# CPS 662 Database Management Systems II

Architecting a Social Network: Crafting a Social Media Platform's Database

# Entity-Relationship (ER) Diagram for Mini-Instagram

The diagram represents the main entities, their attributes, and the relationships among them. We have chosen the most important entities and relationships to avoid unnecessary complexity.

#### **Entities:**

#### 1. User:

- Attributes: User\_ID (PK), Username, Gender, Date\_Joined
- Assumption: Each user has a unique user ID.

#### 2. File:

- Attributes: File\_ID (PK), User\_ID (FK), Title, Date\_Uploaded, Content
- Relationships: User (Ownership)
- Assumption: Each file is associated with a user.

#### 3. Photo:

- Attributes: Photo ID (PK), File ID (FK), Categories
- Relationships: File (Inheritance)
- Assumption: Photos are a specific type of file and can belong to multiple categories.

#### 4. Video:

- Attributes: Video\_ID (PK), File\_ID (FK), Categories
- Relationships: File (Inheritance)
- Assumption: Videos are a specific type of file and can belong to multiple categories.

#### 5. Blog:

- Attributes: Blog\_ID (PK), File\_ID (FK), Categories
- Relationships: File (Inheritance)
- Assumption: Blogs are a specific type of file and can belong to multiple categories.

#### 6. Group:

- Attributes: Group\_ID (PK), Owner\_ID (FK), Group\_Name
- Relationships: User (Ownership), User (Membership)
- Assumption: Each group has a unique group ID, and a user can own and be a member of multiple groups.

#### 7. Comment:

- Attributes: Comment\_ID (PK), User\_ID (FK), File\_ID (FK), Content, Date\_Posted
- Relationships: User (Author), File (Belongs To)
- Assumption: Users can leave comments on files.

#### 8. Like:

- Attributes: Like ID (PK), User ID (FK), File ID (FK), Date Liked
- Relationships: User (Likes), File (Belongs To)
- Assumption: Users can like files.

#### 9. School:

- Attributes: School ID (PK), School Name
- Relationships: User (Affiliation)
- Assumption: Each school has a unique school ID, and a user can be affiliated with only one school.

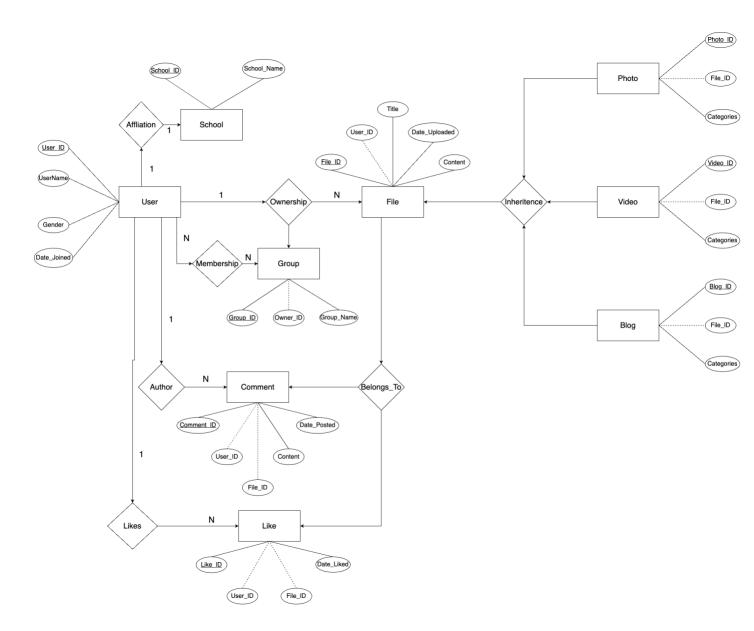
#### **Additional Assumptions:**

- 1. A user can own multiple files (photos, videos, blogs).
- 2. Files can have multiple comments and likes.
- 3. A group can have multiple members.

#### Relationships:

- 1. User Ownership File:
- Each User can own multiple Files (photos, videos, blogs), indicated by the "Ownership" relationship.
- This is a one-to-many relationship because one user can own multiple files, but each file is owned by only one user.
- 2. Group Membership User:
  - Users can be members of multiple Groups, depicted by the "Membership" relationship.
- It's a many-to-many relationship because one user can be a member of multiple groups, and a group can have multiple members.
- 3. Comment Author User:
- Users can be the authors of multiple Comments, shown by the "Author" relationship.
- It's a one-to-many relationship since one user can author multiple comments, but each comment has only one author.
- 4. Like Likes User:
- Users can like multiple Files, as illustrated by the "Likes" relationship.
- Again, it's a one-to-many relationship because one user can like multiple files, but each like is associated with only one user.
- 5. File Inheritance Photo, Video, Blog:
- Files (photos, videos, blogs) share common attributes in the "File" entity, represented by the "Inheritance" relationship.
- It's a type of specialization/generalization or inheritance relationship, where specific file types (Photo, Video, Blog) inherit attributes from the general "File" entity.
- 6. User Affiliation School:
- Users can be affiliated with one School, demonstrated by the "Affiliation" relationship.
- It's a one-to-one relationship because each user is affiliated with only one school, and each school has only one affiliated user.

