

# **CS 353 Database Systems**

Final Report

# Media Services Data Management System Group 8

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**Project Website** 

https://alikemalozkan.github.io/MediaOnline/

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## 1. Description of the System

Media services data management system will provide media services to users. With this platform, users will be able to watch movies and series. The platform enables users to make choices for both movies and series in the different genres. Users can also create some channels for themselves to follow different movies and series. Users can comment under the movies or series which are provided in the platform. These comments can be in the form of both likes/dislikes and written. These likes/dislikes given to a movie by a user will also be considered as preferences of the same user and the suggestions will be made accordingly. Thus, users can see comments of a movie or series before watching it. Users will have their walls as a profile page. They will be able to add friends and follow their activities thanks to a system that will keep track of activities of users. There is a message system that enables users to send and receive messages from their friends.

This report is prepared for the final structure of the project. Final E-R diagram, final tables, implementation details and user's manual are explained in this report.

## 2. E-R Diagram

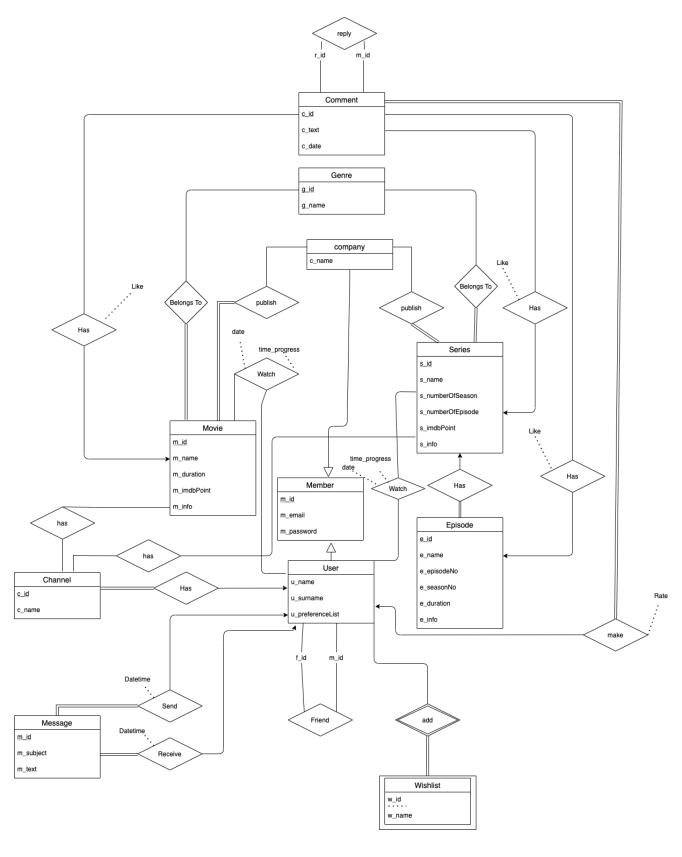


Figure 1: E-R Diagram

#### 3. List of Tables

#### 3.1. Member

**Relational Model**: member( m id, m email, m password)

#### 3.2. User

**Relational Model:** user(m\_id, u\_name, u\_surname, u\_preferencelist)

Foreign Keys: m id to Member

## 3.3. Company

**Relational Model:** company( <u>m\_id</u>, c\_name)

Foreign Keys: m\_id to member

#### 3.4. Episode

**Relational Model:** episode( <u>e\_id</u>, e\_name, e\_episodeNo, e\_seasonNo, e\_duration, e\_info)

#### 3.5. Series

**Relational Model:** series( <u>s\_id</u>, s\_name, s\_numberofseason, s\_numberofepisode, s\_imdbpoint, s\_info)

#### 3.6. Movie

**Relational Model:** movie( m\_id, m\_name, m\_duration, m\_imdbpoint, m\_info)

#### 3.7. Genre

**Relational Model:** genre( g id, g name)

#### 3.8. Comment

**Relational Model:** comment( <u>c id</u>, c text)

#### 3.9. Channel

**Relational Model:** channel( <u>c id</u>, c name)

## 3.10. Message

**Relational Model:** message( <u>m\_id</u>, m\_subject, m\_text)

#### 3.11. Wishlist

Relational Model: wishlist( m id, w id, w\_name)

