ASSIGNMENT 2 – SCRAPPING TWITTER

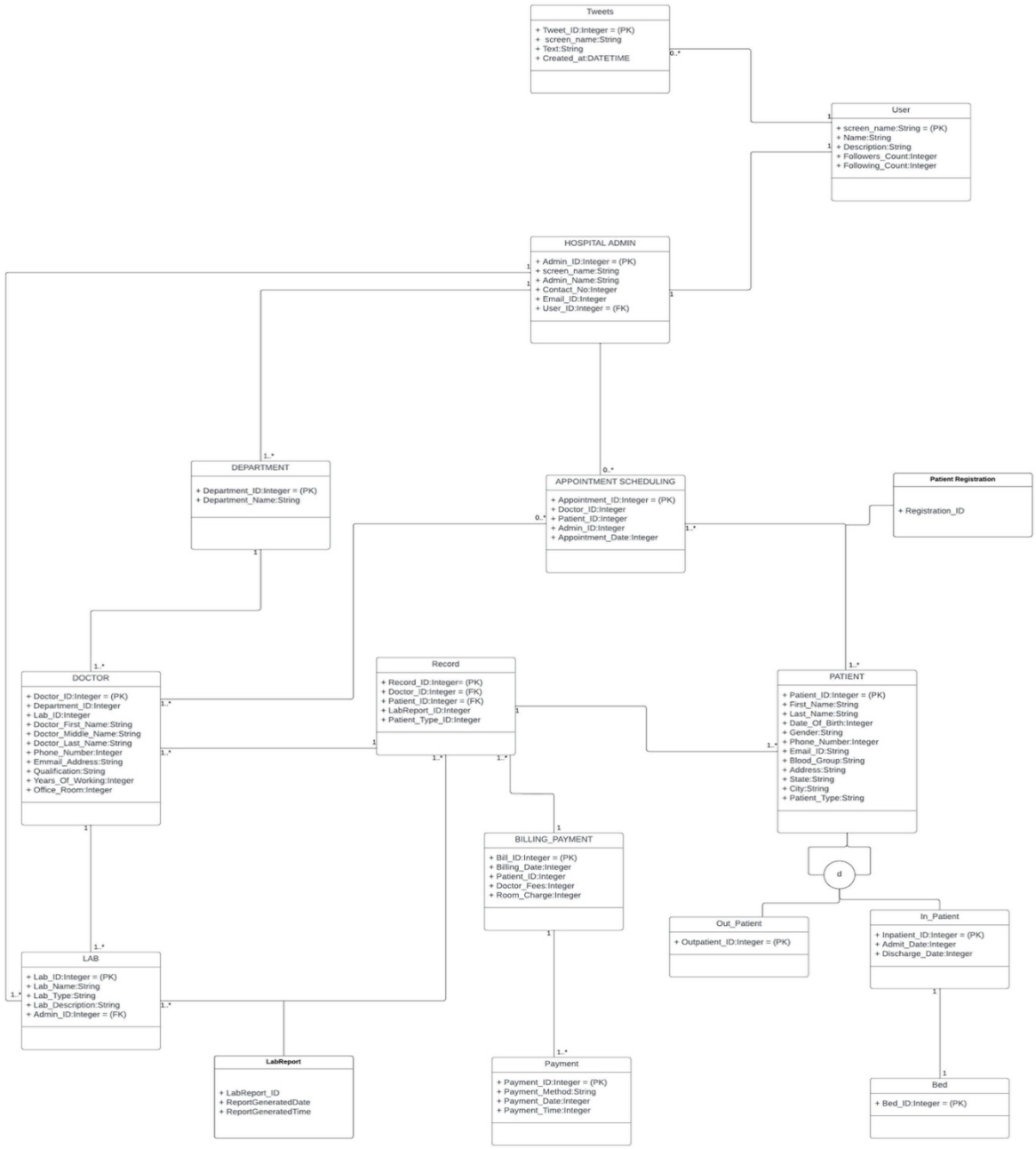
Members:

