

COMP 7115 Database Systems

Instructor: Fatih Şen Project

Final Project

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1. Overview:

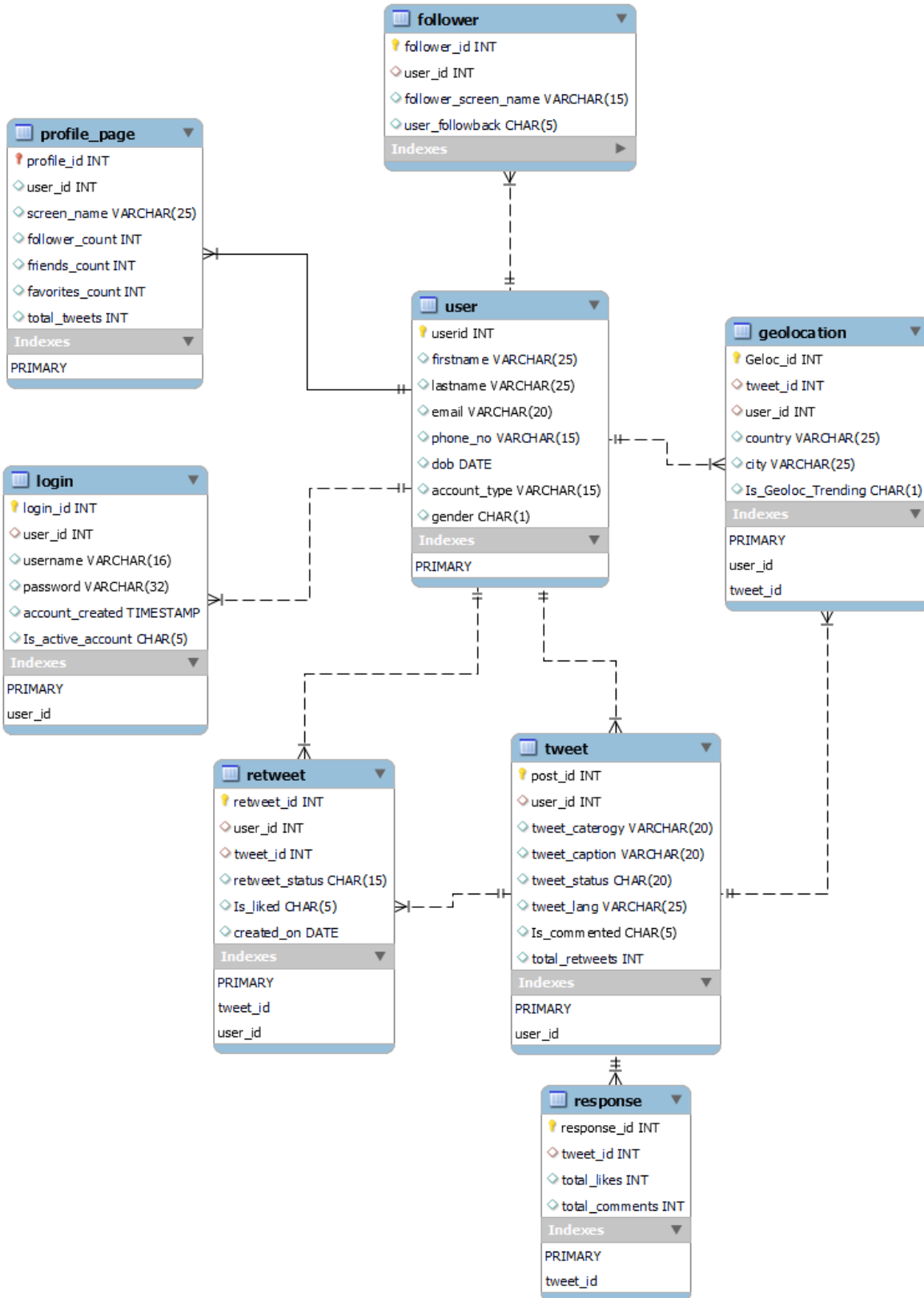
The aim of this project is to design and implement a simple Twitter-like social networking platform using both MySQL and Neo4j graph databases. Students are expected to gain an understanding of all the steps involved in using both relational and graph databases for a practical application.

2. Requirements:

- Each user can sign up with their name, lastname, and email.
- A user may choose to “follow” other users.
- A user may post a feed. • Each feed might have zero or more comments.
- A feed may be liked by a user.
- A feed may be re-tweeted.
- A comment or a feed should be able to be deleted by the owner when needed.
- There is no restriction of the number of characters for a feed or comment.
- Login page – a person should be able to sign up.
- Main page – displays news feeds according to the network of a user (his/her feeds and people he/she follows).
- Profile page – list user’s profile information, the people he/she follows and feeds of that user.

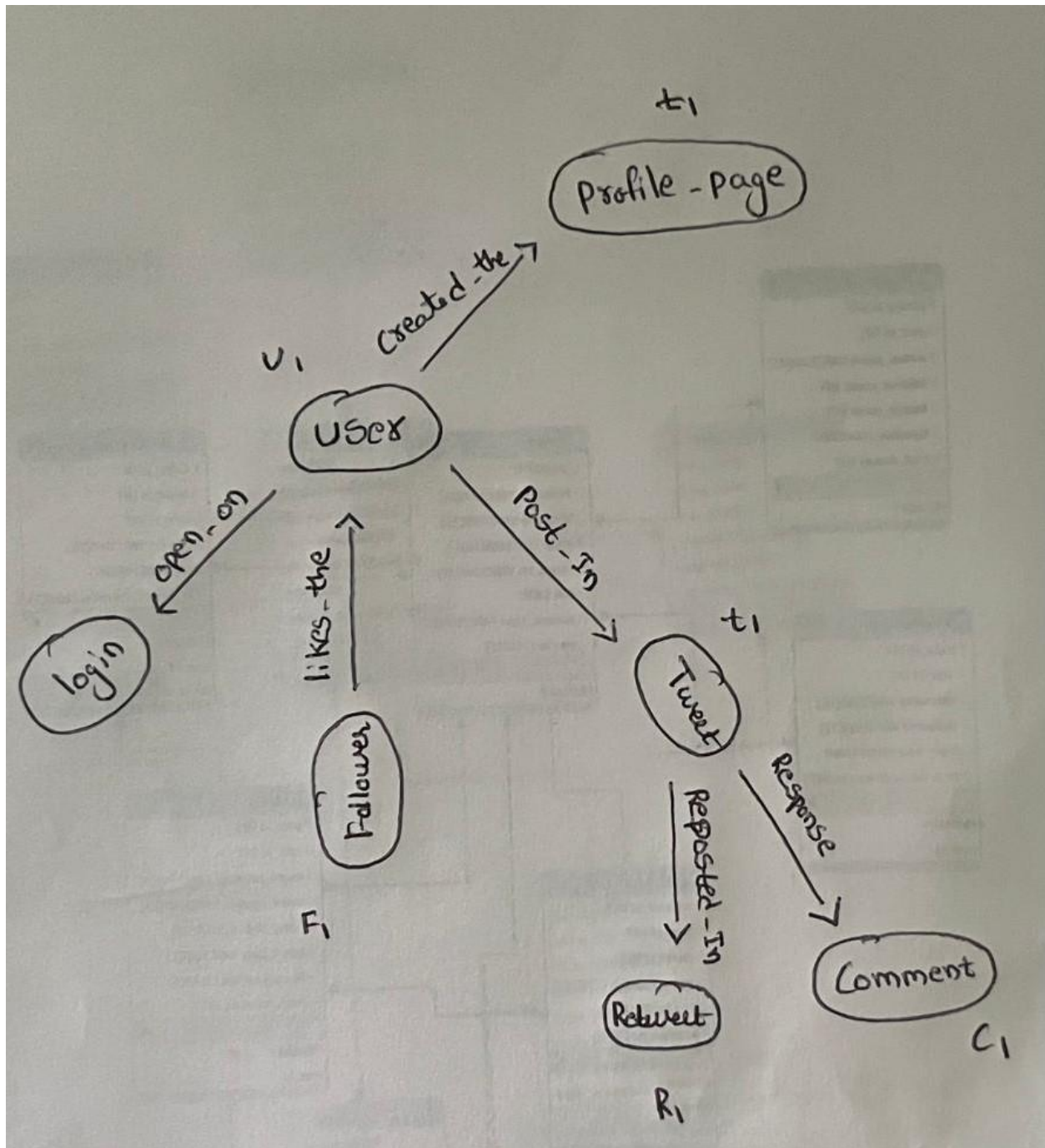
3. MySQL Database ER-Diagram:

The ER diagram used to create the model for this project is as below,



4. Twitter Database Graph Diagram:






The Graph diagram used to create the model for this project is as below,



User Table: User table stores the individual user personal details and account type. User table consists of total 53 records.

```
11 • create table user (
12     userid int AUTO_INCREMENT,
13     firstname varchar(25),
14     lastname varchar(25),
15     email varchar(20),
16     phone_no varchar(15),
17     dob date,
18     account_type varchar(15),
19     gender char(1),
20     PRIMARY KEY (userid)
21 );
```

```
23 • select * from user;
24
```

Result Grid								
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>								
Edit:   								
Export/Import:  								
Wrap Cell Cont								
	userid	firstname	lastname	email	phone_no	dob	account_type	gender
▶	1	rahul	marru	rm@gmail.com	1234567890	1999-06-23	personal	m
	2	subbu	vijju	sv@gmail.com	1234567891	2000-06-05	personal	f
	3	venu	bavanam	vb@gmail.com	1234567892	2002-06-04	personal	m
	4	kush	neela	kn@gmail.com	1234567893	2001-06-03	creator	m
	5	abc	abcc	abc@gmail.com	1234567894	1999-06-02	creator	f
	6	bcd	bcdd	bcd@gmail.com	1234567895	2000-06-01	creator	f
	7	cde	cdee	cde@gmail.com	1234567896	1999-06-12	bussiness	m
	8	def	deff	def@gmail.com	1234567897	2003-06-11	bussiness	f

[illegible]

Profile_Page Table: It stores the profile details of user which will see by the follower(other user) having user screen name, follower_count, frinds_count. Table consists of total 53 records.








```
94 • ○ create table profile_page(  
95     profile_id int AUTO_INCREMENT,  
96     user_id int,  
97     screen_name varchar(25),  
98     follower_count int,  
99     friends_count int,  
100    favorites_count int,  
101    total_tweets int,  
102    PRIMARY KEY (profile_id),  
103    FOREIGN KEY (profile_id) REFERENCES user(userid)  
104  
105 );
```

...

```
166 • select * from profile_page;
```

167

```
168      -- drop table tweet;
```

Result Grid |   Filter Rows: | Edit:    | Export/Import:   | Wrap

	profile_id	user_id	screen_name	follower_count	friends_count	favorites_count	total_tweets
▶	1	1	@mr1	999	555	225	1200
	2	2	@sb1	752	989	150	852
	3	3	@venu03	625	756	250	645
	4	4	@nk02	823	789	325	426
	5	5	@abc01	123	345	111	511
	6	6	@bcd02	234	456	222	611
	7	7	@cde03	456	789	333	777
	8	8	@def04	567	542	444	555

profile_page2 x

[illegible]

Follower Table: The Follower table stores the follower details like follower screen and user followback. This table consists of 57 records.

```
414 • create table follower(  
415     follower_id int AUTO_INCREMENT,  
416     user_id int,  
417     follower_screen_name varchar(15),  
418     PRIMARY KEY (follower_id),  
419     FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES user(userid)  
420 );
```

```
488 • select * from follower;  
489
```

Result Grid				
Filter Rows:				
Edit:				
	follower_id	user_id	follower_screen_name	user_followback
▶	1	2	@abc	yes
	2	1	@def04	yes
	3	13	@efg05	yes
	4	25	@fgh06	no
	5	35	@ghi07	yes
	6	46	@hij08	yes
	7	53	@ijk09	no
	8	2	@jkl10	no

follower 4 ×

Result Grid				
Filter Rows:				
Edit:				
	follower_id	user_id	follower_screen_name	user_followback
	52	2	@fg06	yes
	53	21	@gh07	no
	54	23	@hi08	yes
	55	26	@ij09	yes
	56	2	@jk10	yes
	57	31	@kl11	yes
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Tweet Table: This table store the details of tweet in twitter like tweet caterogy is audio, video and text, tweet_caption is tweet and tweet status whether the tweet is deleted or present. It consists of 66 records.

```
170 • ○ create table tweet(  
171     post_id int AUTO_INCREMENT,  
172     user_id int,  
173     tweet_category varchar(20),  
174     tweet_caption varchar(20),  
175     tweet_status char(20),  
176     tweet_lang varchar(25),  
177     Is_commented char(5),  
178     total_retweets int,  
179     PRIMARY KEY (post_id),  
180     FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES user(userid)  
181 );
```

```
255 • select * from tweet;
256
```

Result Grid								
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/> Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:								
	post_id	user_id	tweet_category	tweet_caption	tweet_status	tweet_lang	Is_commented	total_retweets
▶	1	10	text	mahesh babu	deleted	eng	no	10
	2	20	text	ntr	not deleted	telugu	yes	5
	3	30	video	beach	not deleted	hindi	yes	25
	4	40	audio	ntr	not deleted	tamil	yes	36
	5	50	text	heroes	not deleted	english	yes	100
	6	11	audio	ram charan	deleted	telugu	no	200
	7	21	text	ram charan	not deleted	telugu	yes	400
	8	31	audio	ram	deleted	telugu	no	130






[illegible]

Retweet Table: This table stores the retweets created on the tweet in twitter. It consists of 55 rows.

```
259 • ○ create table retweet(  
260     retweet_id int AUTO_INCREMENT,  
261     user_id int,  
262     tweet_id int,  
263     retweet_status char(15),  
264     Is_liked char(5),  
265     created_on date,  
266     PRIMARY KEY (retweet_id),  
267     FOREIGN KEY (tweet_id) REFERENCES tweet(post_id),  
268     FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES user(userid)  
269 );
```

```
271 • select * from retweet;
```



272




Result Grid   Filter Rows: Edit:    Export

	retweet_id	user_id	tweet_id	retweet_status	Is_liked	created_on
▶	1	15	26	present	y	2021-06-05
	2	25	36	present	y	2022-04-15
	3	35	46	deleted	y	2022-03-25
	4	45	56	present	y	2019-04-15
	5	16	27	present	y	2021-01-23
	6	26	37	present	y	2015-09-25
	7	36	47	deleted	y	2015-09-21
	8	46	57	present	n	2014-03-29

retweet 6 x

Result Grid



Filter Rows:

Edit:









Export

	retweet_id	user_id	tweet_id	retweet_status	Is_liked	created_on
	50	6	66	deleted	n	2009-10-15
	51	10	11	present	y	2021-07-15
	52	11	12	present	y	2020-04-15
	53	12	13	deleted	y	2021-01-18
	54	16	16	present	n	2002-04-03
	55	5	64	present	y	2020-04-07
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

retweet 14
×

It consists of 56 records.

```
675 • select * from geolocation;
676
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>	Edit: 			Export/Import
	Geloc_id	tweet_id	user_id	country	city	Is_Geloc_Trending	
	51	28	45	USA	Fort Wayne	y	
	52	29	16	USA	Durham	y	
	53	52	8	UK	Durham	N	
	54	53	9	USA	Nashville-D...	y	
	55	54	46	UK	Portland	y	
	56	55	17	USA	Nashville-D...	N	
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	

Geolocation 15

Response Table: This table stores the response made by the follower to the tweet by likes and comments. It consists of 52 records.