Foreign Keys: m\_id to user

#### 3.12. Publish Movie

Relational Model: publish\_movie(member id, c name, m id)

Foreign Keys: member\_id to company, c\_name to company, m\_id to movie

#### 3.13. Publish Series

Relational Model: publish\_series(member\_id, c\_name, s\_id)

Foreign Keys: member\_id to company, c\_name to company, s\_id to series

#### 3.14. Watch Series

Relational Model: watch series(m id, s id, time progress)

Foreign Keys: m\_id to user, s\_id to series

#### 3.15. Watch movie

Relational Model: watch\_movie(<u>m\_id, u\_id</u>, time\_progress)

Foreign Keys: u id to user, m id to movie

#### 3.16. User has channel

Relational Model: user\_has\_channel( <u>c\_id, m\_id</u>)

Foreign Keys: c\_id to channel, m\_id to user

#### 3.17. User send message

Relational Model: user\_send\_message( m\_id, u\_id, daytime)

Foreign Keys: m id to message, u id to user

#### 3.18. User receive message

Relational Model: user\_receive\_message(<u>m id, u id</u>, daytime)

Foreign Keys: m id to message, u id to user

## 3.19. Series has episode

Relational Model: series\_has\_episode(<u>e\_id, s\_id</u>)

Foreign Keys: e\_id to episode, s\_id to series

#### 3.20. Channel has series

Relational Model: channel\_has\_series( c\_id, s\_id)

Foreign Keys: c id to channel, s id to series

#### 3.21. Channel has movie

Relational Model: channel\_has\_movie( c\_id, m\_id)

Foreign Keys: c\_id to channel, m\_id to movie

#### 3.22. Movie has comment

Relational Model:movie\_has\_comment(<u>c\_id, m\_id</u>, like)

Foreign Keys: c\_id to comment, m\_id to movie

#### 3.23. Series has comment

Relational Model: series\_has\_comment( c\_id, s\_id, like)

Foreign Keys: c\_id to comment, s\_id to series

#### 3.24. Episode has comment

Relational Model: episode\_has\_comment(<u>c\_id, e\_id</u>, like)

Foreign Keys: c\_id to comment, e\_id to episode

#### 3.25. User make comment

**Relational Model:** user\_make\_comment( <u>c\_id, m\_id,</u> rate)

Foreign Keys: c id to comment, m id to user

## 3.26. Reply comment

Relational Model: reply\_comment( c\_id, r\_id, m\_id)

Foreign Keys: c id to comment, m id to member

#### 3.27. Genre belongs to movie

Relational Model: genre belongsto movie( g id, m id)

Foreign Keys: g\_id to genre, m\_id to movie

#### 3.28. Genre belongs to series

**Relational Model:** genre belongsto series( g id, s id)

Foreign Keys: g id to genre, s id to series

#### 3.29. Friend

 $\textbf{Relational Model:} \ \mathsf{friend}(\underline{f\_id}, \underline{m\_id})$ 

Foreign Keys: m id to user, f id to user

## 4. Implementation Details

#### 4.1. ASP.NET & POSTMAN

After having created a local host server and tables in it, we needed a connector which connects this database and organizes the data remotely. We created a Visual C# project in Visual Studio. We used the MVC model in that project. In the project, we first created a model of the database by simply connecting to Visual

Studio then we imported my database to the project. POJO class, which means a basic class that has only variables as property and its own getter & setter method but nothing more, are created automatically. After creating POJOs and importing the database, we wrote some methods in controllers to connect MSSQL local server's tables. We wrote controller classes in C# file in controllers category. In controller classes, there are methods for HTTP requests. For instance, if we add a genre to the database like "horror" genre, addGenre method is executed in GenreController.cs file. After writing controller classes, we created a view for necessary methods like POST, GET, etc. For instance, addGenre method is called in addGenre.cshtml file in the frontend. There are lots of view classes for http requests. We wrote all of them but we couldn't test them since we didn't have any frontend. To check whether the request methods work or not, we installed POSTMAN which is used for HTTP requests to test accessing the data in the database. In POSTMAN, we had tried only four requests which are GET for getting data, PUT for inserting data, POST for changing data and REMOVE for removing data. In each test, JSON format entries are written and tested so the result of requests can be detected in MySQL tables like creating data with PUT requests or removing data with REMOVE requests. After having checked all methods we had written for requests, we had done the back-end part.