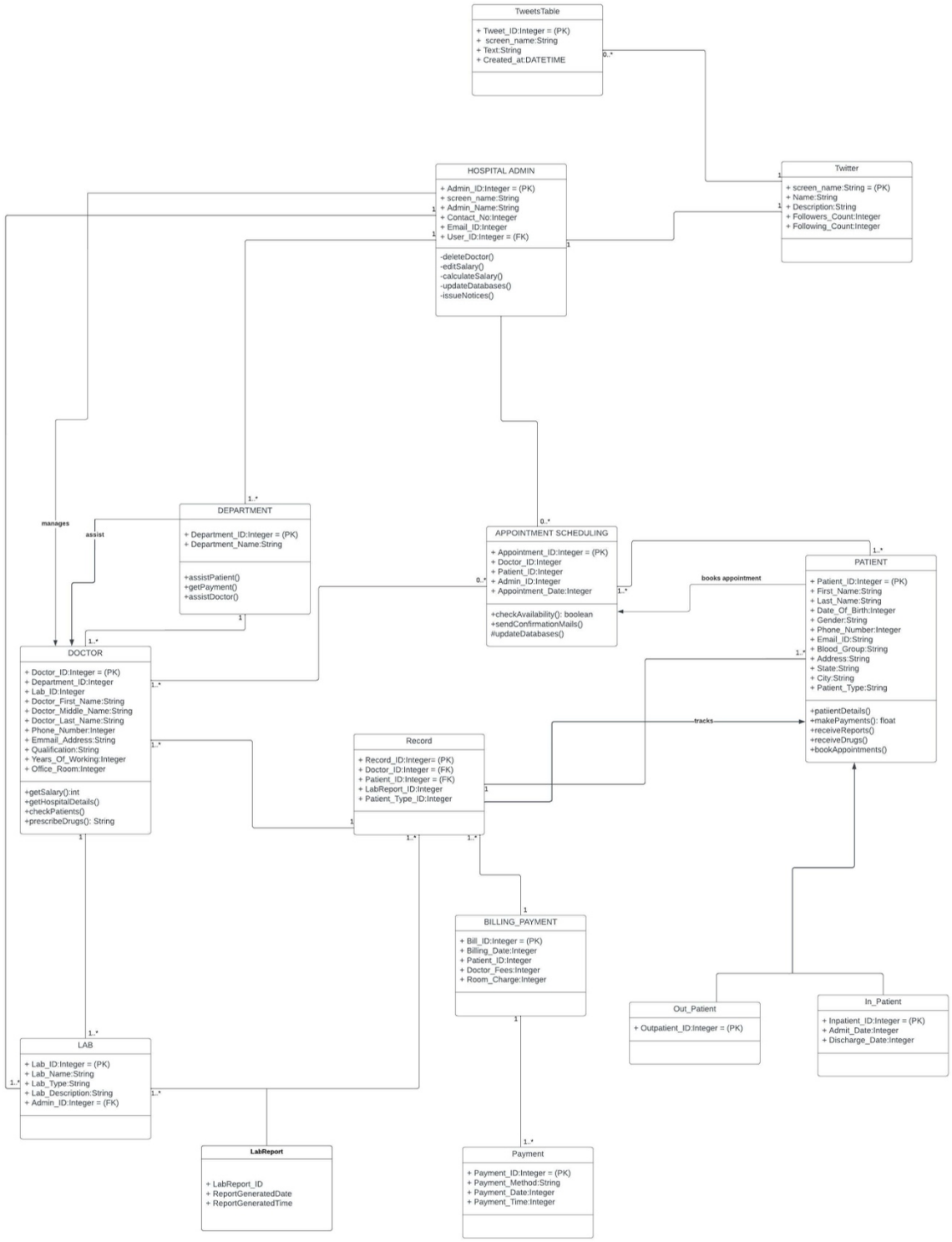
1. Yash Revadekar - 002738776
2. Ikra Bagwan - 002794307
3. Krutik Kanakia - 002787847

A Model on Hospital using Twitter :

The Hospital Management model includes Twitter database schema as well. In this setup, the administrator has a Twitter account for the hospital and can tweet hospital-related content. The user has a personal Twitter account and can tweet on hospital-related topics.