# **ER Diagram**



# **Relational Schema**



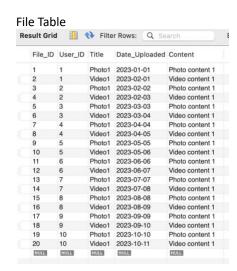
#### **INSERT INTO:**

The `INSERT INTO` statement in MySQL is essential for adding new records to a table. It necessitates specifying the target table and providing corresponding values for the columns. The column order should align, or explicit column names can be listed before values. This statement is fundamental for populating database tables with data.

So, we populated the tables with data using INSERT INTO method and following are the tables.

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Result Glid	HH (**)	riitei KC	ws. Q 5ea	arch
Us ^	Username	Gender	Date_Joined	School_ID
1	SAN	Male	2023-01-01	1
2	TAN	Female	2023-02-02	2
3	NAN	Female	2023-03-03	1
4	HAN	Male	2023-04-04	1
5	DAN	Female	2023-05-05	2
6	PAN	Male	2023-06-06	2
7	RAN	Male	2023-07-07	1
8	YAN	Female	2023-08-08	2
9	WAN	Male	2023-09-09	1
10	VAN	Female	2023-10-10	2
NULL	NULL	HULL	NULL	NULL



### Photo Table

Result Grid	11 4	Filter Rows:
Photo_ID	File_ID	Categories
1	1	Nature
2	3	Travel
3	5	Cityscape
4	7	Architecture
5	9	Wildlife
6	11	Adventure
7	13	Beach
8	15	Sunset
9	17	Portrait
10	19	Fashion
NULL	NULL	NULL

### Video Table

Result Grid	<b>III</b> •	Filter Rows:
Video_ID	File_ID	Categories
1	2	Travel
2	4	Nature
3	6	Science
4	8	Documentary
5	10	Music
6	12	Technology
7	14	Education
8	16	Entertainment
9	18	Sports
10	20	Cooking
NULL	NULL	NULL

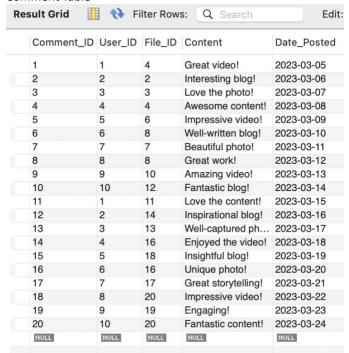
### Blog Table

Result Grid	<b>II</b> 4	Filter Rows:
Blog_ID	File_ID	Categories
1	2	Technology
2	4	Travel
3	6	Food
4	8	Fashion
5	10	Health
6	12	Science
7	14	Business
8	16	Art
9	18	Music
10	20	Education
NULL	NULL	NULL

## Group Table

Result Grid	<b>#</b>	Filter Rows: Q Sea
Group_ID	Owner_ID	Group_Name
1	1	Book Club
2	2	Fitness Enthusiasts
3	3	Techies
4	4	Adventure Seekers
5	5	Foodies
6	6	Art Lovers
7	7	Music Enthusiasts
8	8	Photography Club
9	9	Business Network
10	10	Fashionistas
NULL	NULL	NULL

#### **Comment Table**



#### Like Table

Result Grid	11 1	Filter	Rows: Q Se
Like_ID	User_ID	File_ID	Date_Liked
1	1	1	2023-03-25
2	2	3	2023-03-26
3	3	5	2023-03-27
4	4	7	2023-03-28
5	5	9	2023-03-29
6	6	11	2023-03-30
7	7	13	2023-03-31
8	8	15	2023-04-01
9	9	17	2023-04-02
10	10	19	2023-04-03
11	1	2	2023-04-04
12	2	4	2023-04-05
13	3	6	2023-04-06
14	4	8	2023-04-07
15	5	10	2023-04-08
16	6	12	2023-04-09
17	7	14	2023-04-10
18	8	16	2023-04-11
19	9	18	2023-04-12
20	10	20	2023-04-13
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Here are 10 typical queries that you might run frequently on mini-Instagram database, along with English questions and SQL statements.

- -- 1--> "Retrieve all photos uploaded by User X."
- -- 2--> "Display all files in the 'Travel' category."
- -- 3--> "Show the latest blog posts by users in School Y."
- -- 4--> "Display all comments on Photo Z."
- -- 5--> "Identify the most liked video."
- -- 6--> "Get all files liked by User A."
- -- 7--> "Count the total number of likes for File B."
- -- 8--> "Display all files uploaded in the last 100 days."
- -- 9 --> "Show all users affiliated with School X."
- -- 10 --> -- To select Male Users