```
570 • create table Response(  
571     response_id int auto_increment,  
572     tweet_id int,  
573     total_likes int,  
574     total_comments int,  
575     PRIMARY KEY (response_id),  
576     FOREIGN KEY (tweet_id) REFERENCES tweet(post_id)  
577 );  
578  
579  
580  
581 • ALTER TABLE Response AUTO_INCREMENT = 100;
```

```
639 • select * from Response;
```

```
640
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit:

	response_id	tweet_id	total_likes	total_comments
▶	100	66	250	425
	101	56	126	562
	102	46	288	177
	103	36	106	325
	104	26	358	390
	105	16	382	460
	106	6	221	153
	107	5	397	259

Response 8 x

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit:

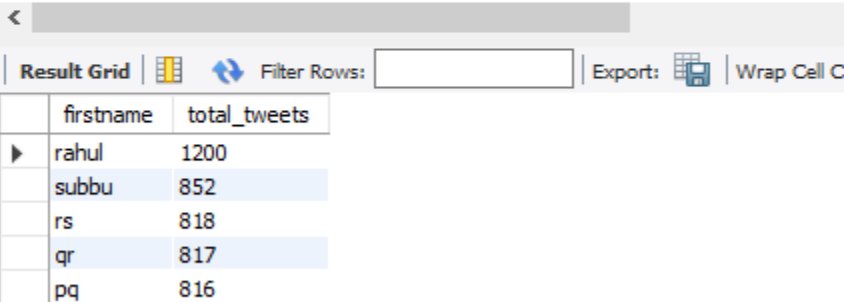
	response_id	tweet_id	total_likes	total_comments
	146	50	126	358
	147	51	148	376
	148	61	464	383
	149	10	126	217
	150	20	126	404
	151	60	298	477
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Response 16 x

5. 15 Use-Cases in English and Implement the Queries for MySQL:

1. Show the User with posted highest tweets.

```
642      -- 1. Show the User with posted highest tweets.
643 •    SELECT user.firstname, profile_page.total_tweets
644      FROM user
645      INNER JOIN profile_page
646      ON user.userid = profile_page.user_id
647      ORDER BY profile_page.total_tweets DESC
648      LIMIT 5;
649
```

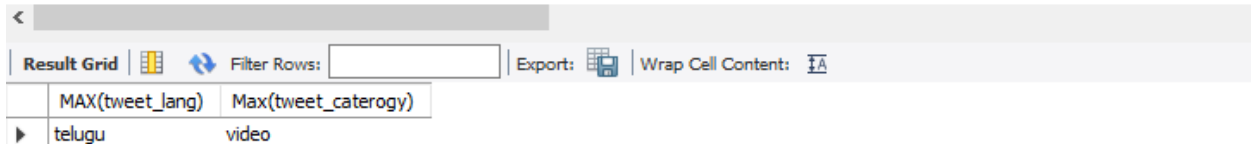


The screenshot shows a MySQL query result grid. The toolbar includes a 'Result Grid' button, a 'Filter Rows' input field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' button. The result table has two columns: 'firstname' and 'total_tweets'. The data is as follows:

firstname	total_tweets
rahul	1200
subbu	852
rs	818
qr	817
pq	816

2. Retrieve what language mostly used to tweets/posts by user in count of which most used caterogy.

```
650      -- 2. what language mostly used to tweets/posts by user in count of which most used caterogy.
651
652 •    select MAX(tweet_lang), Max(tweet_caterogy)
653      from tweet;
654
```







The screenshot shows a MySQL query result grid. The toolbar includes a 'Result Grid' button, a 'Filter Rows' input field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' button. The result table has two columns: 'MAX(tweet_lang)' and 'Max(tweet_caterogy)'. The data is as follows:

MAX(tweet_lang)	Max(tweet_caterogy)
telugu	video

3. show Top 5 users with most number of friends on twitter.

```
655 -- 3. show Top 5 users with most number of friends on twitter
656 • select screen_name,friends_count
657 from profile_page
658 order by friends_count desc limit 5;
659
```

<






Result Grid   Filter Rows: | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content:  | Fel

	screen_name	friends_count
▶	@sb1	989
	@fg06	987
	@tuv20	985
	@gh07	963
	@hij08	954

4. show the tweet with more number of comments.

```
660 -- 4. show the tweet with more number of comments
661 • select tweet.post_id, tweet.tweet_caterogy, tweet.total_retweets, response.total_comments
662 from response
663 inner join tweet
664 on response.tweet_id = tweet.post_id
665 order by total_comments desc limit 1;
666
```


<

Result Grid   Filter Rows: | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content:  | Fetch rows: 

	post_id	tweet_caterogy	total_retweets	total_comments
▶	41	video	200	686

5. Find any users whose ACCOUNT CREATED ON 2020 year.


```
676 -- 5. Find any users whose ACCOUNT CREATED ON 2020 year
677
678 • SELECT login.account_created, user.email, user.phone_no, login.Is_active_account
679 FROM user
680 INNER JOIN login
681 ON user.userid = login.user_id
682 where login.account_created LIKE '__20%';
683
```

< 

	account_created	email	phone_no	Is_active_account
▶	2020-04-15 12:25:45	kn@gmail.com	1234567893	y
	2020-07-16 23:24:40	uvw@gmail.com	1234567814	y

6. Retrieve the USER WHO ARE TWEETED From the COUNTRY INDIA in chennai.

```
685 ---- 6. Retrieve the USER WHO ARE TWEETED From the COUNTRY INDIA in chennai.
686
687 • SELECT geolocation.country,geolocation.city,user.firstname,user.lastname
688 FROM user
689 INNER JOIN geolocation
690 ON user.userid = geolocation.user_id
691 where geolocation.city = "chennai";
692
```

< 

	country	city	firstname	lastname
▶	india	chennai	jl	jll

7. re arrange tweets in sorted alphabetically.

```
693 -- 7. re arrange tweets in sorted alphabetically
694
695 • select * from tweet
696     order by tweet_caption;
697
```

Result Grid

	post_id	user_id	tweet_caterogy	tweet_caption	tweet_status	tweet_lang	Is_commented	total_retweets
▶	3	30	video	beach	not deleted	hindi	yes	25
	9	41	audio	charan	deleted	telugu	no	300
	11	12	text	charan	deleted	telugu	no	43
	12	22	video	charan	not deleted	telugu	yes	63
	5	50	text	heroes	not deleted	english	yes	100
	21	14	audio	jai ntr	not deleted	english	yes	243

tweet 15 x

8. show the tweets which have the likes in between 200 to 400 by followers.

```
700 • SELECT tweet.tweet_caption,response.total_likes
701     FROM tweet
702     INNER JOIN response
703     ON tweet.post_id = response.tweet_id
704     where response.total_likes between 200 and 400;
705
```

Result Grid

	tweet_caption	total_likes
▶	money hesit	250
	sunil anna	288
	power star	358
	neela	382
	ram charan	221
	heroes	397

Result 16 x

9. show the followers for a selected specific user in twitter.

```
706 -- 9. show the followers for a selected specific user in twitter.
707
708 • SELECT follower.follower_screen_name, concat(user.firstname, " ",user.lastname) as username
709 FROM user
710 INNER JOIN follower
711 ON user.userid = follower.user_id
712 where user.firstname = "subbu";
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	follower_screen_name	username
▶	@abc	subbu vijju
	@jkl10	subbu vijju
	@klm11	subbu vijju
	@qrs17	subbu vijju
	@rst18	subbu vijju
	@uvw21	subbu vijju

Result 17 x

10. total number of responses given to tweets.