Find below the ER and UML diagram of the Hospital Twitter domain.


Tweets
+ Tweet_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ screen_name:String
+ Text:String
+ Created_at:DATETIME
0..*
1
User
+ screen_name:String = (PK)
+ Name:String
+ Description:String
+ Followers_Count:Integer
+ Following_Count:Integer
1
HOSPITAL ADMIN
+ Admin_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ screen_name:String
+ Admin_Name:String
+ Contact_No:Integer
+ Email_ID:Integer
+ User_ID:Integer = (FK)
1
1
1
1..*
DEPARTMENT
+ Department_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Department_Name:String
1
0..*
APPOINTMENT SCHEDULING
+ Appointment_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Doctor_ID:Integer
+ Patient_ID:Integer
+ Admin_ID:Integer
+ Appointment_Date:Integer
0..*
1..*
Patient Registration
+ Registration_ID
1..*
DOCTOR
+ Doctor_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Department_ID:Integer
+ Lab_ID:Integer
+ Doctor_First_Name:String
+ Doctor_Middle_Name:String
+ Doctor_Last_Name:String
+ Phone_Number:Integer
+ Emmail_Address:String
+ Qualification:String
+ Years_Of_Working:Integer
+ Office_Room:Integer
1..*
1..*
1
Record
+ Record_ID:Integer= (PK)
+ Doctor_ID:Integer = (FK)
+ Patient_ID:Integer = (FK)
+ LabReport_ID:Integer
+ Patient_Type_ID:Integer
1
1..*
1..*
1
PATIENT
+ Patient_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ First_Name:String
+ Last_Name:String
+ Date_Of_Birth:Integer
+ Gender:String
+ Phone_Number:Integer
+ Email_ID:String
+ Blood_Group:String
+ Address:String
+ State:String
+ City:String
+ Patient_Type:String
1..*
BILLING_PAYMENT
+ Bill_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Billing_Date:Integer
+ Patient_ID:Integer
+ Doctor_Fees:Integer
+ Room_Charge:Integer
1
d
Out_Patient
+ Outpatient_ID:Integer = (PK)
In_Patient
+ Inpatient_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Admit_Date:Integer
+ Discharge_Date:Integer
1
1..*
LAB
+ Lab_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Lab_Name:String
+ Lab_Type:String
+ Lab_Description:String
+ Admin_ID:Integer = (FK)
1..*
1..*
LabReport
+ LabReport_ID
+ ReportGeneratedDate
+ ReportGeneratedTime
1..*
Payment
+ Payment_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Payment_Method:String
+ Payment_Date:Integer
+ Payment_Time:Integer
1
Bed
+ Bed_ID:Integer = (PK)


