LAB REPORT – 1

For

Database Systems for Analytics

Group – 11

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ABSTRACT

The report concerns the application for finding the latest movies with the help of a database called TMDB. This application has a database which shows you popular stuff, gives you custom movie recommendations, and it also simulates users by using their stats and data which they give to the application. The report gives a clear picture of the benefits of using the database and moving the app to Amazon cloud services, what the application needs, and what the application can do and limitations. It also comprises of the planning procedures for the database design, identification of the functions required, moving the database from the .CSV files to Amazon's servers and lastly, the connection of the App to the database through the utilization of the Python Programming Language. In brief, it is about going through the implementation of a cloud-based, movie analysis and recommendation application, covering the points of reason, design, migration, and integration.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROPOSED SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The proposed system aims at the study of the movie industry profoundly by utilizing the TMDB (The Movie Database) database. This system will make it possible to generate the trends and personalized advice with movies and model user behavior based on the movie information and comments.

1.2. SYSTEM LIMITATIONS

This system has one limitation that consists in the lack of real-time data availability because it is grounded on the periodical updates to the TMDB data set that sometimes may is behind the most current movie releases or user comments. On the other hand, users will operate with the system mainly by a pre-defined interface or the script, rather than touching data directly or searching randomly.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. THE NEED FOR A DATABASE.

2.1.1. Data Storage

Thus, data storage requires the use of databases. TMDB hold this enormous collection of structured information which include movies data and user ratings. Organization of the data will make it easy to retrieve and analyze it.

2.1.2. Data Integrity

Data integrity will be provided by storing data inside the database, using the constraints to primary keys and the foreign keys that defines the connections between various entities (e.g., movies, credits, and ratings).

2.1.3. Query and Analysis

As we move forward Databases, equip us with a set structure for doing complicated queries and analytics and this makes it possible to extract significant insights and to see patterns neatly from a set of data.

2.2. JUSTIFICATION FOR MIGRATING TO AWS.

2.2.1. Flexibility

Switching to AWS gives you the opportunity to be flexible, as AWS has a variety of services under its umbrella which means you can choose the most efficient service for placing your database, dataset files in storage facilities, and analyzing the data. This will turn out to be an adjustable model that regards utilization of the right scenarios and its unique specifications.

2.2.2. Scalability

AWS delivers scalable solutions for both storage and computing resources that are flexible. As the dataset gets bigger or the analytical tasks get more complex, the infrastructure can be just scaled up to handle the workload.

2.2.3. Resilience

AWS maintains an in-built redundancy and high availability properties which ensures that the database is accessible and stable in case of hardware failures or other disturbances thus resulting in longer period of the analytical system.

2.2.4. Cost-effectiveness

You can save money using Amazon's "pay-as-you-go" feature. With this mode, you are charged only for the computational power and resources that you utilize. This feature enables you to scale up or down according to your requirements at a specific instant in time as a substitute for a fixed payment. By merely paying for what you use and when you need to, you will be able to lower substantially your operations costs.

3. SOLUTION REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Data Storage and Management

The solution includes the ability to organize and manage TMDB files into a structured way and guarantee the integrity of the database schema design as well as define restrictions for the users.

3.2. Analysis Capabilities

This solution is supposed to be able to perform complicated queries and analytic functions on the data set. Also, it provides functionalities for trend analysis, suggestion generating and user behavior modeling.

3.3. Ability to Grow & Improve Speed

It must be built so that the time will come when it can handle extremely large amounts of real-world data besides the advanced algorithms it requires to run. Furthermore, the system must be capable of boosting the speed of database triggering searches and analysis. Therefore, the users need not to wait for a long time, instead of being prompt.

3.4. Accessibility and Security

This solution shall provide secure access to the database and the dataset files through proper authorization and admissions procedures and at distance query and analysis for authorized users.

3.5. Monitoring & Maintenance

This method reflects periodical monitoring of the database performance, resource use and system state, as well as regular maintenance functions like data backups, upgrades, and optimization projects.

4. System Design

4.1. System Functionality

4.1.1. Trend Analysis

Identifying patterns in movie release dates, genre popularity, and more.

4.1.2. Recommendation Generation

Creating movie suggestions based on user interests and watching history.

4.1.3. User Behavior Modeling

Analyzing user ratings and interactions to better understand watching habits and preferences.

4.2. Limitations

The drawbacks of the system include the absence of real-time updates, low range of interaction due to the fact that users mostly use predefined queries or scripts, and scalability issues on the managing of either large data sets or doing many analytical processes at the same time.

5. User Interaction.

5.1. Accessing the System

Authorized users with correct login parameters will work respectively with the system via web interface or command line interface. These interfaces are hosted on the Amazon Web Service (AWS) infrastructure.

5.2. Interact with the System:

The users of such database can learn from the data using either prepared queries or analytic scripts that include filtering criteria such as movie title, genre, release year, etc. The results can be seen in a visual form through the interface or saved for further analysis.