#### 4.2. Web Design

Web Design was the front-end part of our project. In this part, we used cshtml, css, JavaScript, bootstraps and Photoshop CC. Although we used bootstraps, we created a website from scratch since we changed bootstraps a lot. So we used a website template then added CSS to organize and JavaScript to add some effects. View classes are working on "https://localhost:44332/". If we had changed code in the project, the website would also be changed at the same time like they are synchronized. By using MVC, we connected the backend to the frontend.

## 5. User's Manual

## 5.1. Register

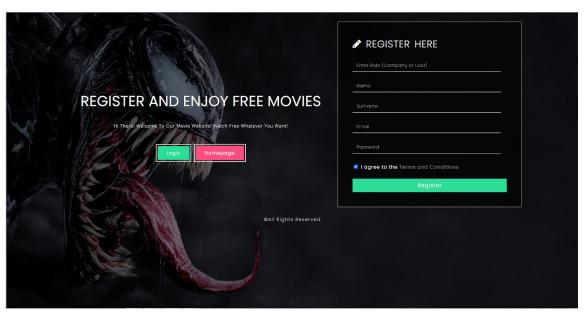


Figure 2: Register Page

Companies or users can register using name, e-mail and password. Surname part is not essential to register.

## 5.2. Login

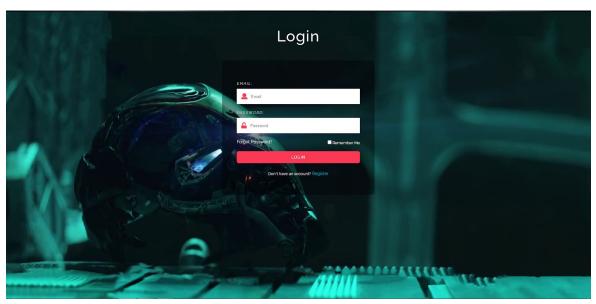


Figure 3: Login Page

After registration all members (user or company) can login using e-mail and password. If e-mail and password combination is false, members cannot login.

#### 5.3. Profile

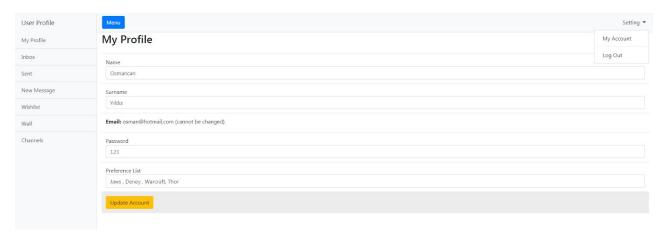


Figure 4: Profile Page

After login, the user will see the profile page. In that page users can update their profile and can set their preferences. On that page users can reach every part of the website.

#### 5.4. Channels

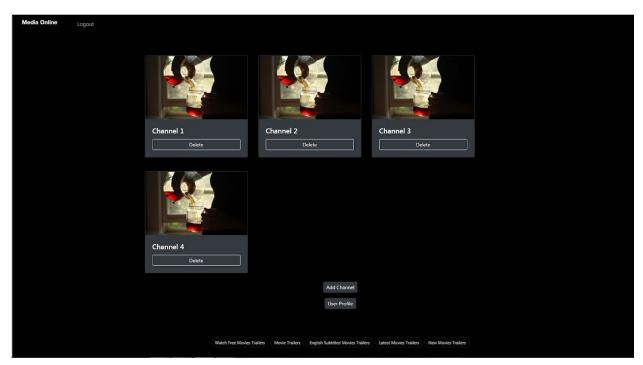


Figure 5: Channel Page

With clicking channels on the menu, users will be able to see their channels. Users cann add new channels or delete existing channels.