TweetsTable
+ Tweet_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ screen_name:String
+ Text:String
+ Created_at:DATETIME
0..*
Twitter
+ screen_name:String = (PK)
+ Name:String
+ Description:String
+ Followers_Count:Integer
+ Following_Count:Integer
HOSPITAL ADMIN
+ Admin_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ screen_name:String
+ Admin_Name:String
+ Contact_No:Integer
+ Email_ID:Integer
+ User_ID:Integer = (FK)
-deleteDoctor()
-editSalary()
-calculateSalary()
-updateDatabases()
-issueNotices()
1..*
0..*
manages
assist
DEPARTMENT
+ Department_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Department_Name:String
+assistPatient()
+getPayment()
+assistDoctor()
APPOINTMENT SCHEDULING
+ Appointment_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Doctor_ID:Integer
+ Patient_ID:Integer
+ Admin_ID:Integer
+ Appointment_Date:Integer
+checkAvailability(): boolean
+sendConfirmationMails()
#updateDatabases()
books appointment
PATIENT
+ Patient_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ First_Name:String
+ Last_Name:String
+ Date_Of_Birth:Integer
+ Gender:String
+ Phone_Number:Integer
+ Email_ID:String
+ Blood_Group:String
+ Address:String
+ State:String
+ City:String
+ Patient_Type:String
+patiientDetails()
+makePayments(): float
+receiveReports()
+receiveDrugs()
+bookAppointments()
tracks
DOCTOR
+ Doctor_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Department_ID:Integer
+ Lab_ID:Integer
+ Doctor_First_Name:String
+ Doctor_Middle_Name:String
+ Doctor_Last_Name:String
+ Phone_Number:Integer
+ Emmail_Address:String
+ Qualification:String
+ Years_Of_Working:Integer
+ Office_Room:Integer
+getSalary():int
+getHospitalDetails()
+checkPatients()
+prescribeDrugs(): String
Record
+ Record_ID:Integer= (PK)
+ Doctor_ID:Integer = (FK)
+ Patient_ID:Integer = (FK)
+ LabReport_ID:Integer
+ Patient_Type_ID:Integer
BILLING_PAYMENT
+ Bill_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Billing_Date:Integer
+ Patient_ID:Integer
+ Doctor_Fees:Integer
+ Room_Charge:Integer
Out_Patient
+ Outpatient_ID:Integer = (PK)
In_Patient
+ Inpatient_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Admit_Date:Integer
+ Discharge_Date:Integer
LAB
+ Lab_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Lab_Name:String
+ Lab_Type:String
+ Lab_Description:String
+ Admin_ID:Integer = (FK)
LabReport
+ LabReport_ID
+ ReportGeneratedDate
+ ReportGeneratedTime
Payment
+ Payment_ID:Integer = (PK)
+ Payment_Method:String
+ Payment_Date:Integer
+ Payment_Time:Integer

Explanation on some of the design decisions:

- The model consists of the User and Tweets entities.
- Each user may post an any amount of tweets. The hospital administrator who tweets health-related information; this information can be stored within the user table.
- A user can tweet and provide reviews about a hospital, as well as provide information regarding medical crises.
- A tweet is a table where user and hospital administration tweets are stored.

SQL Statements and Constraints for the conceptual model:

Tweets Table:

```
CREATE TABLE  'Tweets'
(
        'tweet_id' INT NOT NULL,
        'screen_name' INT,
        'tweet_text' INT,
        'date_time'  INT,
        CONSTRAINT Tweets_PK  PRIMARY KEY ("tweet_id")
);
```

User Table:

```
CREATE TABLE 'User_Table'
(
        'Screen_Name' VARCHAR (30),
        'Name'        VARCHAR (30),
        'Description'         TEXT,
        'Follower'   INT,
        'Following'  INT,
        CONSTRAINT UserTable_PK PRIMARY KEY("Screen_Name")
);
```

Hospital Admin Table:

```
CREATE TABLE 'HOSPITAL_ADMIN'
(
  'ADMIN_ID' INT NOT NULL IDENTITY(100,1),
```

```
    ‘ADMIN_NAME’ VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    ‘CONTACT_NO’ BIGINT NOT NULL,
    ‘EMAIL_ID’ VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
        CONSTRAINT HOSPITAL_ADMIN_PK PRIMARY KEY
(ADMIN_ID)
);
```

Patient Table:

```
CREATE TABLE ‘PATIENT’
(
    ‘PATIENT_ID’ INT IDENTITY(5000,1) CONSTRAINT PATIENT_PK
PRIMARY KEY, -- primary key column
    ‘FIRST_NAME’ VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    ‘MIDDLE_NAME’ VARCHAR(20),
    ‘LAST_NAME’ VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    ‘DOB’ DATE NOT NULL ,
    ‘WEIGHT’ INT CHECK(WEIGHT > 0), -- in pounds (lbs)
    ‘HEIGHT’ INT CHECK(HEIGHT > 0), -- in centimetres (cm)
    ‘GENDER’ VARCHAR(2) NOT NULL CHECK(gender IN ('M', 'F', 'NA')),
-- assigned at birth
    ‘STREET_NO’ INT NOT NULL,
    ‘STREET_NAME’ VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    ‘CITY’ VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    ‘STATE_NAME’ CHAR(2) NOT NULL, -- Two letter abbreviation for
stateName
    ‘ZIP’ INT NOT NULL,
    ‘PHONE_NO’ BIGINT  NOT NULL,
    ‘EMAIL_ID’ VARCHAR(50) NULL,
);
```

