Screenex: Database Management System

Screenex: The Revolution

Screenex is an innovative online streaming platform dedicated to offering a 2diverse range of movies for free. Our goal is to provide an exceptional viewing experience by featuring a curated selection of films across three major categories: Bollywood, Hollywood, and Anime. Whether you're in the mood for vibrant Indian cinema, the latest Hollywood blockbusters, or captivating anime series, Screenex is your go-to destination for unlimited entertainment.

Key Features:

1. Diverse Movie Categories:

- Bollywood: Discover a vibrant collection of Indian cinema, from classics to new hits.
- Hollywood: Watch popular blockbusters and acclaimed films from the heart of the film industry.
- Anime: Dive into unique and imaginative anime series and movies.

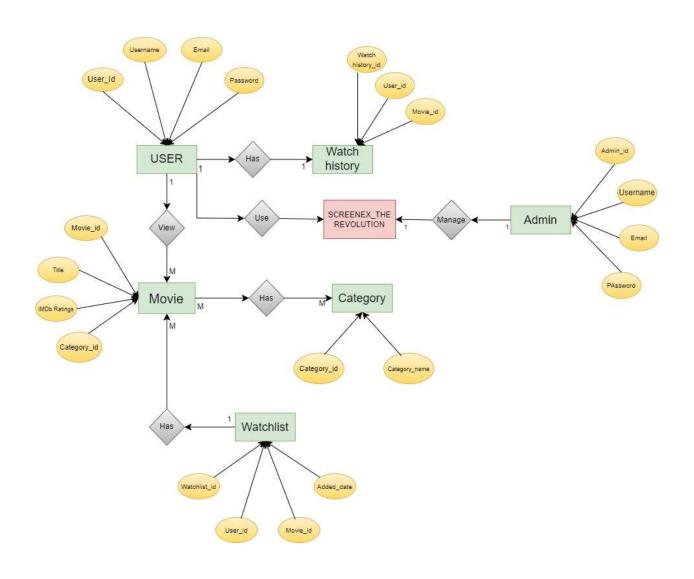
2. User Friendly Interface:

- User -Friendly: Easy navigation and seamless streaming.
- Free Access: No subscriptions or payments required.

Vission:

At Screenex, our Vision is to make high-quality entertainment accessible to all. We are committed to providing a platform where movie lovers can discover, enjoy, and share their favorite films, all at no cost. By offering a diverse range of content across Bollywood, Hollywood, and Anime, we aim to cater to varied tastes and preferences, ensuring that everyone finds something to enjoy.

ENTITY RELATIONAL DIAGRAM (ER)



NORMALISATION

DATASET:

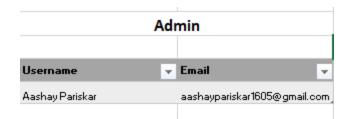
Username ▽	Email 🔻	Title	IMDb Rating	CategoryNam 🔻	Username2 🔻	Email3
hayley02	robert80@gmail.com	Jab We Met	9.5	Bollywood	Aashay Pariskar	aashaypariskar1605@gmail.com
ifrancis	vhurst@gmail.com	Jaane Tu Yaa Jaane Na	8.5	Hollywood	Aashay Pariskar	aashaypariskar1605@gmail.com
jenniferreeves	dunnbrandy@gmail.com	Student Of the year	8	Anime	Aashay Pariskar	aashaypariskar 1605@gmail.com
romeromaria	nbaker@yahoo.com	Sanamre	7.5	Bollywood	Aashay Pariskar	aashaypariskar1605@gmail.com
heidiross	juanprice@yahoo.com	Ms Dhoni - The Untold Story	5.7	Hollywood	Aashay Pariskar	aashaypariskar1605@gmail.com

1 NF:

Username	Email 🔻	Title	IMDb Rating 🚽	CategoryNam 🚽	Username2 🚽	Email3
hayley02	robert80@gmail.com	Jab We Met	9.5	Bollywood	Aashay Pariskar	aashaypariskar1605@gmail.com
ifrancis	vhurst@gmail.com	Jaane Tu Yaa Jaane Na	8.5	Hollywood	Aashay Pariskar	aashaypariskar1605@gmail.com
jenniferreeves	dunnbrandy@gmail.com	Student Of the year	8	Anime	Aashay Pariskar	aashaypariskar1605@gmail.com
romeromaria	nbaker@yahoo.com	Sanamre	7.5	Bollywood	Aashay Pariskar	aashaypariskar1605@gmail.com
heidiross	juanprice@yahoo.com	Ms Dhoni - The Untold Story	5.7	Hollywood	Aashay Pariskar	aashaypariskar1605@gmail.com

2NF:

Username	▼ Email	▼ Title ▼	IMDb Rating 🔻 CategoryNam 🔻	Username2 ▼ Email3
hayley02	robert80@gmail.com	Jab We Met	9.5 Bollywood	Aashay Pariskar aashay pariskar 1605@gmail.com
ifrancis	vhurst@gmail.com	Jaane Tu Yaa Jaane Na	8.5 Hollywood	Aashay Pariskar aashaypariskar 1605@gmail.com
jenniferreeves	dunnbrandy@gmail.com	Student Of the year	8 Anime	Aashay Pariskar aashaypariskar 1605@gmail.com
romeromaria	nbaker@yahoo.com	Sanamre	7.5 Bollywood	Aashay Pariskar aashaypariskar 1605@gmail.com
heidiross	juanprice@yahoo.com	Ms Dhoni - The Untold Story	5.7 Hollywood	Aashay Pariskar aashaypariskar 1605@gmail.com



3 NF:

		U	JSER	
	UserID(PK) 🕌	Username	Password 🕌	Email
	1	hayley02	#IGBvky@I1	robert80@gmail.com
	2	ifrancis	1@P8SjcLNR	vhurst@gmail.com
	3	jenniferreeves	2nlVk6zg)0	dunnbrandy@gmail.com
	4	romeromaria	n1vzH*d&&P	nbaker@yahoo.com
	5	heidiross	!&3HhQ4#yg	juanprice@yahoo.com
-	1 2 3 4	hayley02 ifrancis jenniferreeves romeromaria	#IGBvky@I1 1@P8SjcLNR 2nlVk6zg)0 n1vzH'd&&P	vhurst@gmail.com dunnbrandy@gmail.com nbaker@yahoo.com

ORY
CategoryName ▼
Bollywood
Holywood
Anime

	N	IOVIE	
II - ID/DIA	_	_	
MovielD(PK)	Title ▼	IMDb Rating ▼	Category id(FK)
10	1 Jab We Met	9.5	1001
10:	Jaane Tu Yaa Jaane Na	8.5	1001
103	Student Of the year	8	1001
10-	Sanam re	7.5	1001
10:	Ms Dhoni - The Untold Story	5.7	1001

	WATCHLIST			
₩atchlistlD(PK) 🔻	UserlD(FK)	MovielD(FK)		
501	1	101		
502	2	102		
503	3	103		
504	4	104		
505	5	105,		

	WATCHHISTORY		
₩atch History id(Pl 🚽	User_ld(FK) 🚽	Movie_ld(FK)	4
2001	1	10)1
2002	2	10:	2
2003	3	10:	3
2004	4	10	14
2005	5	10	5

ADMIN

Adminid(PK)	Username	v	Email	¥
1000	1 Aashay Pariskar	aash	aypariskar1605@gma	ail.com

SQL QUERIES

Data Defination Language (DDL): DDL stands for Data Definition Language, used to define and manage database structures.

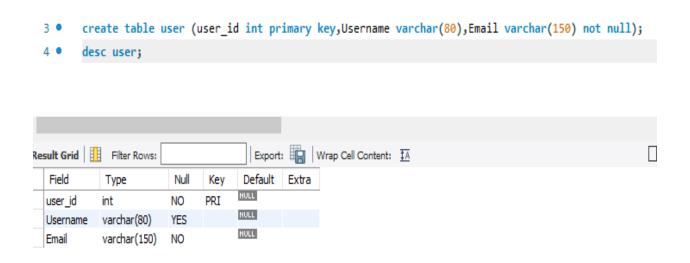
Create database:

mysql> create database screenex; Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

Databases:

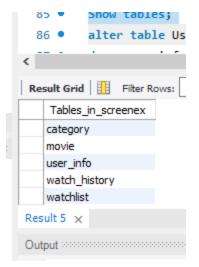
```
Database
 classicmodels
 company
 company1
 company_details
 cursor1
 emp_details
 employee_details
 information_schema
 mysql
 performance_schema
 sakila
 screenex
 sys
13 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mvsal>
```

Create table user: The CREATE TABLE statement in SQL defines a new table. It specifies the table name and its columns with their data types



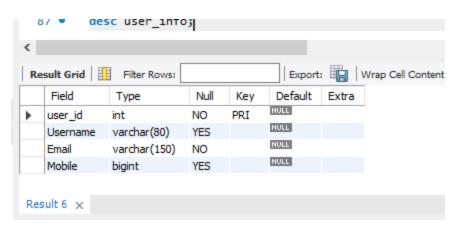
- ➤ **Alter Table:** The ALTER TABLE statement in SQL is used to modify an existing table's structure
- > Alter table for changing table name:

```
alter table user rename to User_info;
desc user_info;
```



Alter table to add column after the specific column:

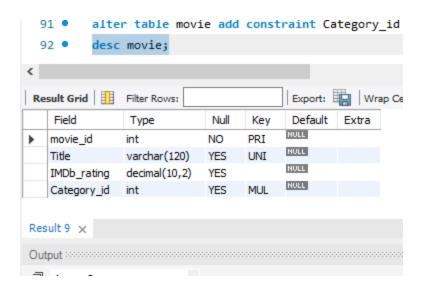
```
5 • alter table User_info add Mobile bigint after Email;
7 • desc user_info;
```



Alter table to add constraints:(using another Table) Movie

```
90
91 • alter table movie add constraint Category_id foreign key (Category_id) references category;
92 • desc movie;
```

Output:

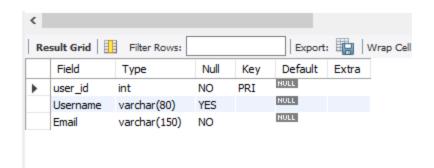


> **Drop Query:** In SQL, DROP is used to remove objects like tables, columns, or databases from a database

> To Drop specific column

alter table User_info drop Mobile;

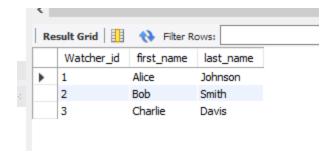
Output:



Truncate: In SQL, TRUNCATE removes all rows from a table but keeps the table structure for future use

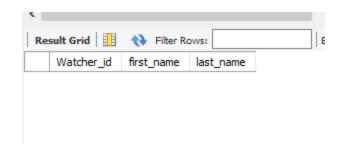
(created a dummy table to truncate values)

Before truncate:



> Query:

```
125
126 • truncate table Binge_Watchers;
```



- Data Manipulation Language(DML): Data Manipulation Language (DML) refers to SQL commands used to manage and manipulate data within a database.
- > Insert muliple values in user:

```
insert into user values
```

```
(1, 'alice_smith', 'alice.smith@example.com'),
(2, 'bob_johnson', 'bob.johnson@example.com'),
(3, 'carol_davis', 'carol.davis@example.com'),
(4, 'dave_martin', 'dave.martin@example.com'),
(5, 'emma_wilson', 'emma.wilson@example.com'),
(6, 'frank_taylor', 'frank.taylor@example.com'),
(7, 'grace_lee', 'grace.lee@example.com'),
(8, 'henry_anderson', 'henry.anderson@example.com'),
(9, 'isabel_thomas', 'isabel.thomas@example.com'),
(10, 'jack_clark', 'jack.clark@example.com'),
(11, 'karen_wright', 'karen.wright@example.com'),
(12, 'luke_moore', 'luke.moore@example.com'),
(13, 'mona_james', 'mona.james@example.com'),
(14, 'nathan_white', 'nathan.white@example.com');
(15, 'olivia_harris', 'olivia.harris@example.com');
```

Re	sult Grid	Filter Rov	vs: Edit: 🔏	 C>	
	user_id	Username	Email		
•	1	alice_smith	alice.smith@example.com		
	2	bob_johnson	bob.johnson@example.com		
	3	carol_davis	carol.davis@example.com		
	4	dave_martin	dave.martin@example.com		
	5	emma_wilson	emma.wilson@example.com		
	6	frank_taylor	frank.taylor@example.com		
	7	grace_lee	grace.lee@example.com		
	8	henry_anderson	henry.anderson@example.com		
	9	isabel_thomas	isabel.thomas@example.com		
	10	jack_clark	jack.clark@example.com		
	11	karen_wright	karen.wright@example.com		
	12	luke_moore	luke.moore@example.com		
	13	mona_james	mona.james@example.com		
	14	nathan_white	nathan.white@example.com		
use	15 er 3 ×	olivia harris	olivia.harris@example.com		
				· · · · · · · ·	

Insert Single Value in table:

```
22
23 • insert into User_info values (16,'Amar_gupta','guptamar0911@gmail.com');
24 • select * from User_info;
25
```



- > **Update Query:** In SQL, the UPDATE statement is used to modify existing records in a table.
- >Update singe value

Before Update Query:

Kesult Grid	🖽 💎 Hiter Ko	ws: Edit:
user_id	Username	Email
4	dave_martin	dave.martin@example.com
5	emma_wilson	emma.wilson@example.com
6	frank_taylor	frank.taylor@example.com
7	grace_lee	grace.lee@example.com
8	henry_anderson	henry.anderson@example.com
9	isabel_thomas	isabel.thomas@example.com
10	jack_clark	jack.clark@example.com
11	karen_wright	karen.wright@example.com
12	luke_moore	luke.moore@example.com
13	mona_james	mona.james@example.com
14	nathan_white	nathan.white@example.com
15	olivia_harris	olivia.harris@example.com
16	Amar_gupta	guptamar0911@gmail.com
NULL	NULL	NULL

