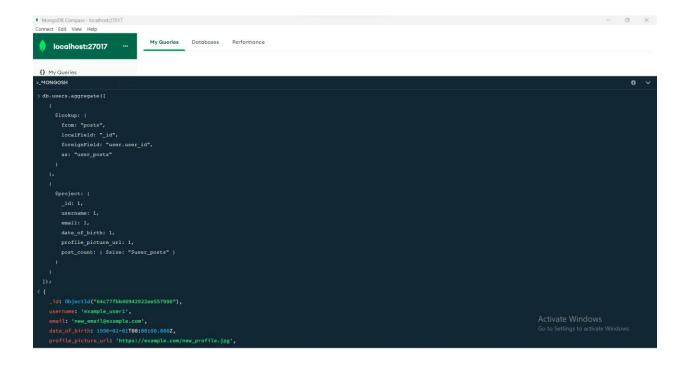
SCREENSHOTS

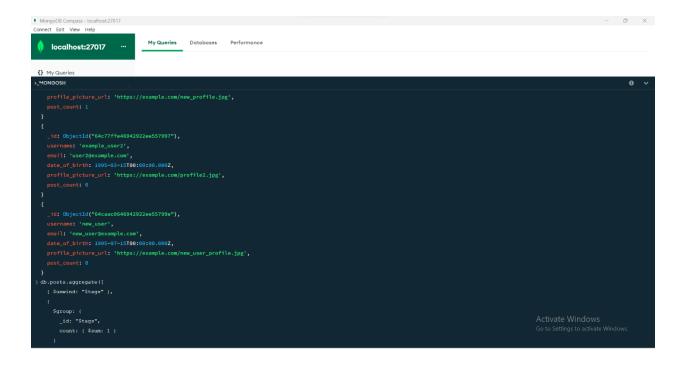


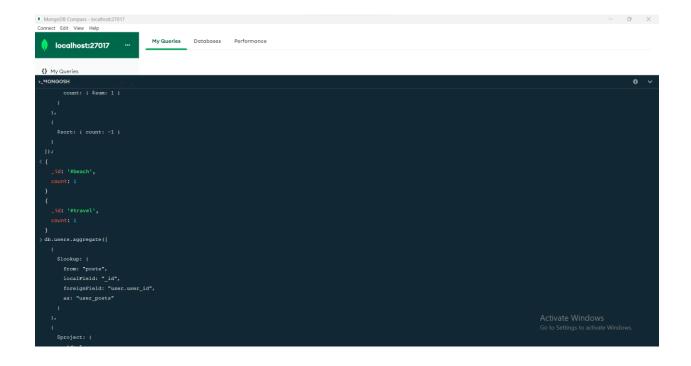


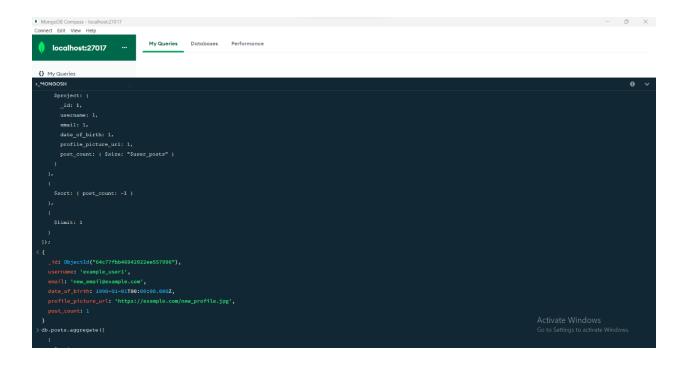


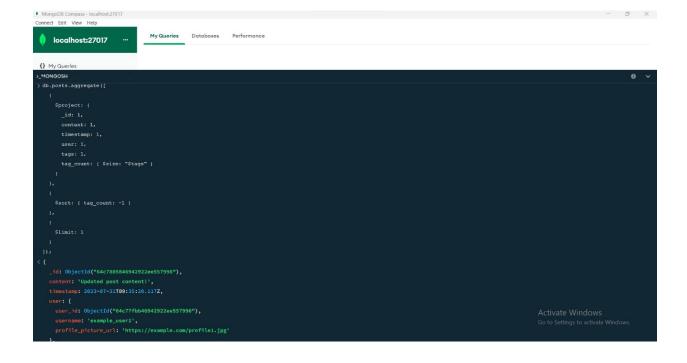


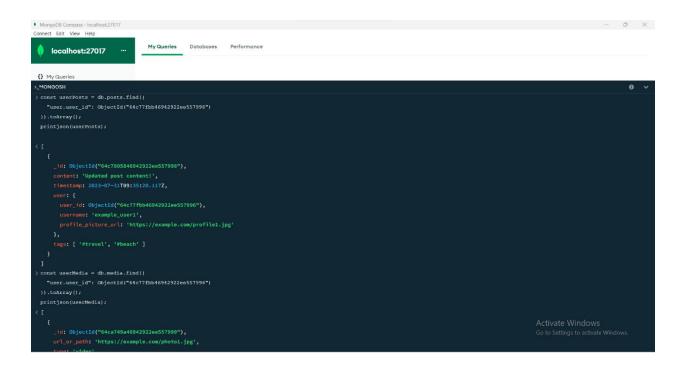


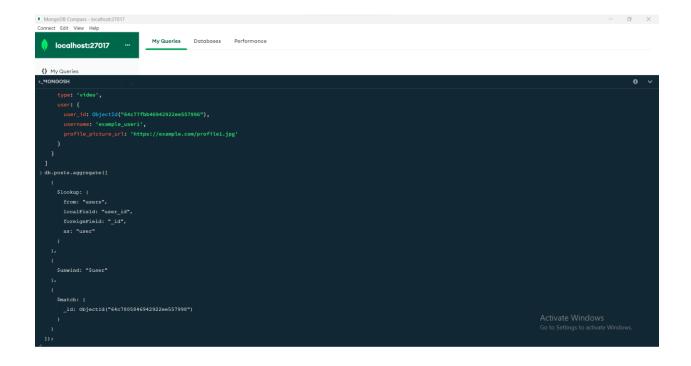


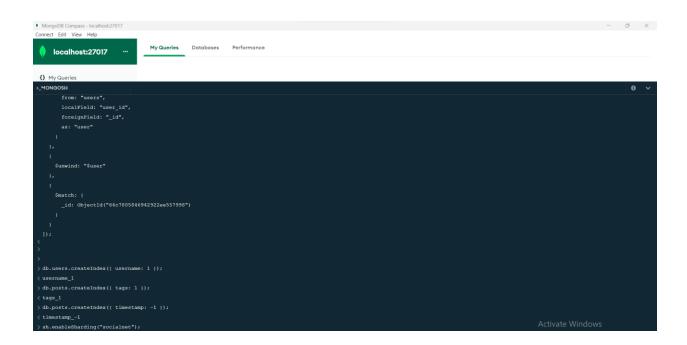












Indexing:

Index on username for fast user lookups

```
db.users.createIndex({ username: 1 });
```

Index on tags for fast tag-based queries

```
db.posts.createIndex({ tags: 1 });
```

Index on timestamp for sorting and filtering posts by time

```
db.posts.createIndex({ timestamp: -1 });
```

SCREENSHOTS

Scaling Techniques:

To handle scalability requirements, we can implement sharding in MongoDB. Sharding allows us to distribute data across multiple servers to handle increased data volume and traffic.

Sharding the Posts Collection:

Assuming we have selected the `user_id` field as the sharding key for the Posts collection:

Enable sharding on the database (replace 'socialnet' with your actual database name)

sh.enableSharding("socialnet");

Shard the Posts collection based on the 'user_id' field

sh.shardCollection("socialnet.posts", { "user.user_id": 1 });

Advantages of Sharding:

Horizontal Scaling: Sharding allows the database to scale horizontally, distributing data and read/write operations across multiple servers. This ensures that the system can handle increased traffic and data volume.

Improved Performance: With data distributed across shards, the database can parallelize read and write operations, resulting in improved query performance and reduced response times.

Fault Tolerance: Sharding enhances fault tolerance as each shard is an independent replica set. If one shard goes down, the system can continue to function using the other available shards
Indexing and sharding techniques have been applied to improve query performance and handle scalability requirements as the platform grows.