Department Table:

```
CREATE TABLE ‘DEPARTMENT’
(
    ‘DEPT_ID’ INT NOT NULL IDENTITY(3000,1),
    ‘DEPT_NAME’ VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    ‘ADMIN_ID’ INT NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT DEPARTMENT_PK PRIMARY KEY(DEPT_ID),
    CONSTRAINT DEPARTMENT_FK FOREIGN KEY (ADMIN_ID)
REFERENCES HOSPITAL_ADMIN(ADMIN_ID)
);
```

Doctor Table:

```
CREATE TABLE ‘DOCTOR’
(
   ‘DOCTOR_ID’ INT NOT NULL IDENTITY(4000,1),
   ‘DEPT_ID’ INT NOT NULL,
   ‘FIRST_NAME’ VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
   ‘MIDDLE_NAME’ VARCHAR(30),
   ‘LAST_NAME’ VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
   ‘PHONE_NO’ VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
   ‘EMAIL_ID’ VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
   ‘QUALIFICATION’ VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
   ‘YEARS_OF_WORKING’ INT NOT NULL,
   ‘OFFICE_ROOM’ VARCHAR(4) NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT DOCTOR_PK PRIMARY KEY(DOCTOR_ID),
   CONSTRAINT DOCTOR_FK FOREIGN KEY (DEPT_ID) REFERENCES
DEPARTMENT(DEPT_ID)
);
```

Appointment Scheduling:

```
Create table ‘APPOINTMENT_SCHEDULING’
(
        ‘APPOINTMENT_ID’ int not null identity(1000,1),
        ‘DOCSCHEDULE_ID’ int not null ,
        ‘PATIENT_ID’ int not null ,
        ‘ADMIN_ID’ int not null ,
        ‘APPOINTMENT_DATE’ datetime not null,
        ‘START_TIME TIME’ NOT NULL,
        ‘END_TIME TIME’ NOT NULL,
        ‘APPOINTMENT_STATUS’ varchar(30),
        ‘APPOINTMENT_REASON’ VARCHAR(50),
        ‘PATIENT_TYPE’ VARCHAR(1)
        Constraint Appointment_Scheduling_PK PRIMARY KEY
(APPOINTMENT_ID),
        Constraint Appointment_Scheduling_FK1 FOREIGN KEY
(DOCSCHEDULE_ID) REFERENCES
Doctor_Schedule(DOCSCHEDULE_ID),
        Constraint Appointment_Scheduling_FK2 FOREIGN KEY
(PATIENT_ID) REFERENCES Patient (PATIENT_ID),
        Constraint Appointment_Scheduling_FK3 FOREIGN KEY
(ADMIN_ID) REFERENCES Hospital_Admin (ADMIN_ID)
);
```

Lab Table:

```
CREATE TABLE ‘LAB’
(
   ‘LAB_ID’ INT NOT NULL IDENTITY(8000,1),
   ‘LAB_NAME’ VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
        ‘LAB_TYPE’ VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
   ‘LAB_DESCRIPTION’ VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        ‘ADMIN_ID’ INT NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT LAB_PK PRIMARY KEY (LAB_ID),
        CONSTRAINT LAB_FK FOREIGN KEY (ADMIN_ID) REFERENCES
HOSPITAL_ADMIN(ADMIN_ID)
);
```

Billing Table:

```
Create table ‘BILLING’
(
        ‘BILLING_ID’ int not null identity (9000,1),
        ‘BILLING_DATE’ date not null,
        ‘PATIENT_ID’ int not null ,
        ‘DOCTOR_FEES’ int not null,
        ‘ROOM_CHARGES’ int not null,
        Constraint Billing_PK PRIMARY KEY (BILLING_ID),
        Constraint Billing_FK FOREIGN KEY (PATIENT_ID) REFERENCES
Patient (PATIENT_ID)
);
```