> Query

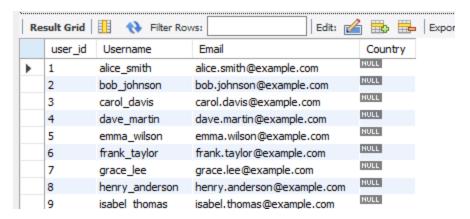
- select * from User_info;
- !5 update User_info set Username=Abhishek where user_id=16;

6

user_id	Username	Email
4	dave_martin	dave.martin@example.com
5	emma_wilson	emma.wilson@example.com
6	frank_taylor	frank.taylor@example.com
7	grace_lee	grace.lee@example.com
8	henry_anderson	henry.anderson@example.com
9	isabel_thomas	isabel.thomas@example.com
10	jack_clark	jack.clark@example.com
11	karen_wright	karen.wright@example.com
12	luke_moore	luke.moore@example.com
13	mona_james	mona.james@example.com
14	nathan_white	nathan.white@example.com
15	olivia_harris	olivia.harris@example.com
16	Abhishek	guptamar0911@gmail.com
NULL	NULL	NULL

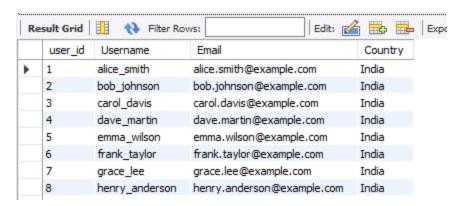
Update Multiple values at a time :

Before query:



Query:

update User_info set Country="India";

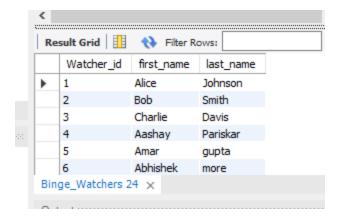


Delete: The DELETE statement in SQL is used to remove rows from a table

Delete specific Row

(Dummy Table)

> Before:



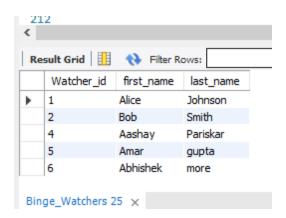
Query:

```
delete from Binge_Watchers where Watcher_id=3;
select * from Binge_Watchers;
```



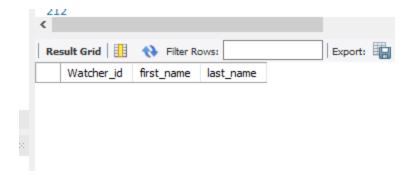
Delete all rows from table :

Before:



Query:

delete from Binge_Watchers;



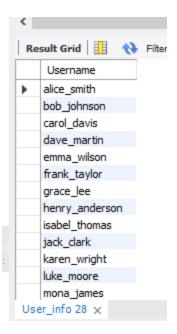
- ▶ Data Query Language (DQL): Data Query Language (DQL) is a subset of SQL used for querying data from a database
- Select query(To fetch all record):

Re	sult Grid	Filter Rov	vs: Edit:	j 🖶 🖶
	user_id	Username	Email	Country
•	1	alice_smith	alice.smith@example.com	India
	2	bob_johnson	bob.johnson@example.com	India
	3	carol_davis	carol.davis@example.com	India
	4	dave_martin	dave.martin@example.com	India
	5	emma_wilson	emma.wilson@example.com	India
	6	frank_taylor	frank.taylor@example.com	India
	7	grace_lee	grace.lee@example.com	India
	8	henry_anderson	henry.anderson@example.com	India
	9	isabel_thomas	isabel.thomas@example.com	India
	10	jack_clark	jack.clark@example.com	India
	11	karen_wright	karen.wright@example.com	India
	12	luke_moore	luke.moore@example.com	India
	13	mona_james	mona.james@example.com	India
User info 27 ×				

Select specific Column:

```
select Username from User_info;
```

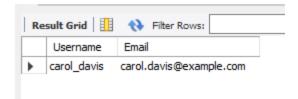
Output:



> Select with 'Where' clause:

```
select Username trom User_into;
select Username, Email from User_info where user_id=3;
undate User info set Username='Abbisbet' where user id-
```

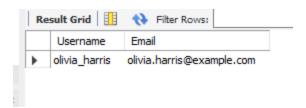
Output:



Select with Multiple Condition:

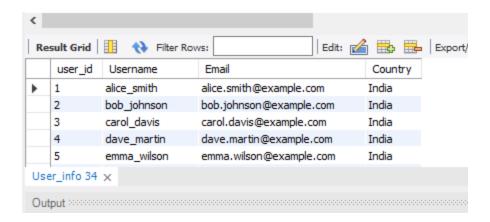
```
select Username,Email from User_info where User_id=15 And Country='India';
```