```
720 • select count(response_id)
721 from response;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: |

	count(response_id)
▶	52

11. Find all retweets made after the 2017 by users.

```
723 -- 11. Find all retweets made after the 2017 by users.
724
725 • select retweet_id, user_id, created_on
726 from retweet
727 where created_on >= "2017-01-01";
728
```




<   Filter Rows: | Edit:    | Export/In

	retweet_id	user_id	created_on
▶	1	15	2021-06-05
	2	25	2022-04-15
	3	35	2022-03-25
	4	45	2019-04-15
	5	16	2021-01-23
	9	17	2018-10-13

retweet 19 x

12. show the user tweet which has least number of retweets.

```
730 -- 12. show the user tweet which has least number of retweets
731
732 • SELECT user.lastname, tweet.total_retweets
733 FROM user
734 INNER JOIN tweet
735 ON user.userid = tweet.user_id
736 order by tweet.total_retweets asc limit 1;
737
```

<   Filter Rows: | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content:  | Fe

	lastname	total_retweets
▶	fgg	1

13. Retrieve the comments for a retweet deleted by its user who first posted and later deleted.

```
738 -- 13. Retrieve the comments for a retweet deleted by its user who first posted and later deleted
739
740 • select tweet.tweet_caterogy, tweet.tweet_caption, tweet.post_id, retweet.retweet_id, retweet.retweet_status
741 from tweet
742 INNER JOIN retweet
743 ON tweet.post_id = retweet.tweet_id
744 where retweet_status = "deleted";
745
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	tweet_caterogy	tweet_caption	post_id	retweet_id	retweet_status
▶	audio	sunil anna	46	3	deleted
	text	power star	47	7	deleted
	video	krk	38	10	deleted
	text	super star	29	13	deleted
	video	raj	59	16	deleted
	audio	super star	50	19	deleted

Result 21 x Read C

14.Retrieve the users along with its Geo locations from where the tweets are posted and when it was posted.

```
749 • SELECT COUNT(tweet_id), Country
750 FROM geolocation
751 GROUP BY Country;
752
```

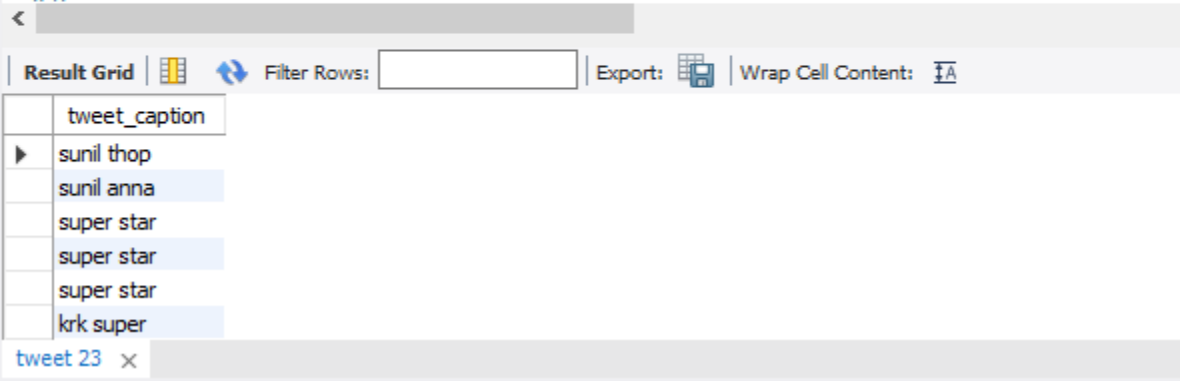
Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: |

	COUNT(tweet_id)	Country
▶	37	USA
	7	india
	12	Uk

Result 22 x

15. Retrieve the tweets with letters “su” in anywhere in the tweet caption.

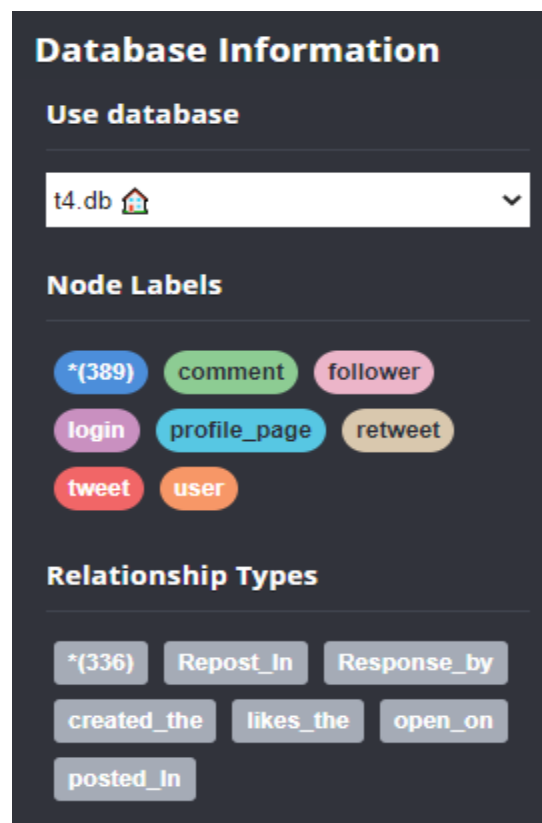
```
753 -- 15. Retrieve the tweet with letter su in anywhere in the tweet caption.
754 • select tweet_caption
755 from tweet
756 where tweet_caption like "%su%" ;
757
758
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a query result grid. The grid has a header row with the column name 'tweet_caption'. Below the header, there are six rows of data: 'sunil thop', 'sunil anna', 'super star', 'super star', 'super star', and 'krk super'. The first row is highlighted with a blue background. Above the grid, there is a toolbar with options: 'Result Grid' (selected), 'Filter Rows' (with a search box), 'Export' (with a download icon), and 'Wrap Cell Content' (with a text icon). At the bottom left, there is a tab labeled 'tweet 23' with a close button (x).

tweet_caption
sunil thop
sunil anna
super star
super star
super star
krk super

6. Sample Twitter Graph DataBase:



The screenshot shows a 'Database Information' interface. It has a dark background with white text. At the top, it says 'Database Information'. Below that, there is a section titled 'Use database' with a dropdown menu showing 't4.db' and a house icon. Below this, there is a section titled 'Node Labels' with a grid of colored buttons: '(389)' (blue), 'comment' (green), 'follower' (pink), 'login' (purple), 'profile_page' (cyan), 'retweet' (yellow), 'tweet' (red), and 'user' (orange). Below this, there is a section titled 'Relationship Types' with a grid of grey buttons: '(336)' (blue), 'Repost_In', 'Response_by', 'created_the', 'likes_the', 'open_on', and 'posted_In'.

Database Information

Use database

t4.db 🏠

Node Labels

(389) comment follower
login profile_page retweet
tweet user

Relationship Types

(336) Repost_In Response_by
created_the likes_the open_on
posted_In

User (Node) -> Property Keys:


user


Color:


Size:


Caption:

```
t4.db$ MATCH (n:user) RETURN n
```


Graph


Table


Text


Code

n
<pre>{</pre>
<pre>}</pre>

53

```
{  
  "identity": 52,  
  "labels": [  
    "user"  
  ],  
  "properties": {  
    "firstname": "za",  
    "DOB": "2009-02-02",  
    "phone_number": 7834567892,  
    "userid": 53,  
    "lastname": "za"  
  }  
}
```

Started streaming 53 records after 1 ms and completed after 1 ms.