6. Database Design

6.1. Conceptual Database Design

6.1.1. Database Requirements for the Application System:

The proposed application system needs a solid well-structured database to process and keep movie information in the best possible way. The database should have great information processing capabilities maintaining the data integrity, consistency, and performance.

6.1.2. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

The image seen here represents the logical view of the database that includes the Entity Relationship Diagram for the proposed database schema. The ERD displays entities (tables) and how they interrelate with each other inside the system. The primary entities include `movies`, `credits_crew`, `credits_cast`, `production_companies`, `genre`, `keywords`, and `ratings`. The partner relations between different entities are shown by the use of correct notations, e.g. one-to-many, and many-to-many. For example, `movies` entity has one-to-many relationship with `credits_crew` and `credits_cast` to cover situations, in which each movie can be attributed to multiple crew and cast members as well.

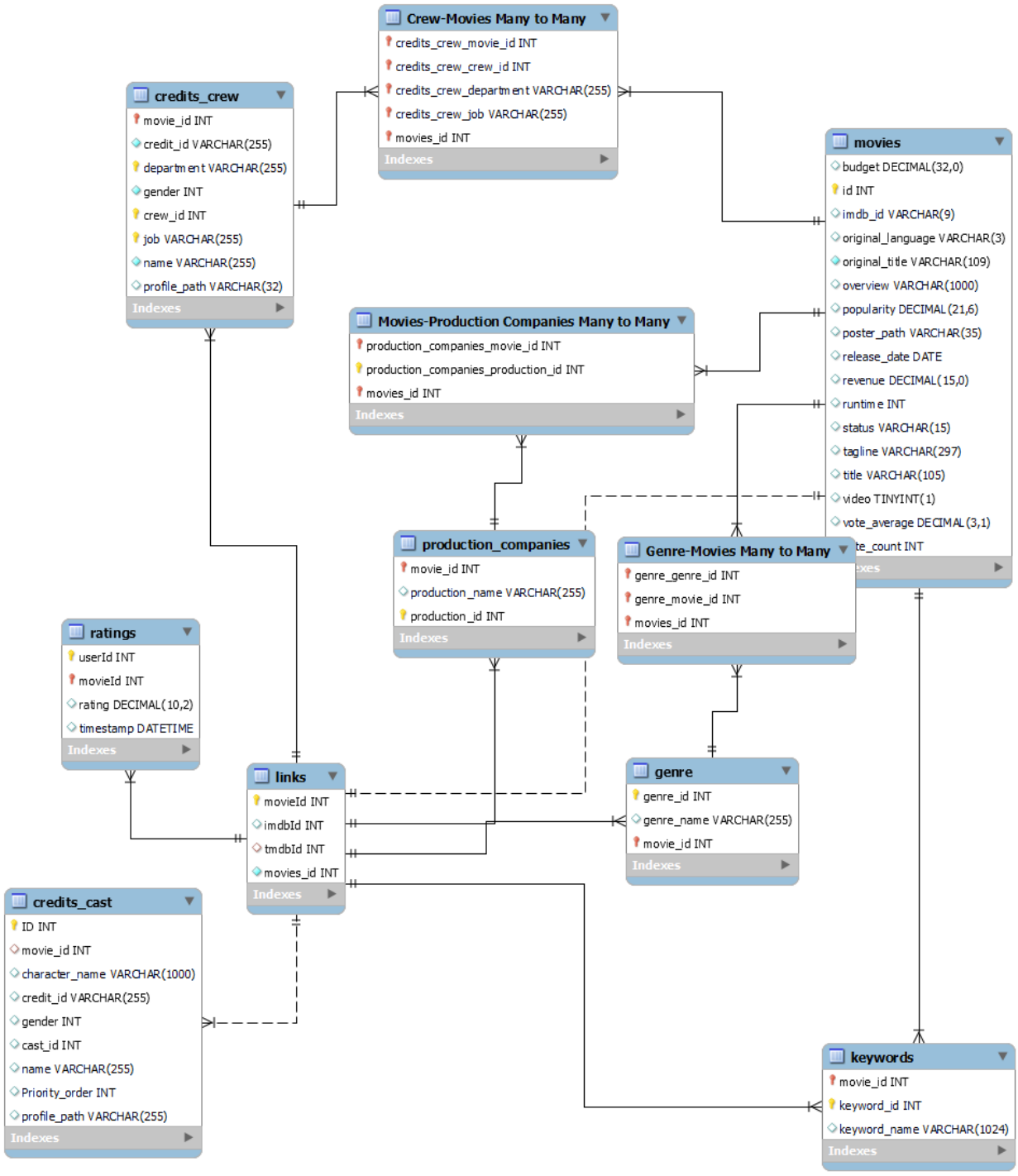

Fig - 6.1.2: ER Diagram of the database with the representation of all the relations with the Primary and Foreign keys.