Output:



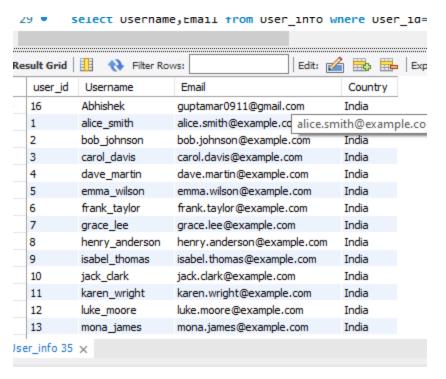
Select with 'Or' Condition:

```
select * from User_info where User_id=5 or country='India';
```



Fetch record using 'Order by'

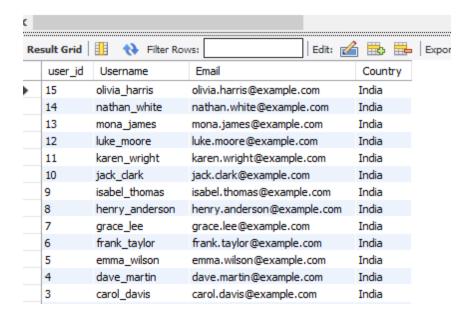
select * from User_info order by Username;



Fetch Records using order by and desc:

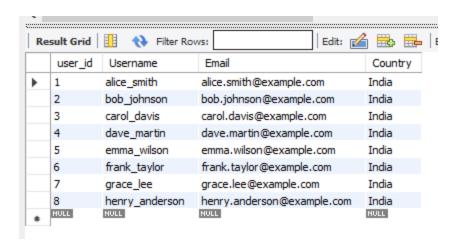
```
select * from User_info order by Username desc;
```

Output:



Select using 'between'

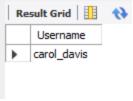
```
select * from User_info where User_id between 1 and 8;
```



Select using 'Like' Operator:

```
select Username from User_info where Username Like "c%";

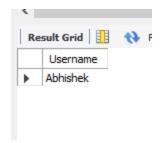
Output:
```



> Select statement using last word of the name:

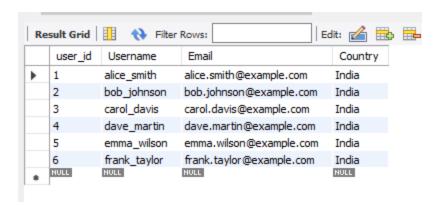
```
select Username from User_info where Username Like "_____k";
```

Output:



Select with 'limit':

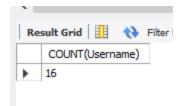
```
select * from User_info limit 6;
```



- Aggregate Functions: Aggregate functions in SQL perform calculations on multiple rows of a table and return a single result
- > Count:

SELECT COUNT(Username) FROM User_info;

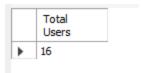
Output:



Count function with providing a name:

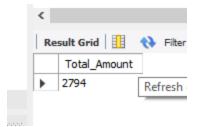
```
SELECT COUNT(Username) as "Total Users" FROM User_info;
```

Output:



> Sum function (created a dummy table to perform this):

```
select sum(Subscription_Amt) As "Total_Amount" from Binge_Watchers;
```



> Avg function:

```
select avg(Subscription_Amt) As "Average_price" from Binge_Watchers;
```

Output:



Min Function:

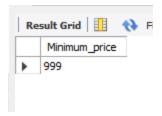
```
• select min(Subscription_Amt) As "Minimum_price" from Binge_Watchers;
```



Max Function:

```
select max(Subscription_Amt) As "Minimum_price" from Binge_Watchers;
```

Output:

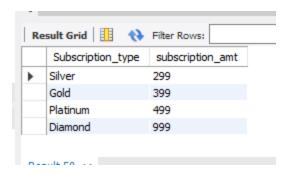


> Using Aggregate Function with Group by clause:

```
SELECT Subscription_type, min(Subscription_Amt) AS "subscription_amt"

FROM Binge_Watchers

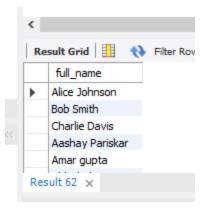
GROUP BY Subscription_type;
```



- String Functions: String functions in SQL are used to perform operations on text data
- Concat function:

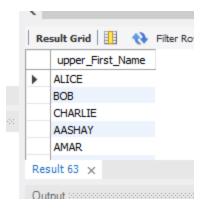
```
SELECT CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS full_name
FROM Binge_Watchers;
```