Tweet (Node) -> Property Keys:

tweet

Color:

Size:

Caption: **<id>**

```
t4.db$ MATCH (n:tweet) RETURN n
```

Graph

Table

Text

Code

n

}

66

{
 "identity": 279,
 "labels": [
 "tweet"
],
 "properties": {
 "tweet_caterogy": "video",
 "tweet_caption": "money hesit",
 "total_retweets": 42,
 "post_id": 66,
 "user_id": 49,
 "tweet_status": "not deleted"
 }
}

Started streaming 66 records after 2 ms and completed after 3 ms.

Retweet (Node) -> Property Keys:

retweet

Color:

Size:

Caption:

```
t4.db$ MATCH (n:retweet) RETURN n
```

Graph

Table

Text

Code

n

}

}

55

```
{
  "identity": 213,
  "labels": [
    "retweet"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "retweet_status": "present",
    "tweet_id": 64,
    "Is_liked": "y",
    "created_date": "2020-04-07",
    "retweet_id": 55
  }
}
```

Started streaming 55 records after 2 ms and completed after 3 ms.

Profile_Page (Node) -> Property Keys:

profile_page

Color:

Size:

Caption: <id> friends_count screen_name

user_id profile_id total_tweets

follower_count

```
t4.db$ MATCH (n:profile_page) RETURN n
```

Graph

Table

Text

Code

n

}

53

{
 "identity": 158,
 "labels": [
 "profile_page"
],
 "properties": {
 "friends_count": 430,
 "screen_name": "@za25",
 "user_id": 53,
 "total_tweets": 423,
 "profile_id": 53,
 "follower_count": 350
 }
}

Started streaming 53 records after 1 ms and completed after 1 ms.

Login (Node) -> Property Keys:

login

Color:

Size:

Caption: **<id>** login_id password
Isactive_account userid username

```
t4.db$ MATCH (n:login) RETURN n
```

n

Graph

Table

53

```
{  
  "identity": 105,  
  "labels": [  
    "login"  
  ],  
  "properties": {  
    "login_id": 53,  
    "password": "za350",  
    "Isactive_account": "n",  
    "userid": 53,  
    "username": "za25"  
  }  
}
```

Started streaming 53 records after 2 ms and completed after 4 ms.

Follower (Node) -> Property Keys:

follower

Color: ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

Size: ● ● ● ● ●

Caption:

```
t4.db$ MATCH (n:follower) RETURN n
```

n

```
{
  "follower_screen_name": "@jk10"
}
```

57


```
{
  "identity": 388,
  "labels": [
    "follower"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "follower_id": 57,
    "user_followback": "yes",
    "user_id": 31,
    "follower_screen_name": "@kl11"
  }
}
```

Started streaming 57 records after 2 ms and completed after 3 ms.

Comment (Node) -> Property Keys:

comment

Color: 

Size: 

Caption:

```
t4.db$ MATCH (n:comment) RETURN n
```

Graph

Table

Text

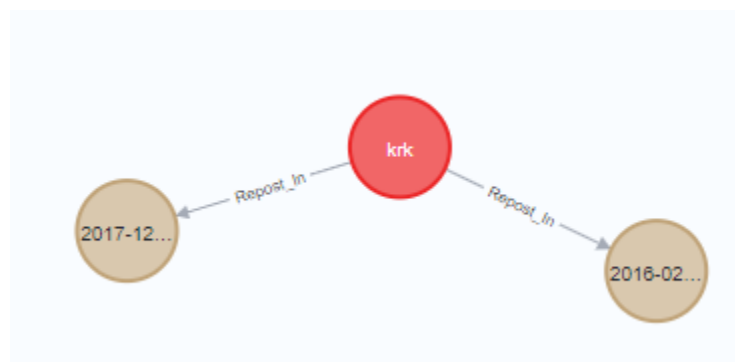
Code

n
<pre>"cid": 150 }</pre>
52
<pre>{ "identity": 331, "labels": ["comment"], "properties": { "total_commets": 477, "tweet": 60, "total_likes": 298, "cid": 151 } }</pre>

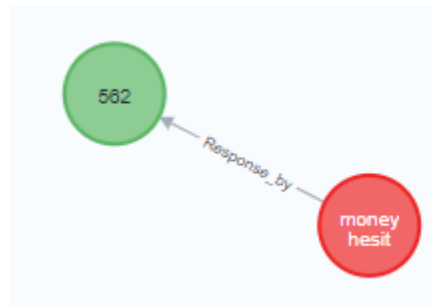
Started streaming 52 records after 1 ms and completed after 2 ms.

Therefore, relationship types According to cypher query:

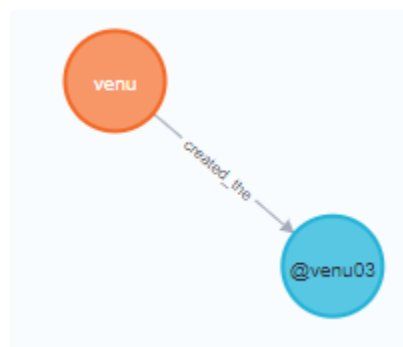
1. Tweet -> Repost_In -> Retweet



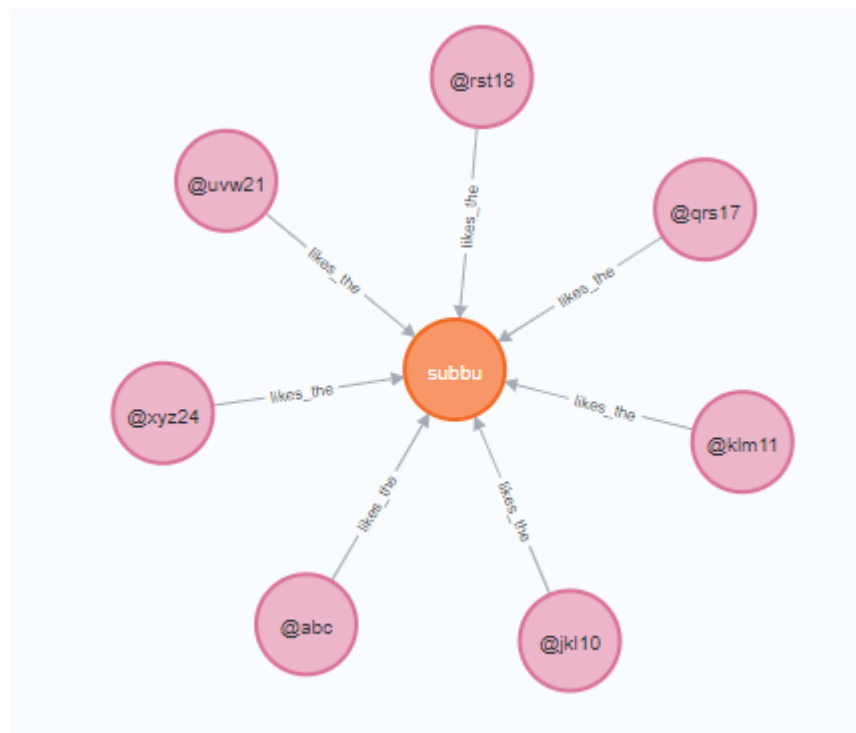
2. Tweet -> Reponse_by -> Comment



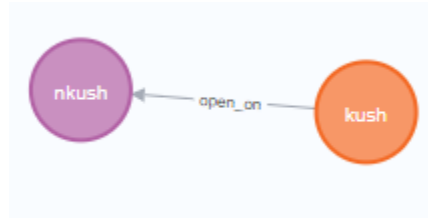
3. User -> Created_the -> Profile_Page



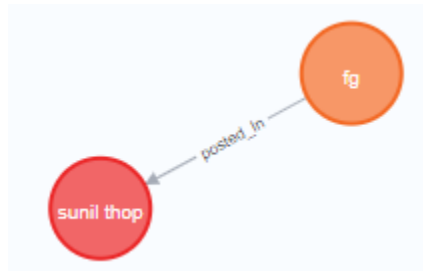
4. Follower -> Likes_the -> User



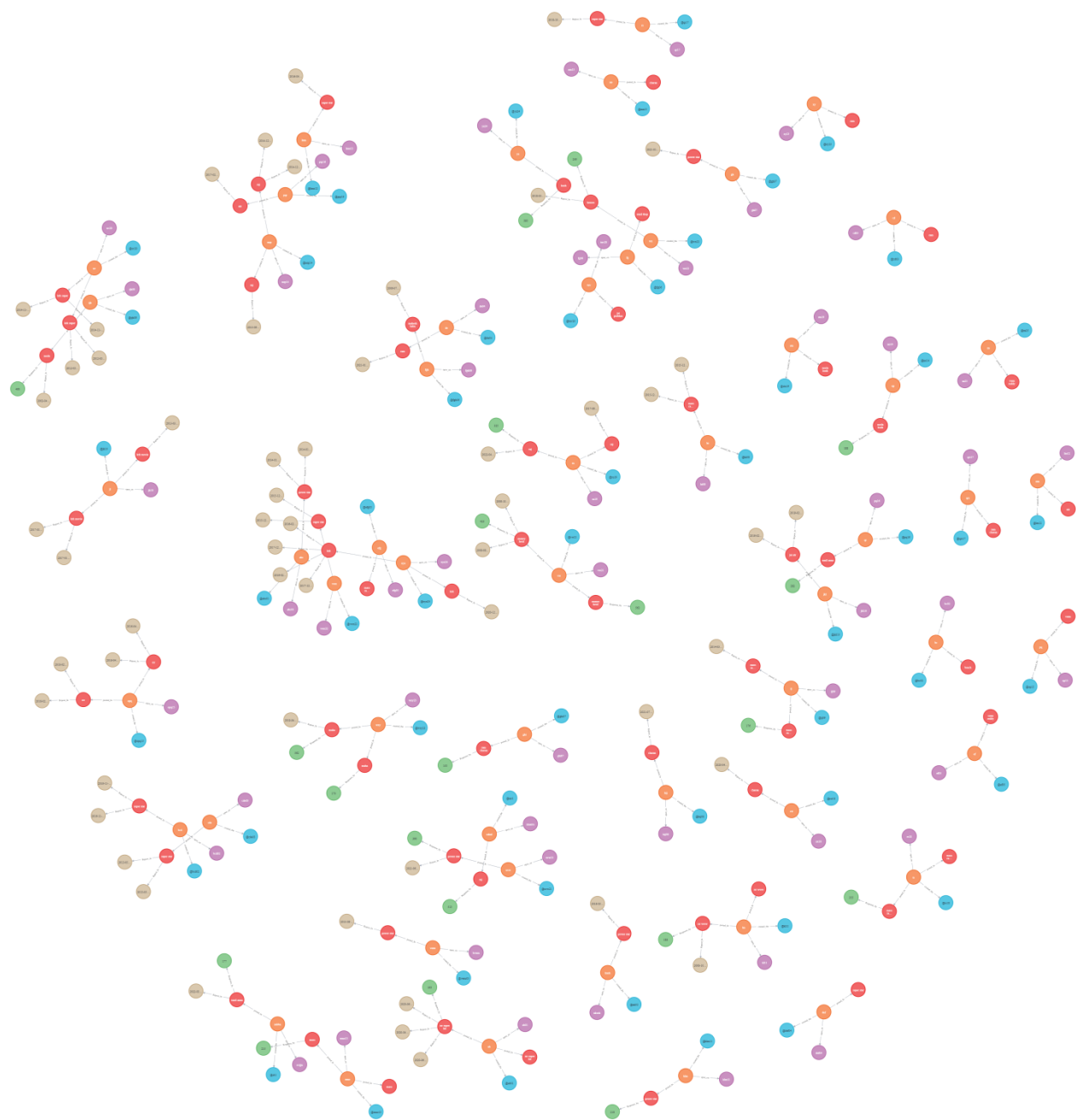
5. User -> Open_on -> Login



6. User-> Posted_In -> Tweet



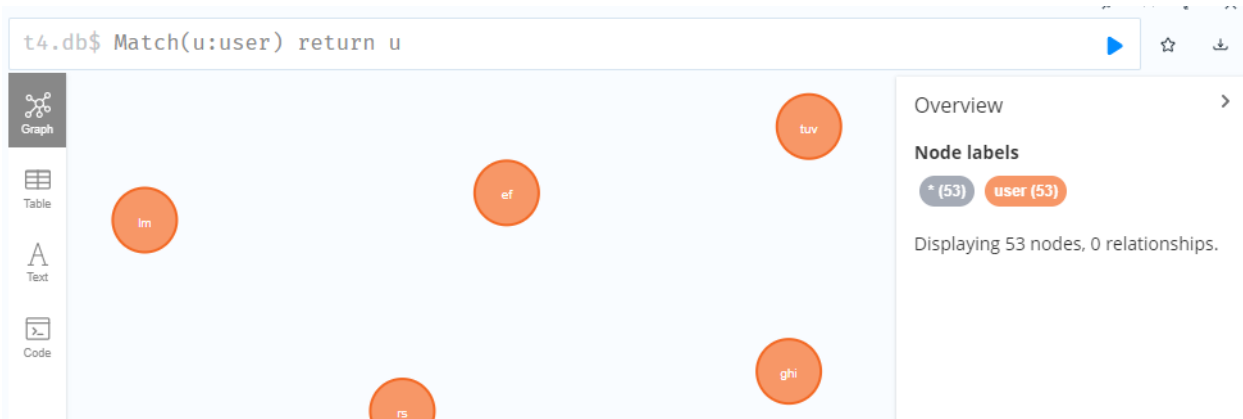
Excuting the Cypher queries to create sample twitter graph database with Node Labels and Relationship Types.



15 Use-Cases in English and Implement the Cypher Queries for Graph Database:

1. Retrieve all the users (nodes).

Match(u:user) return u



2. List the first name, last name and phone_number of all users.

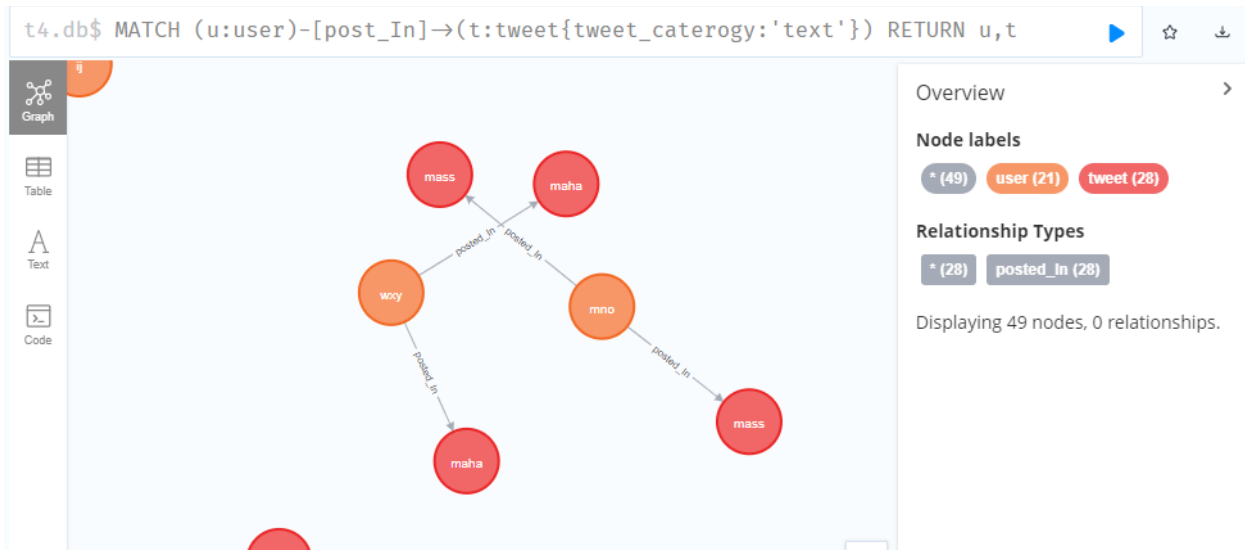
Match (u:user) return u.firstname, u.lastname, u.phone_number