## 5.5. Homepage

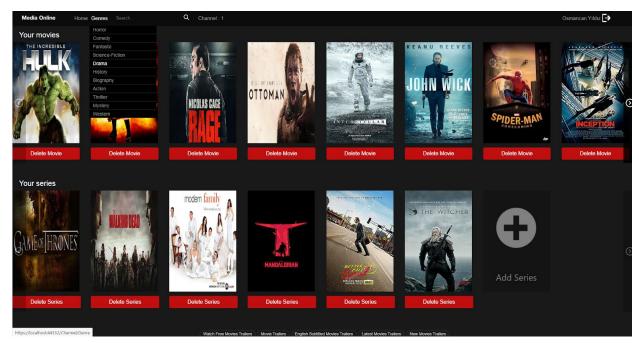


Figure 6: Homepage

With clicking one of the channels, the user will be able to see the homepage which consists of different movies and series. In that page, users can add movies/series to the channel or can delete a movie or a series easily. Users are also able to choose genres to watch media files. They can return their profile or can log out from top right.

## 5.6. Genre

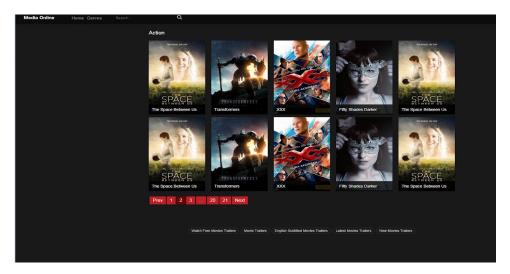


Figure 7: Genre

A genre page will be seen like that. Users can pick any media they want easily.

#### 5.7. Watch

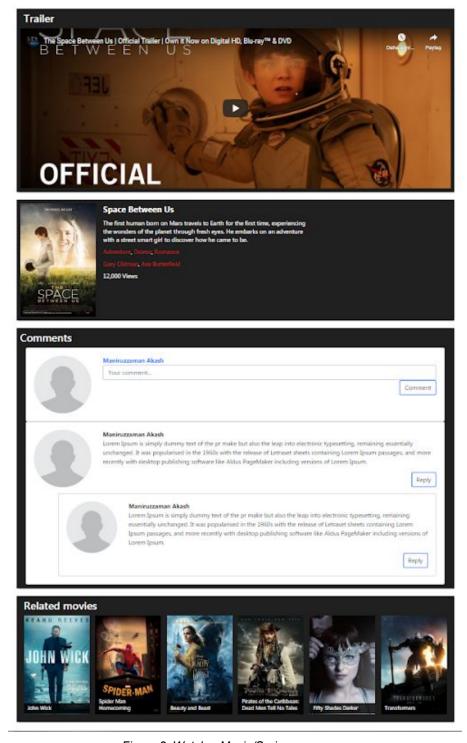


Figure 8: Watch a Movie/Series

After choosing a movie/series this page will show up. Users can see information about the media and see the comments. At the bottom, related media files can be seen accordingly.

#### 5.8. Add/Delete/Update Movie



Figure 9: Add Movie by Company

After login companies can add movies by using menu/movies/add movie option. After completing all info, the movie will be added to the database.

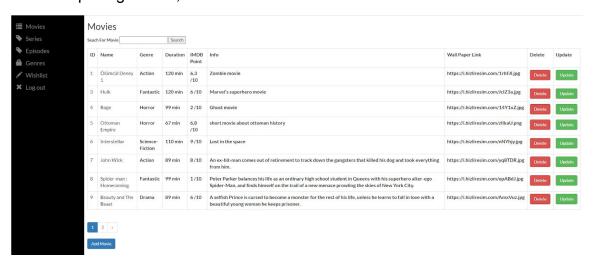


Figure 10: Movies List Page

All movies added by the company can be seen from the movies page. Companies can update or delete the movies from that page. All info of a movie can be altered. In that page companies can search to find a movie easily.