Output:



Uppercase:

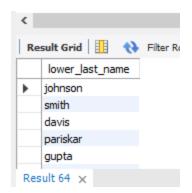
SELECT UPPER(first_name) AS upper_First_Name
 FROM Binge_Watchers;



Lower:

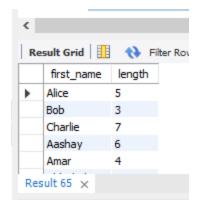
```
SELECT LOWER(last_name) AS lower_last_name FROM Binge_Watchers;
```

Output:



> Length:

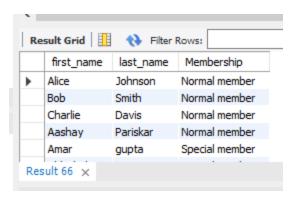
select first_name, Length(first_name) as length from Binge_Watchers;



Conditional Statement: In SQL, conditional statements are used to execute different actions based on certain conditions.

```
select first_name,last_name,

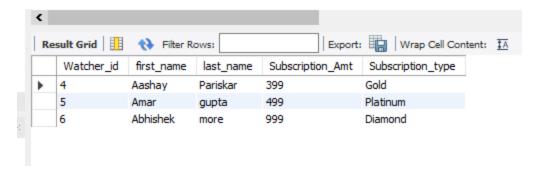
Case
when Subscription_Amt>399 then 'Special member'
else 'Normal member'
end as Membership
from Binge_Watchers;
```



- Comparison Function :
- Greater than function

```
SELECT * FROM Binge_Watchers WHERE Subscription_Amt >299;
```

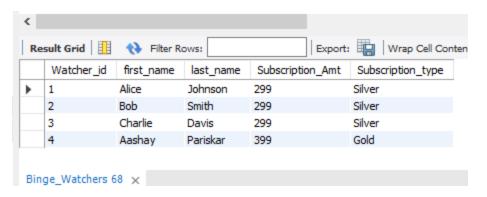
Output:



Less Than Function:

```
SELECT * FROM Binge_Watchers WHERE Subscription_Amt <499;

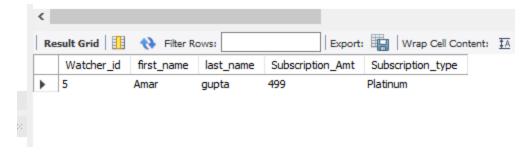
SELECT * FROM Binge_Watchers WHERE Subscription_Amt <499;
```



Equal = Function:

```
SELECT * FROM Binge_Watchers WHERE Subscription_Amt =499;
```

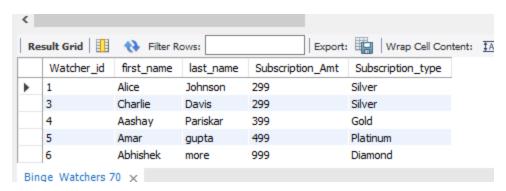
Output:



Not equal:

```
SELECT * FROM Binge_Watchers WHERE Watcher_id!= 2;
```

Output:



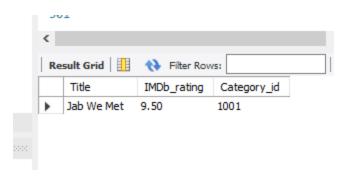
SUBQUERY: A subquery is a query within another query used to provide intermediate results or conditions.

Single row subquery (performing subquery in movie and category table)

Find the Highest-Rated Movie:

```
SELECT Title, IMDb_rating, Category_id
FROM movie
WHERE IMDb_rating = (SELECT MAX(IMDb_rating) FROM Movie);
```

Output:



Find Movies in the Same Category as the Highest-Rated Movie:

```
SELECT Title, IMDb_rating

FROM Movie

WHERE Category_id = (SELECT Category_id

FROM Movie

WHERE IMDb_rating = (SELECT MAX(IMDb_rating) FROM Movie));
```



Multiple Row Subquery (using IN):

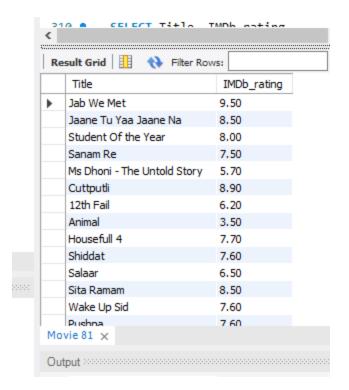
```
SELECT Title, IMDb_rating

FROM Movie

WHERE Category_id IN (SELECT Category_id

FROM category

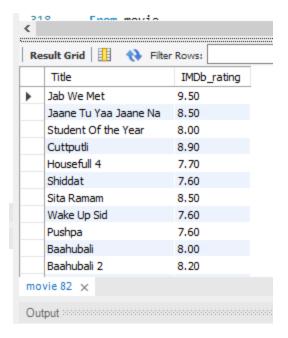
WHERE Category_name IN ('Bollywood', 'Anime'));
```