6.1.3. Normalization and Key Representation

Normalization is the process of arranging data in a database to eliminate the duplicates and to better the data consistency. As the ERD provided follows the principles of normalization, no data redundancy is given, and it is stored as effectively as possible. Primary keys are represented in the ERD as unique identifiers for each entity. For example, the `movies` table has an `id` field marked as the primary key, ensuring that each movie record is uniquely identifiable. Foreign keys are used to establish relationships between entities. For instance, the `credits_crew` table has a `movie_id` field, which serves as a foreign key referencing the primary key (`id`) of the `movies` table. This relationship allows the system to associate crew members with specific movies.

6.2. Functional Analysis

The developed application will blend smoothly for the purpose of providing a platform for storing movie related data; in this case, the efficiency of the system and the quality of service would be considered. The functionally different components that compose the CMS consist of data management, precise search, with a strong security system. The system will provide all the necessary capabilities that are useful in medium to high-end businesses. This is through use of user-friendly interfaces and effortless integration to make it a comprehensive and all-inclusive solution for handling movie data across different needs and settings.

Movie Management:

- Table Structure: `movies`, `credits_crew`, `credits_cast`, `production_companies`, `genre`, `keywords`
- Access Privileges: Administrative users may have full access for CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations, while regular users may have read-only access.

- SQL Queries: Retrieve movie details, cast, and crew information, production companies, genres, and keywords associated with a movie.