The image shows a Cypher query interface. The query bar contains the text: `t4.db$ Match (u:user) return u.firstname, u.lastname, u.phone_number`. Below the query bar, there is a table with four columns: 'u.firstname', 'u.lastname', and 'u.phone_number'. The table has four rows of data. A sidebar on the left contains icons for Table, Text, and Code. On the right, there are icons for a star and a download arrow.

	u.firstname	u.lastname	u.phone_number
1	"rahul"	"marru"	1234567890
2	"subbu"	"vijju"	1234567891
3	"venu"	"bavanam"	1234567892
4	"kush"	"neela"	1234567893

3. Retrieve all users (nodes) who tweet is with the 'text'.

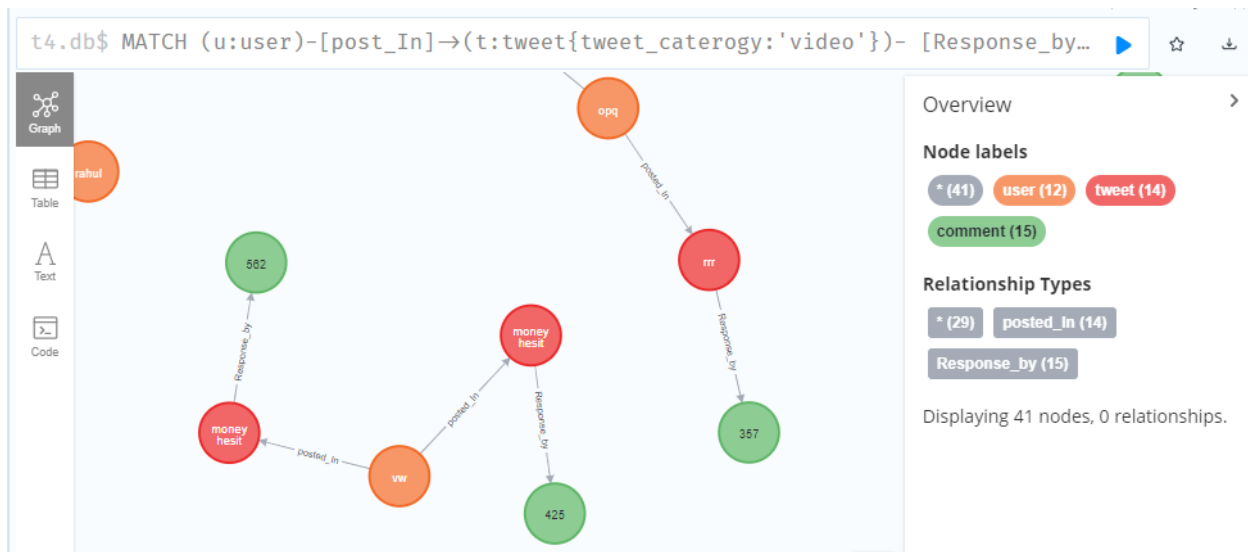
MATCH (u:user)-[post_In]->(t:tweet{tweet_caterogy:'text'}) RETURN u,t



4. Retrieve all users (nodes) who tweet is with 'video' with corresponding comments.

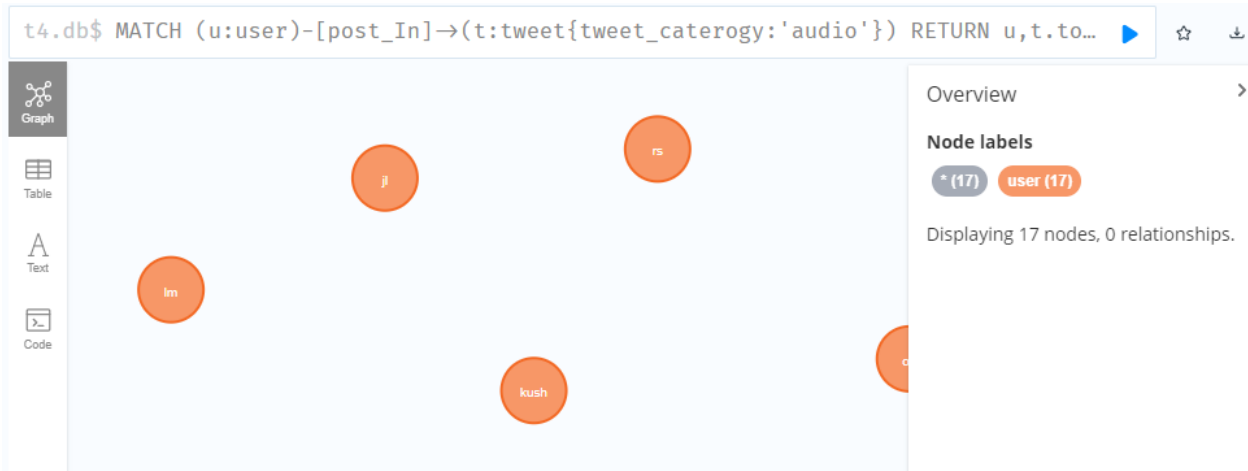
MATCH (u:user)-[post_In]->(t:tweet{tweet_caterogy:'video'})-

[Response_by]->(c:comment) RETURN u,t,c



5. Retrieve all users (nodes) who tweet is "audio" and having retweets more than 50.

MATCH (u:user)-[post_In]->(t:tweet{tweet_caterogy:'audio'}) RETURN u,t.total_retweets >= 50



6. Retrive the screen name of the users who's follower count is more than the 500.

MATCH (n:profile_page) RETURN n.screen_name , n.follower_count > 500

The image shows a Cypher query interface with the query: `t4.db$ MATCH (n:profile_page) RETURN n.screen_name , n.follower_count > 500`. The sidebar shows 'Table' selected. The main area displays a table with two columns: 'n.screen_name' and 'n.follower_count > 500'. The table contains six rows of data.

	n.screen_name	n.follower_count > 500
1	"@mr1"	true
2	"@sb1"	true
3	"@venu03"	true
4	"@nk02"	true
5	"@abc01"	false
6	"@bcd02"	false

7. Retrive the tweet in ascending order.

Match (t:tweet) return t.tweet_caterogy, t.tweet_caption,t.post_id order BY t.tweet_caption