Multiple Row Subquery (using ANY):

```
select Title,IMDb_rating
From movie

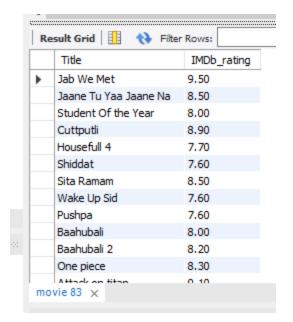
where IMDb_rating > any (
Select IMDb_rating
from movie where IMDb_rating=7.50);
```



Multiple Row Subquery (using ALL):

```
select Title,IMDb_rating
From movie

where IMDb_rating > all (
Select IMDb_rating
from movie where IMDb_rating=7.50);
```



- > **JOINS:** Joins combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column.
- > Join:

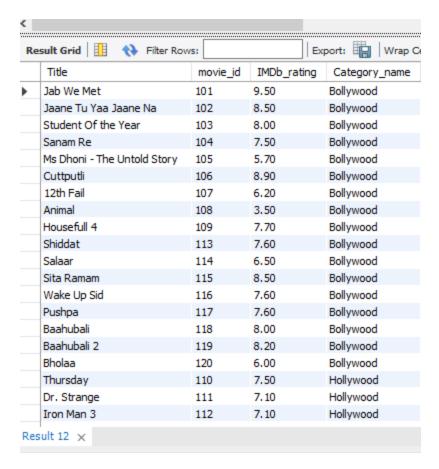
```
select m.Title,m.movie_id,c.Category_name
from movie m join category c
on m.Category_id=c.Category_id;
```



Result 10 ×

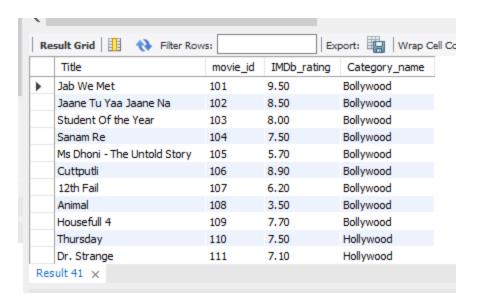
Inner Join:

```
select m.Title,m.movie_id,m.IMDb_rating,c.Category_name
from movie m inner join category c
on m.Category_id=c.Category_id;
```



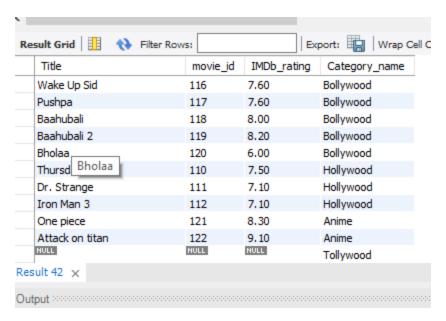
Left Join:

```
select m.Title,m.movie_id,m.IMDb_rating,c.Category_name
from movie m left join category c on m.Category_id=c.Category_id;
```



Right join:

select m.Title, m.movie_id, m.IMDb_rating, c.Category_name
 from movie m right join category c on m.Category_id=c.Category_id;



> Cross join:

```
select m.Title,m.movie_id,m.IMDb_rating,c.Category_name
from movie m cross join category c;
```

Output:

Re	sult Grid 🔠 🙌 Filter	Rows:		Export: Wra	
	Title	movie_id	IMDb_rating	Category_name	
•	Jab We Met	101	9.50	Anime	
	Jab We Met	101	9.50	Hollywood	
	Jab We Met	101	9.50	Bollywood	
	Jaane Tu Yaa Jaane Na	102	8.50	Anime	
	Jaane Tu Yaa Jaane Na	102	8.50	Hollywood	
	Jaane Tu Yaa Jaane Na	102	8.50	Bollywood	
	Student Of the Year	103	8.00	Anime	
	Student Of the Year	103	8.00	Hollywood	
	Student Of the Year	103	8.00	Bollywood	
	Sanam Re	104	7.50	Anime	
	Sanam Re	104	7.50	Hollywood	
	Sanam Re	104	7.50	Bollywood	
	Ms Dhoni - The Untold	105	5.70	Bollywood	
	Ms Dhoni - The Untold	105	5.70	Hollywood	
	Ms Dhoni - The Untold	105 5.70 Bollywood	Bollywood		
	Cuttputli	106	8.90	Anime	
	Cuttputli	106	8.90	Hollywood	
	Cuttputli	106	8.90	Bollywood	
Res	sult 16 ×	107	C 20	A	