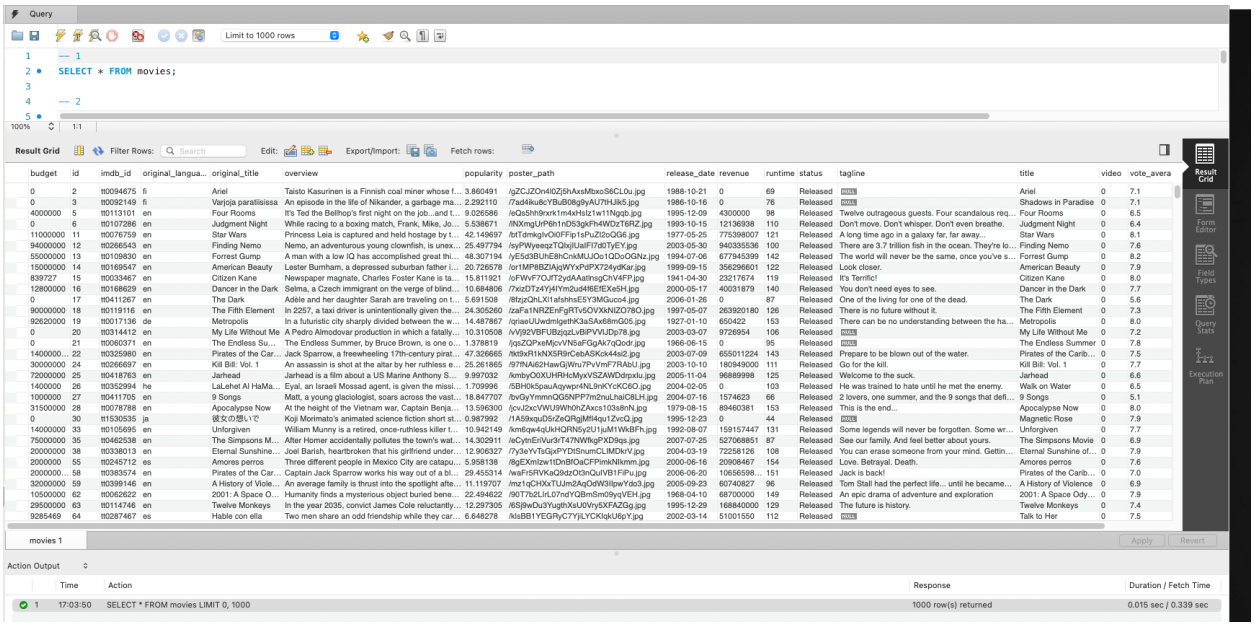

Fig – 6.2.1: SQL query

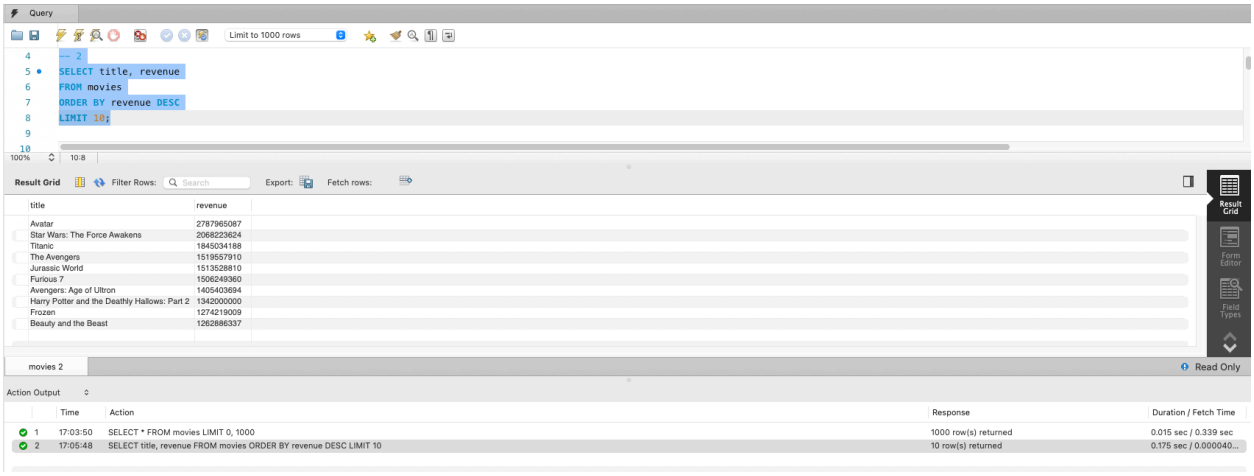

Fig – 6.2.2: SQL query

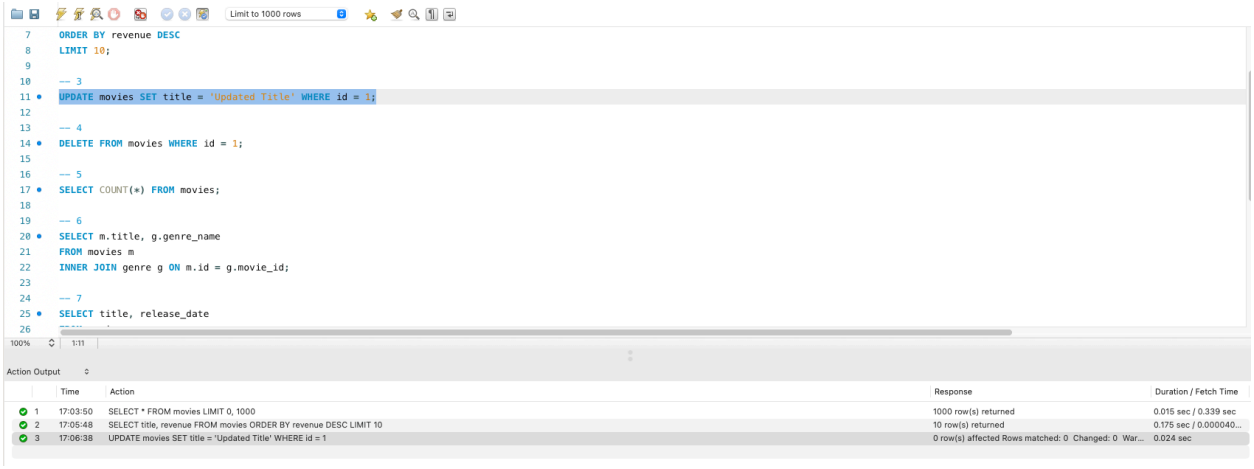

Fig – 6.2.3: SQL query

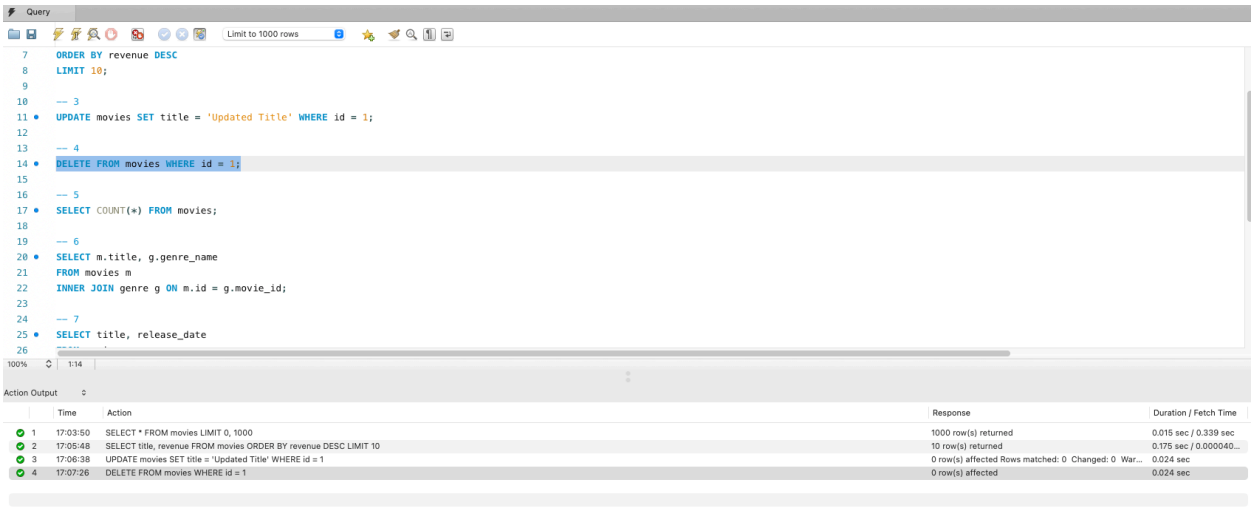

Fig – 6.2.4: SQL query

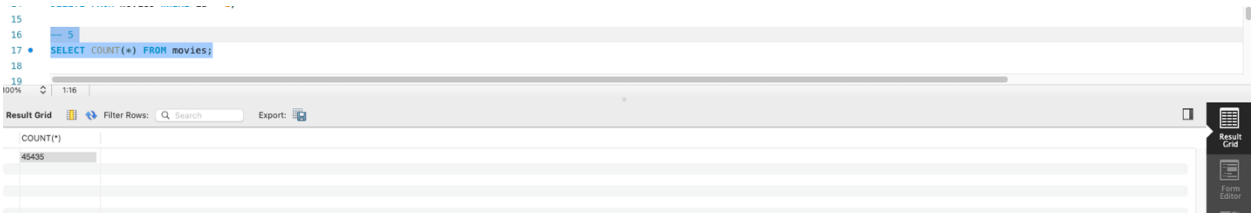

Fig – 6.2.5: SQL query

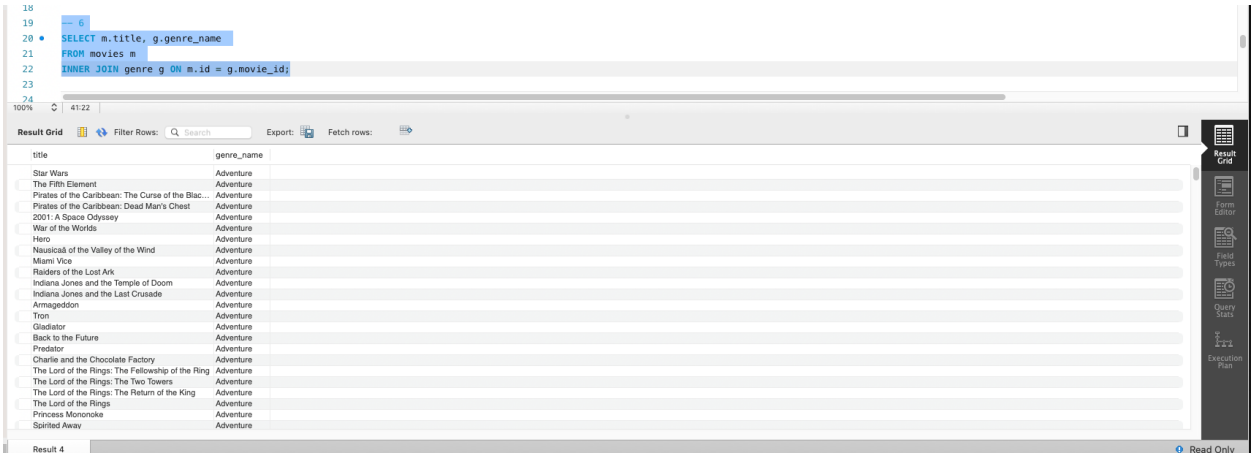

Fig – 6.2.6: SQL query

Fig – 6.2.7: SQL query

Fig – 6.2.8: SQL query

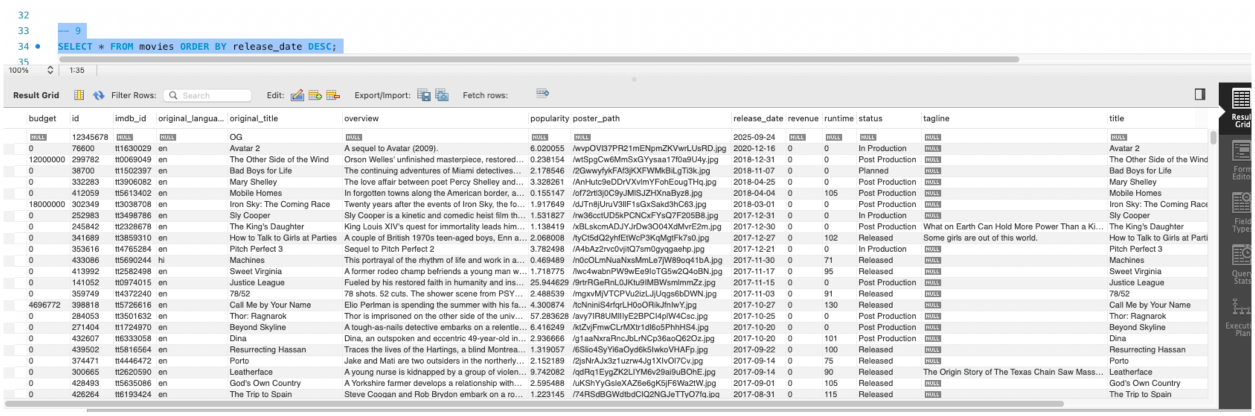

Fig – 6.2.9: SQL query

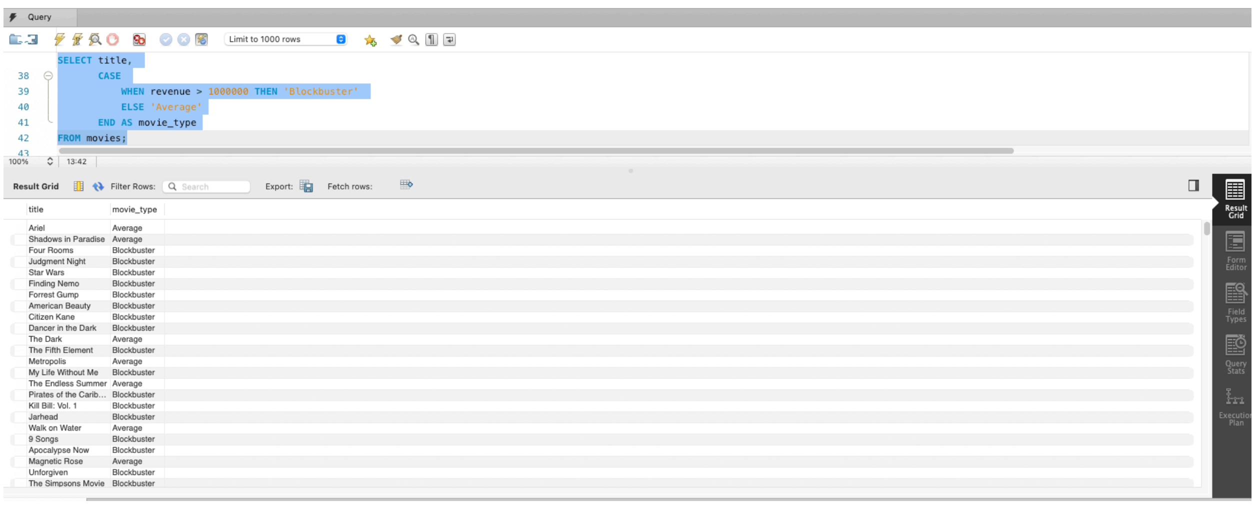

Fig – 6.2.10: SQL query

- Triggers: Automatically update related tables when a new movie is added or modified.

- Stored Procedures: Encapsulate complex business logic for efficient data processing.

```sql
-- 1
DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE add_movie (
    IN title VARCHAR(255),
    IN release_date DATE,
    IN budget DECIMAL(10,2),
    IN revenue DECIMAL(10,2),
    IN status VARCHAR(50)
)
BEGIN
    INSERT INTO movies (title, release_date, budget, revenue, status)