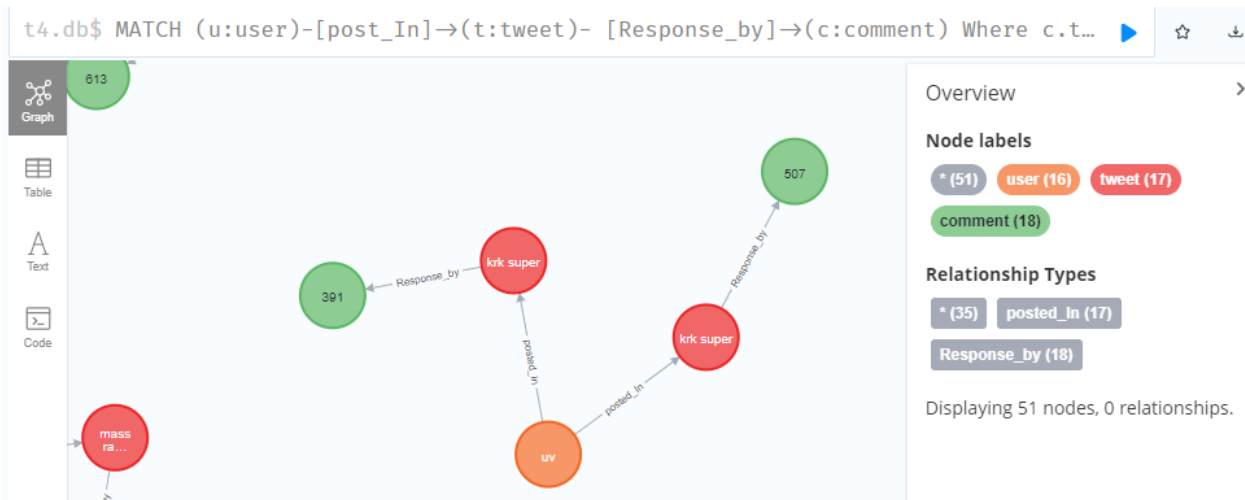
```
t4.db$ Match (t:tweet) return t.tweet_caterogy, t.tweet_caption,t.post_id order ...
```

	t.tweet_caterogy	t.tweet_caption	t.post_id
1	"video"	"beach"	3
2	"audio"	"charan"	9
3	"text"	"charan"	11
4	"video"	"charan"	12
5	"text"	"heroes"	5

8. retrive the users who's having the total like more than 400 for the tweet.

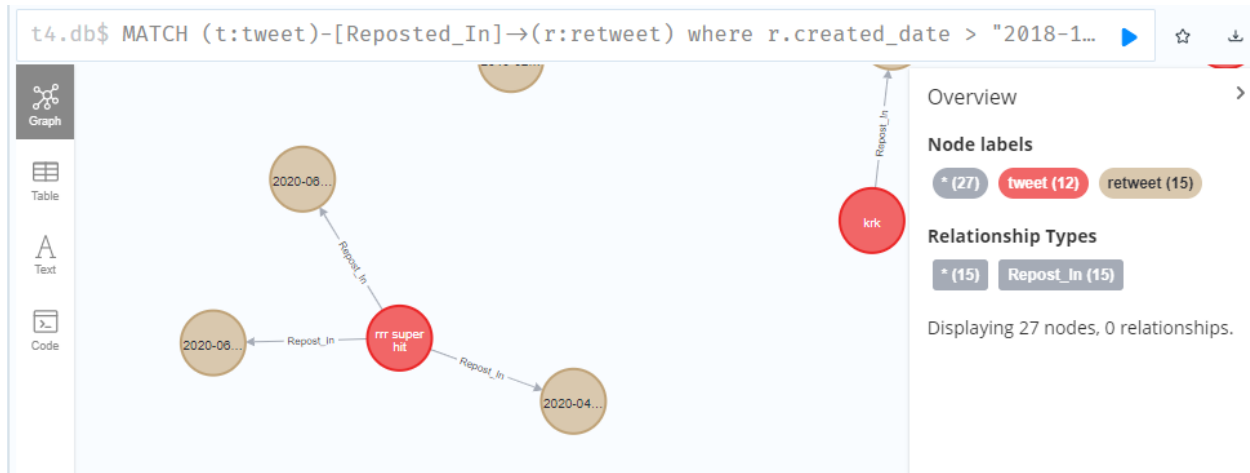
MATCH (u:user)-[post_In]->(t:tweet)-

[Response_by]->(c:comment) Where c.total_likes >= 400 RETURN u,t,c



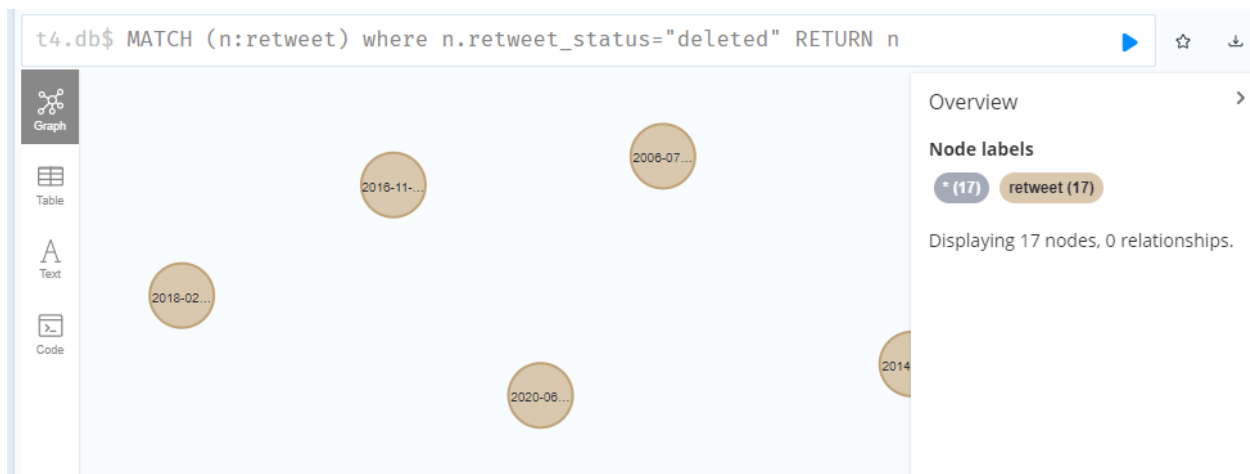
9. retrieve the retweet that created after the 2018 january 1st.

**MATCH (t:tweet)-[Reposted_In]->(r:retweet) where r.created_date > "2018-1-1"
RETURN t,r**



10. retrieve the retweets which are first posted and then deleted.

MATCH (n:retweet) where n.retweet_status="deleted" RETURN n



11. show the followers for a selected specific user in twitter.

MATCH (f:follower)-[likes_the]->(u:user) where u.firstname = "subbu" RETURN f.follower_screen_name



The screenshot shows a Cypher query interface with the query: `t4.db$ MATCH (f:follower)-[likes_the]->(u:user) where u.firstname = "subbu" RETURN f.follower_screen_name`. The results are displayed in a table view with the column header `f.follower_screen_name`. The table contains six rows of follower screen names.

	f.follower_screen_name
1	"@uvw21"
2	"@rst18"
3	"@klm11"
4	"@jkl10"
5	"@uvw21"
6	"@rs18"

12. show the top 10 user tweet which has least number of retweets.

MATCH (u:user) -[posted_In]->(t:tweet) RETURN u order by t.total_retweets asc limit 10



13. Retrive the account that are still active on twitter.

MATCH (n:login) where n.Isactive_account="y" RETURN n



14. Retrive the total number of responses given to tweets.

MATCH (n:comment) RETURN count(n.cid)


The image shows a Cypher query interface. The query entered is `t4.db$ MATCH (n:comment) RETURN count(n.cid)`. The interface displays a table view with the following data:

	<code>count(n.cid)</code>
1	52

The left sidebar contains icons for 'Table', 'Text', and 'Code'.

15. Retrive the what caterogy mostly used to tweets/posts.

MATCH (n:tweet) RETURN max(n.tweet_caterogy)



The screenshot shows a database query interface. At the top, a text input field contains the query: `t4.db$ MATCH (n:tweet) RETURN max(n.tweet_caterogy)`. Below the input field is a table with a single row. The table has a header row with the column name `max(n.tweet_caterogy)`. The first row of data contains the value `"video"`. On the left side of the table, there is a vertical sidebar with three icons: a table icon labeled "Table", a text icon labeled "Text", and a bar chart icon. The "Table" icon is currently selected.

	<code>max(n.tweet_caterogy)</code>
1	<code>"video"</code>

7. Future works:

Implementing the mini web application(dashboard) on this sample twitter database with some plsql procedures, triggers and functions created in the backend of application that help user to design clone twitter application.