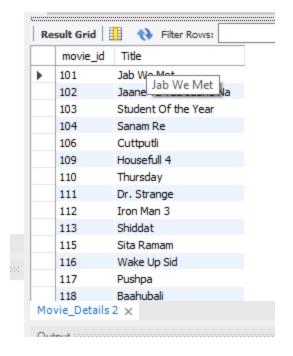
> Natural join:

```
use screenex;
select * from movie natural join category;
```

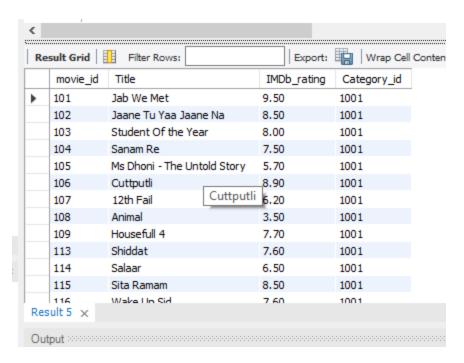
	Category_id	movie_id	Title	IMDb_rating	Category_name
	1001	101	Jab We Met	9.50	Bollywood
	1001	102	Jaane Tu Yaa Jaane Na	8.50	Bollywood
	1001	103	Student Of the Year	8.00	Bollywood
	1001	104	Sanam Re	7.50	Bollywood
	1001	105	Ms Dhoni - The Untold Story	5.70	Bollywood
	1001	106	Cuttputli	8.90	Bollywood
	1001	107	12th Fail	6.20	Bollywood
	1001	108	Animal	3.50	Bollywood
	1001	109	Housefull 4	7.70	Bollywood
	1002	110	Thursday	7.50	Hollywood
	1002	111	Dr. Strange	7.10	Hollywood
	1002	112	Iron Man 3	7.10	Hollywood
	1001	113	Shiddat	7.60	Bollywood
	1001	114	Salaar	6.50	Bollywood
	1001	115	Sita Ramam	8.50	Bollywood
	1001	116	Wake Up Sid	7.60	Bollywood
Re:	sult 1 ×	117	nk	7.00	D-II

VIEWS: A view is a virtual table in SQL that provides a way to simplify complex queries or present data from one or more tables in a specific format.

```
    Create view Movie_Details As
    select movie_id, Title from movie where IMdb_rating>7;
    select * from Movie_Details;
```



- Stored Procedure: A stored procedure is a precompiled SQL program that can be executed with a single call, allowing for reusable and modular code in the database.
- Using(IN)



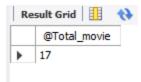
Stored procedure:

Using (Out):

```
DELIMITER //
create procedure Getmovie_info10(IN G_Category_id int,OUT Total_movie int)

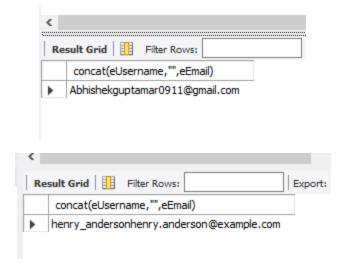
begin
    select count(*) into Total_movie from movie
    where Category_id=G_Category_id;
END //
DELIMITER;

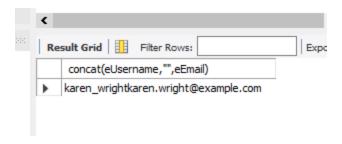
call Getmovie_info10(1001,@Total_movie);
select @Total_movie;
```



Cursor: A cursor in SQL is a database object used to retrieve, manipulate, and navigate through rows of a result set one at a time

```
delimiter //
  create procedure proc_User1()
⊝ begin
             declare eUsername varchar(120);
             declare eEmail varchar(120);
             declare cur cursor for select Username, Email from User_info;
             open cur;
             get_user:LOOP
                fetch cur into eUsername,eEmail;
                select concat(eUsername," ",eEmail);
             END LOOP get_user;
             close cur;
  end //
  delimiter;
   call proc_User();
   select * from User_info;
```





Triggers: Triggers are special SQL procedures that automatically execute in response to certain events on a table, such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE.

```
430
431
432 • ○ CREATE TABLE AuditLog1000 (
433
            ActionType VARCHAR(50),
            ActionTime DATETIME);
434
435
436
        DELIMITER $$
        CREATE TRIGGER log_admin_insert177
437 •
        AFTER INSERT
438
439
        ON movie
        FOR EACH ROW
440
441

→ BEGIN

442
            INSERT INTO AuditLog998 (ActionType, ActionTime)
            VALUES (
443
                 'INSERT',
444
445
                 NOW());
      └ END $$
446
447
        DELIMITER ;
namikonia | III 📣 rikani
```