    VALUES (title, release_date, budget, revenue, status);
END //

DELIMITER ;
```

Fig – 6.2.11: SQL Stored Procedure

```sql
-- 2
DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE update_movie_revenue (
    IN movie_id INT,
    IN new_revenue DECIMAL(10,2)
)
BEGIN
    UPDATE movies SET revenue = new_revenue WHERE id = movie_id;
END //

DELIMITER ;
```

Fig – 6.2.12: SQL Stored Procedure

```sql
-- 3
DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE delete_movie (
    IN movie_id INT
)
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM movies WHERE id = movie_id;
END //

DELIMITER ;
```

Fig – 6.2.13: SQL Stored Procedure

```sql
-- 4
DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE get_movie_details (
    IN movie_id INT,
    OUT movie_title VARCHAR(255),
    OUT release_date DATE,
    OUT budget DECIMAL(10,2),
    OUT revenue DECIMAL(10,2),
    OUT status VARCHAR(50)
)
BEGIN
    SELECT title, release_date, budget, revenue, status
    INTO movie_title, release_date, budget, revenue, status
    FROM movies WHERE id = movie_id;
END //

DELIMITER ;
```

Fig – 6.2.14: SQL Stored Procedure

```sql
-- 5
DELIMITER //

CREATE PROCEDURE calculate_average_rating (
    INOUT avg_rating DECIMAL(3,2)
)
BEGIN
    SELECT AVG(rating) INTO avg_rating FROM ratings;
END //

DELIMITER ;
```

Fig – 6.2.15: SQL Stored Procedure

```sql
-- 1
CREATE TRIGGER audit_movie_changes
AFTER UPDATE ON movies
FOR EACH ROW
INSERT INTO audit_log (action, movie_id, INSERTED_AT)
VALUES ('Update', OLD.id, NOW());
```

Fig – 6.2.16: SQL Trigger

```sql
-- 2
CREATE TRIGGER auto_increment_movie_id
BEFORE INSERT ON movies
FOR EACH ROW
SET NEW.id = (SELECT MAX(id) + 1 FROM movies);
```

Fig – 6.2.17: SQL Trigger

```sql
-- 3
delimiter //
CREATE TRIGGER prevent_movie_deletion
BEFORE DELETE ON movies
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    IF OLD.status = 'Released' THEN
        SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete released movie';
    END IF;
END//
delimiter ;
```