Figure 11: Update Movie Page



Figure 12: Search in Movies Page

#### 5.9. Add/Delete/Update Series



Figure 13: Add Series Page

Companies can add series by menu/series/add series option. After completing all info, the series will be added to the database.

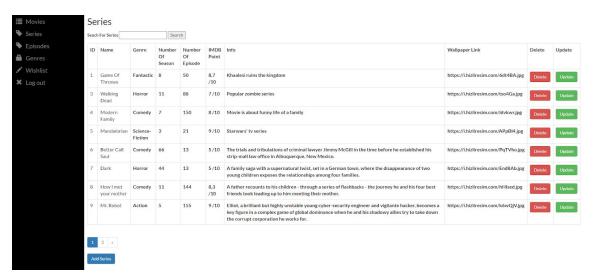


Figure 14: Series List Page

All series added by the company can be seen from the series page. Companies can update or delete the series from that page. All info of a series can be altered. On that page companies can search to find a series easily.



Figure 15: Update Series Page



Figure 16: Search in Series Page

## 5.10. Add/Delete/Update Episodes



Figure 17: Add Episode

Companies can add episodes by menu/episodes/add episode option. After completing all info, the episode will be added to the database. To add an episode, first of all, its series must be added to the database. After that with using combo box, that series can be chosen from the add episode page.



Figure 18: Episodes List Page

Companies can update or delete episodes with the episodes list page. After updates changes can be seen from the database.



Figure 19: Update an Episode Page



Figure 20: Search in Episodes Page

In episodes page, companies can find any episode by using the search option easily.

## 5.11. Message

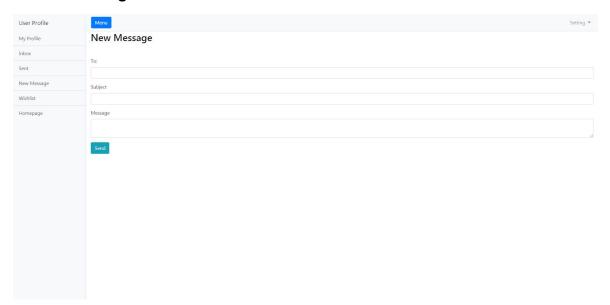


Figure 21: New Message

Users can send messages to other users easily. Inbox and sent messages can be seen separately. With the new message button users can send a message to a user.



Figure 22: Inbox

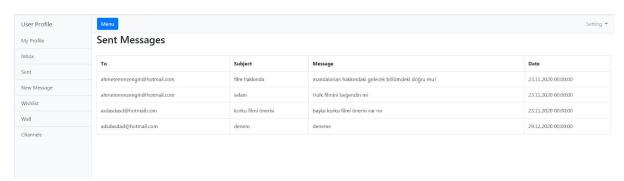


Figure 23: Sent Messages

## 5.12. Wall

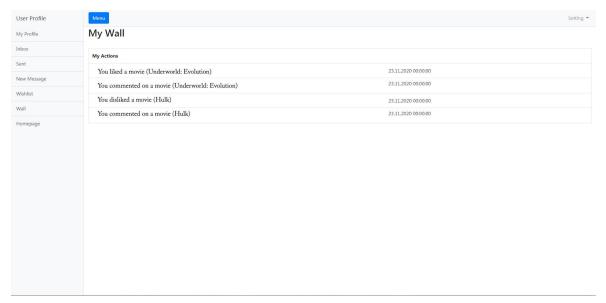


Figure 24: Wall

Users can follow their actions by displaying their walls.

## 5.13. Wishlist

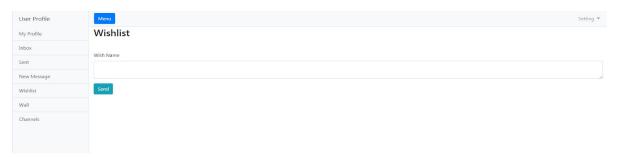


Figure 25: Add new Wish

Users can add media to their wishlist. That wishlist can be seen by the companies.



Figure 26: Wishlist