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Applications that employ a database system to store and access persistent data

- a. Weather forecasting systems
- b. Auto insurance

c. Digital maps

Proposed Applications in Political Science

Global Political Stability Index (GPSI)

Purpose

A database system for researchers and policymakers to track, analyze, and compare political stability across different countries based on key indicators like governance, protests, human rights, and elections.

Functions

- Data Collection: Stores
 historical and real-time
 data on political stability
 indicators such as
 corruption, civil unrest,
 and electoral fairness
- Comparative Analysis:
 Allows users to compare countries or regions
 based on selected
 political stability
 metrics

Simple Interface Design

- Home Dashboard:
 Displays a world map with stability scores.
- Search & Filter Panel:
 Allows users to select
 indicators (e.g.,
 democracy index,
 corruption) and
 compare countries.
- Graphical Reports:
 Generates time-series
 graphs showing trends
 in governance quality.

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Proposed Applications in Political Science

Political Party Tracker (PPT)

Purpose

A database-driven application to track and compare the ideologies, policies, and electoral performance of political parties worldwide.

Functions

- Political Party Database: Stores party information such as founding date, ideology, leadership, etc.
- Election Results Analysis: Integrates past election data to analyze voting trends etc.
- Policy Comparison: Allows users to compare party stances on key issues (e.g., economy, foreign policy, healthcare).

Simple Interface Design

- Search & Filter Bar: Users can search political parties by country, ideology, or leader.
- Comparison Panel:
 Displays side-by-side
 comparisons of party
 ideologies and policies.
- Election Results
 Dashboard: Interactive map showing party performance in national elections.

Proposed Applications in Political Science

Protest and Regime Response Database (PRRD)

Purpose

A research tool that compiles global data on protests, demonstrations, and government responses, helping scholars study regime strategies in managing dissent.

Functions

- Protest Event Recording: Logs protest events with details like location, cause, number of participants etc
 - Government Response Analysis: Categorizes responses (e.g., negotiation, repression, arrests etc).
- **Comparative Study**: Allows researchers to compare how different regime types

Simple Interface Design

- Event Map & Timeline: Users can explore an interactive world map showing protests and government responses.
- Filters & Search Bar: Allows users to search protests by country, year, or type of response.
- Country Profile Page:
 Provides a summary of a country's protest history and common regime responses.

Tables that might be used to store information on social-network

User Table

Purpose: Stores account details of each user.

Key Fields:

- user ID,
- username,
- emails,
- bio

Posts Table

Purpose: Stores all tweets, posts, or comments.

Key Fields:

- user ID
- content
- timestamp

Likes Table

Purpose: Tracks likes (or upvotes/downvotes).

Key Fields:

- like ID
- userID
- reaction type
- · timestamp.

Things current database system cannot do

A complex idea can be conveyed with just a single still image, namely making it possible to absorb large amounts of data quickly.



A picture is worth a thousand words

A. Handling Unstructured Data Efficiently

B. Privacy-Preserving Data Sharing

C. Understanding media files like humans



Thanks!

Any questions?

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