Fig – 6.2.18: SQL Trigger

```sql
-- 4
CREATE TRIGGER log_rating_changes
AFTER INSERT ON ratings
FOR EACH ROW
INSERT INTO rating_log (movie_id, new_rating, timestamp)
VALUES (NEW.movieId, NEW.rating, NOW());
```

Fig – 6.2.19: SQL Trigger

```sql
-- 5
delimiter //
CREATE TRIGGER cascade_update_genre
AFTER UPDATE ON movies
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
    UPDATE genre SET genre_name = NEW.title WHERE movie_id = NEW.id;
END;
delimiter ;
```

Fig – 6.2.20: SQL Trigger

The database interactions for each component will be the execution of SQL queries, triggers, and stored procedures to retrieve data, insert data, update data, and delete data in the conformity to the requirements of the database interface. Privilege usage will depend solely on user designers as to his position and responsibilities, which guarantees information safety and authenticity.

7. Implementation

7.1. Database Migration to AWS:

Step by Step Guide for Database migration to AWS is s following:

1. Create an AWS account and browse to the AWS Management Console.
2. Set up an RDS (Relational Database Service) instance, specifying the database engine, instance size, storage, and security settings.
3. Prepare the TMDB dataset by obtaining the files and preparing them for cleanliness and analytical appropriateness.

This is processed through python and the specific codes are uploaded to GitHub.

4. Transfer the data from CSV files to MYSQL workbench through python (codes are specifically uploaded to GitHub).
5. Relate every table to the other tables using Primary and Foreign keys
6. Using python, push every data and table from SQL to AWS-RDS instance created in the previous steps.
6. Verify data migration by running SQL queries and looking for problems or difficulties.

7.2. Demonstrating Connectivity to AWS using Python:

```
import mysql.connector

# Connect to MySQL database
def connect_to_mysql(host, port, username, password, database):
    try:
        connection = mysql.connector.connect(
            host=host,
            port=port,
            user=username,
            password=password,
            database=database
```

```
        )
        if connection.is_connected():
            print("Connected to MySQL database")
            return connection
    except mysql.connector.Error as e:
        print("Error connecting to MySQL database:", e)
        return None

# Define MySQL database credentials
host = 'lab1-group11.cjay2kquewc0.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com'  # Change to
your MySQL host
port = '3306'  # Change to your MySQL port (default is usually 3306)
username = 'admin'  # Change to your MySQL username
password = 'Shazid!2'  # Change to your MySQL password
database = 'shazid_lab1'  # Change to the name of your MySQL database

# Connect to MySQL
connection = connect_to_mysql(host, port, username, password, database)

# Execute SELECT statement to fetch 10 rows
if connection:
    try:
        cursor = connection.cursor()
        sql_query = "SELECT * FROM credits_cast LIMIT 10"  # Change
'your_table' to the name of your table
        cursor.execute(sql_query)
        records = cursor.fetchall()
        for record in records:
            print(record)
    except mysql.connector.Error as e:
        print("Error executing SELECT statement:", e)
    finally:
        cursor.close()
        connection.close()
        print("MySQL connection closed")
```