Record Table:

```
CREATE TABLE ‘RECORD’
(
   ‘RECORD_ID’ INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL IDENTITY(10001,1),
   ‘DOCTOR_ID’ INT FOREIGN KEY (DOCTOR_ID) REFERENCES
DOCTOR(DOCTOR_ID),
   ‘PATIENT_ID’ INT FOREIGN KEY (PATIENT_ID) REFERENCES
PATIENT(PATIENT_ID),
   ‘ADMIT_DATE’ DATE,
   ‘DISCHARGEDATE’ DATE,
   ‘BILLING_ID’ INT NULL FOREIGN KEY (BILLING_ID) REFERENCES
BILLING(BILLING_ID),
   ‘PATIENT_TYPE’ VARCHAR(1) CONSTRAINT CHK_SUBJECT
CHECK (PATIENT_TYPE IN ('I', 'O')),
```

);

Lab Report Table:

```
CREATE TABLE ‘LAB_REPORT’
(
‘LABREPORT_ID’ INT NOT NULL IDENTITY(12001,1),
‘LAB_ID’ INT NULL,
‘RECORD_ID’ INT NOT NULL,
‘RPTGENERATED_DTTM’ DATETIME NOT NULL
CONSTRAINT LABREPORT_PK PRIMARY KEY (“LABREPORT_ID”),
CONSTRAINT LAB_REPORT_FK1 FOREIGN KEY (“LAB_ID”)
REFERENCES LAB(LAB_ID),
CONSTRAINT LAB_REPORT_FK2 FOREIGN KEY (RECORD_ID)
REFERENCES RECORD(RECORD_ID)
);
```

Payment Table:

```
CREATE TABLE ‘PAYMENT’
(
   ‘PAYMENT_ID’ INT NOT NULL IDENTITY (11001,1),
   ‘PAYMENT_METHOD’ VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
   ‘PAYMENT_DATE_TIME’ DATETIME NOT NULL,
   ‘BILLING_ID’ INT NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT PAYMENT_PK PRIMARY KEY (PAYMENT_ID),
   CONSTRAINT PAYMENT_FK FOREIGN KEY (BILLING_ID)
REFERENCES BILLING (BILLING_ID)
);
```

USE-CASE

1. **Use Case:** View the follower and tweet id

Description: Admin views the follower and tweet id

Actor: Admin

Precondition: There must be an twitter account

Steps:

Actor action: Admin views follower and tweet id from users

System Responses: Number of followers and tweet id would be displayed

Post Condition: System displays the whole follower and tweet id

2. **Use Case:** View the Patient hospital details

Description: Doctor views the details of the patient

Actor: Doctor and patient

Precondition: Doctor must have at least one detail to examine patient

Steps:

Actor action: Doctor views the history of patients

System Responses: Displays all the details of the patients

Alternate Path: There are no details

Error: No history of details available.

3. **Use Case:** View doctor count as per department

Description: Admin views number of doctors as per department

Actors: Admin

Precondition: There must be an department

Steps:

Actor action – Admin views a doctor from its department

System Responses – Number of doctors would be displayed

Post Condition: system displays doctors count

4. **Use Case:** View the doctors revenue

Description: Admin views the doctors revenue

Actor: Admin

Precondition: There must be an doctor

Steps:

Actor action: Admin views the doctor revenue

System Responses: the revenue of doctor's will be displayed

Post Condition: System displays revenue of all doctors

5. **Use Case:** View the available appointments

Description: Admin views all the available appointment scheduled

Actor: Admin

Precondition: There must be a schedule of a doctor

Steps:

Actor action: Admin views all the available appointments

System Responses: Displays all the status of a doctor

Alternate Path: There are no appointments available

Error: Doctor is unavailable

6. **Use Case:** View the total number of tweets by a particular user

Description: Admin views the total number of tweets by a user

Actor: Admin

Precondition: User must have a twitter account

Steps:

Actor action: Admin checks total number of tweets

System Responses: Displays the count of tweet

Alternate Path:

RELATIONAL-ALGEBRA EXPRESSIONS FOR THE USE CASES

1. **Use Case:** View the follower and tweet id :

   π user . followers, tweets . id (user $\bowtie$ user . screen_name = tweets . screen_name tweets)

2. **Use Case:** View the Patient hospital details :

   π p . *patient*_id, p . *first*_name + " " + p . *middle*_name + " " + p . *last*_name
   $\rightarrow$ *patient*_name, *dr* . *doctor*_id, *dr* . *first*_name + " " + *dr* . *middle*_name + " " + *dr* . *last*_name
   $\rightarrow$ *doctor*_name, *dt* . *dept*_id, *dt* . *dept*_name
   (ρ a *appointment*_scheduling $\bowtie$ a . *patient*_id = p . *patient*_id
   ρ p *patient* $\bowtie$ a . *docschedule*_id = *ds* . *docschedule*_id
   ρ *ds* *doctor*_schedule $\bowtie$ *ds* . *doctor*_id = *dr* . *doctor*_id
   ρ *dr* *doctor* $\bowtie$ *dt* . *dept*_id = *dr* . *dept*_id
   ρ *dt* *department*)

3. **Use Case:** View doctor count as per department :

π *dt* . *dept*_id, *dt* . *dept*_name, *COUNT* (doctor_id) → *total*_doctors
γ *dept*_id, *dept*_name, *COUNT* (doctor_id)
(ρ *dr* *doctor* $\bowtie$ *dr* . *dept*_id = *dt* . *dept*_id
ρ *dt* *department*)

4. **Use Case:** View the doctors revenue :

π d . *first*_name, d . *doctor*_id, d . *dept*_id, *COUNT* (billingdays) → *doctor*_billing_days, *SUM* (?column?)
→ *doctor*_hospital_revenue, *COUNT* (patient_id) → *patient*_count
γ *dept*_id, *doctor*_id, *first*_name, *COUNT* (billingdays), *SUM* (?column?), *COUNT* (patient_id)
(ρ d *doctor* $\bowtie$ r . *doctor*_id = d . *doctor*_id
ρ r *record* $\bowtie$ *ds* . *doctor*_id = d . *doctor*_id
ρ *ds* *doctor*_schedule $\bowtie$ a . *docschedule*_id = *ds* . *docschedule*_id
ρ a *appointment*_scheduling)

5. **Use Case:** View the available appointments :

π *ds* . *docschedule*_id, *first*_name + " " + *last*_name → *full*_name, *schedule*_date, *schedule*_status, *dp* . *dept*_name
σ *schedule*_status = "Available"
(ρ *do* *doctor* $\bowtie$ *do* . *dept*_id = *dp* . *dept*_id
ρ *dp* *department* $\bowtie$ *do* . *doctor*_id = *ds* . *doctor*_id
ρ *ds* *doctor*_schedule)

6. **Use Case:** View the total number of tweets by a particular user :
π COUNT (text)
γ COUNT (text)
σ screen_name = "LGCW2022" tweets

SQL STATEMENTS

1. **Use Case:** View the follower and tweet id :

```
select user.followers,tweets.id
FROM user
INNER JOIN tweets ON user.screen_name=tweets.screen_name
```

2. **Use Case:** View the Patient hospital details :

```
SELECT P.PATIENT_ID,(P.FIRST_NAME +' '+ P.MIDDLE_NAME +'
'+ P.LAST_NAME) AS PATIENT_NAME,
        DR.DOCTOR_ID, (DR.FIRST_NAME +' '+
DR.MIDDLE_NAME +' '+ DR.LAST_NAME) AS DOCTOR_NAME,
        DT.DEPT_ID, DT.DEPT_NAME
    FROM APPOINTMENT_SCHEDULING A JOIN PATIENT P
        ON A.PATIENT_ID = P.PATIENT_ID JOIN
DOCTOR_SCHEDULE DS
        ON A.DOCSCHEDULE_ID = DS.DOCSCHEDULE_ID JOIN
DOCTOR DR
        ON DS.DOCTOR_ID = DR.DOCTOR_ID JOIN
DEPARTMENT DT
        ON DT.DEPT_ID = DR.DEPT_ID;
```