7.2.1. Result:

```
/Users/shazid08/Desktop/test/venv/bin/python /Users/shazid08/Desktop/test/Test_connection.py
Connected to MySQL database
(8852, 'Calder', '52fe44c1c3a36847f80a81ef', 0, 9786, 'Jessie Lawrence Ferguson', 10, '\r', 1)
(2, 'Mikkonen', '52fe420dc3a36847f8000031', 2, 4826, 'Matti Pellonpää', 2, '/7WuLvkuWphUAtW6QQwtF3WrwUKE.jpg\r', 2)
(8852, 'Walter', '52fe44c1c3a36847f80a81c5', 2, 11392, 'Dennis Dun', 4, '/oIPqxBAAQidRsftEQWOE6gBcbDy.jpg\r', 3)
(8852, 'Howard Birack', '52fe44c1c3a36847f80a81bd', 2, 11395, 'Victor Wong', 2, '/70vAqnH2QFhLOenNQCVcaG1JhN3.jpg\r', 4)
(2, 'Taisto Olavi Kasurinen', '52fe420dc3a36847f8000029', 0, 54768, 'Turo Pajala', 0, '\r', 5)
(8852, 'Bag Lady', '52fe44c1c3a36847f80a81ff', 1, 11903, 'Joanna Merlin', 14, '/dOpsuxqXwfix8rVWjfSgHkgK09l.jpg\r', 6)
(2, 'Irmeli Katariina Pihlaja', '52fe420dc3a36847f800002d', 0, 54769, 'Susanna Haavisto', 1, '\r', 7)
(8852, 'Catherine Danforth', '52fe44c1c3a36847f80a81b9', 1, 27539, 'Lisa Blount', 1, '/cU93NHpILM59Glj4WyeBpEj9UXH.jpg\r', 8)
(2, 'Riku', '52fe420dc3a36847f8000035', 0, 54770, 'Eetu Hilkamo', 3, '\r', 9)
(3, 'Nikander', '52fe420dc3a36847f8000087', 2, 4826, 'Matti Pellonpää', 0, '/7WuLvkuWphUAtW6QQwtF3WrwUKE.jpg\r', 10)
MySQL connection closed

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Fig – 7.2.1: Output of the AWS connectivity code in Python

7.3. Screenshots

7.3.1. 1. The AWS Management Console displays the RDS instance data.

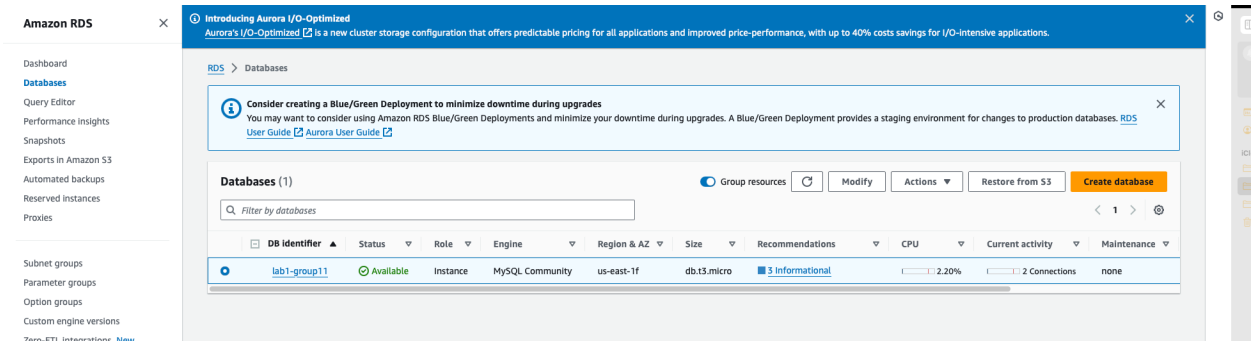

Fig – 7.3.1: Screenshot of AWS Console

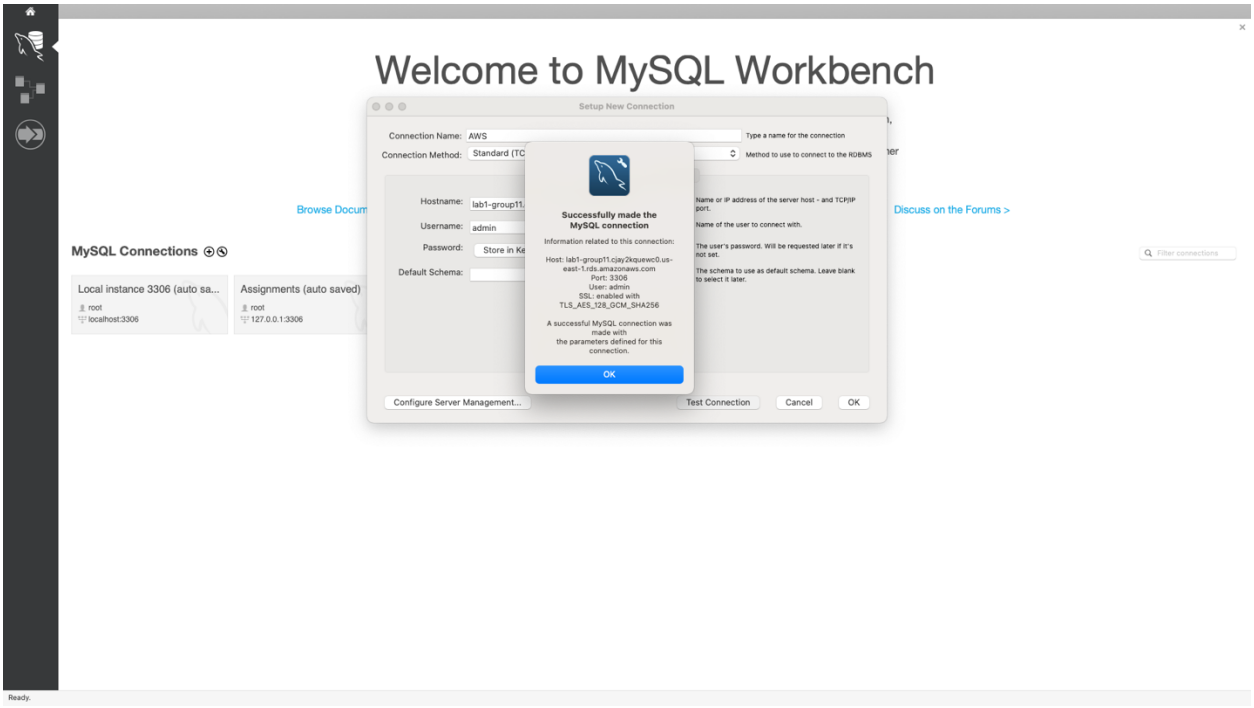

Fig – 7.3.2: Screenshot of Test Connection to AWS

8. GitHub Repository link:

https://github.com/Shazid08/Data225-lab1-grp11