3. **Use Case:** View doctor count as per department :

```
SELECT DT.DEPT_ID,DT.DEPT_NAME, COUNT(DR.DOCTOR_ID)
AS TOTAL_DOCTORS
    FROM DOCTOR DR JOIN DEPARTMENT DT
        ON DR.DEPT_ID = DT.DEPT_ID
        GROUP BY DT.DEPT_ID, DT.DEPT_NAME;
```

4. **Use Case:** View the doctors revenue :

```
select  D.FIRST_NAME,D.DOCTOR_ID, D.DEPT_ID,
        COUNT(BillingDays) AS DOCTOR_BILLING_DAYS,
        sum(R.BillingDays*R.BILLINGFEE) as doctor_hospital_revenue,
   COUNT(A.PATIENT_ID) as patient_count
        from DOCTOR D
        INNER JOIN RECORD R ON R.DOCTOR_ID = D.DOCTOR_ID
        INNER JOIN DOCTOR_SCHEDULE DS ON DS.DOCTOR_ID =
D.DOCTOR_ID
        INNER JOIN APPOINTMENT_SCHEDULING A ON
A.DOCSCHEDULE_ID = DS.DOCSCHEDULE_ID
    GROUP by D.DEPT_ID, D.DOCTOR_ID,D.FIRST_NAME
```

5. **Use Case:** View the available appointments :

```
SELECT ds.DOCSCHEDULE_ID,  FIRST_NAME +' '+ LAST_NAME
AS
FULL_NAME,SCHEDULE_DATE,SCHEDULE_STATUS,dp.DEPT_N
AME
FROM DOCTOR do JOIN DEPARTMENT dp ON do.DEPT_ID =
dp.DEPT_ID
            JOIN DOCTOR_SCHEDULE ds ON do.DOCTOR_ID =
ds.DOCTOR_ID
WHERE SCHEDULE_STATUS = 'Available'
```

6. **Use Case:** View the total number of tweets by a particular user :

```
Select COUNT(text) From tweets where screen_name ="LGCW2022
```

Queries you must answer about your physical model

1. What time the user posted this tweet?

   SQL : Select created_at from tweets where screen_name="LGCW2022"

   Relational algebra : π created_at
   σ screen_name = "LGCW2022" tweets

2. What Tweet the User Posted?

   SQL : Select text from tweets where screen_name="EuropeanCancer"

   Relational algebra : π text
   σ screen_name = "EuropeanCancer" tweets

3. Count the number of tweets posted by user?

   SQL : Select COUNT(text) From tweets where screen_name ="LGCW2022"

   Relational algebra : π COUNT (text)
   γ COUNT (text)
   σ screen_name = "LGCW2022" tweets

4. Display entire table by not selecting a user?

   SQL : Select * from tweets Where NOT screen_name="SusannahStanwa1"

   Relational algebra : σ NOT (screen_name = "SusannahStanwa1") tweets

5. What are the number of followers of a user?

   SQL : Select followers from user where screen_name="SewantiLimaye"

   Relational algebra : π followers
   σ screen_name = "SewantiLimaye" user

6. What are the number of following user?

   SQL : Select following from user where screen_name="ThatPhysioAbu"

   Relational algebra : π following
   σ screen_name = "ThatPhysioAbu" user

7. How to Join followers from user and id from tweets?

   SQL : select user.followers,tweets.id FROM user INNER JOIN tweets ON user.screen_name=tweets.screen_name

   Relational algebra : π user . followers, tweets . id (user ⋈ user . screen_name = tweets . screen_name tweets)

8. How to Display Distinct screen_name?

   SQL: Select DISTINCT screen_name FROM user

   Relational algebra :
   δ
   π screen_name user