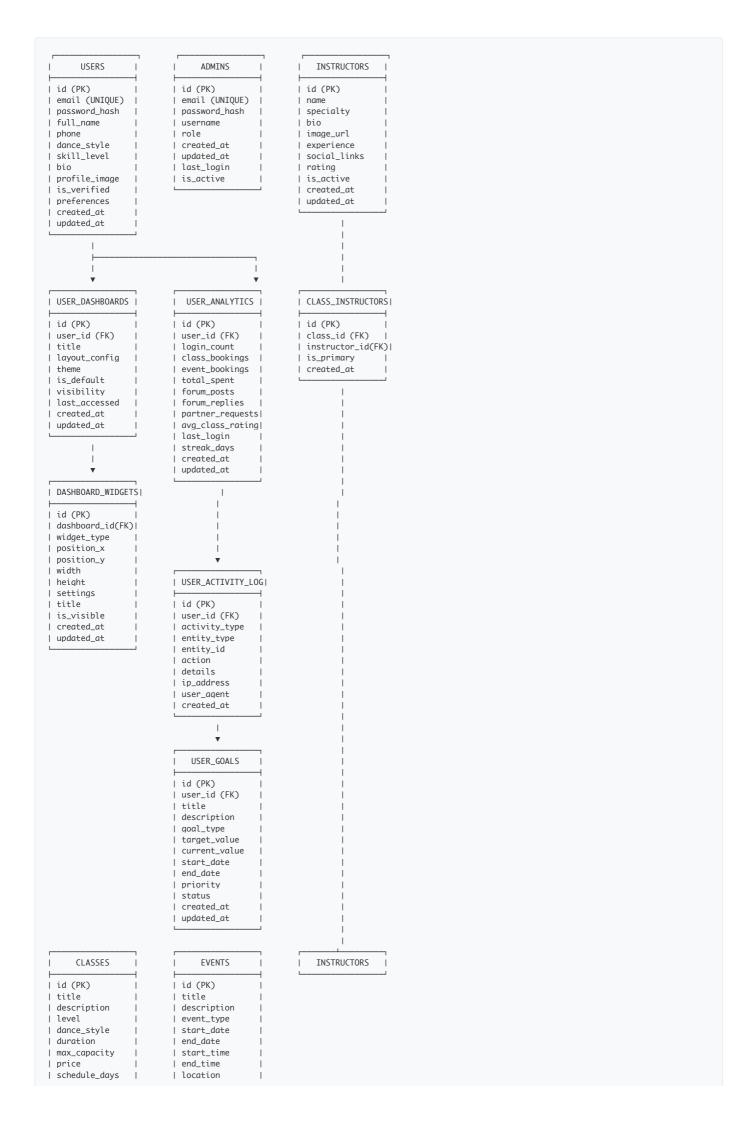
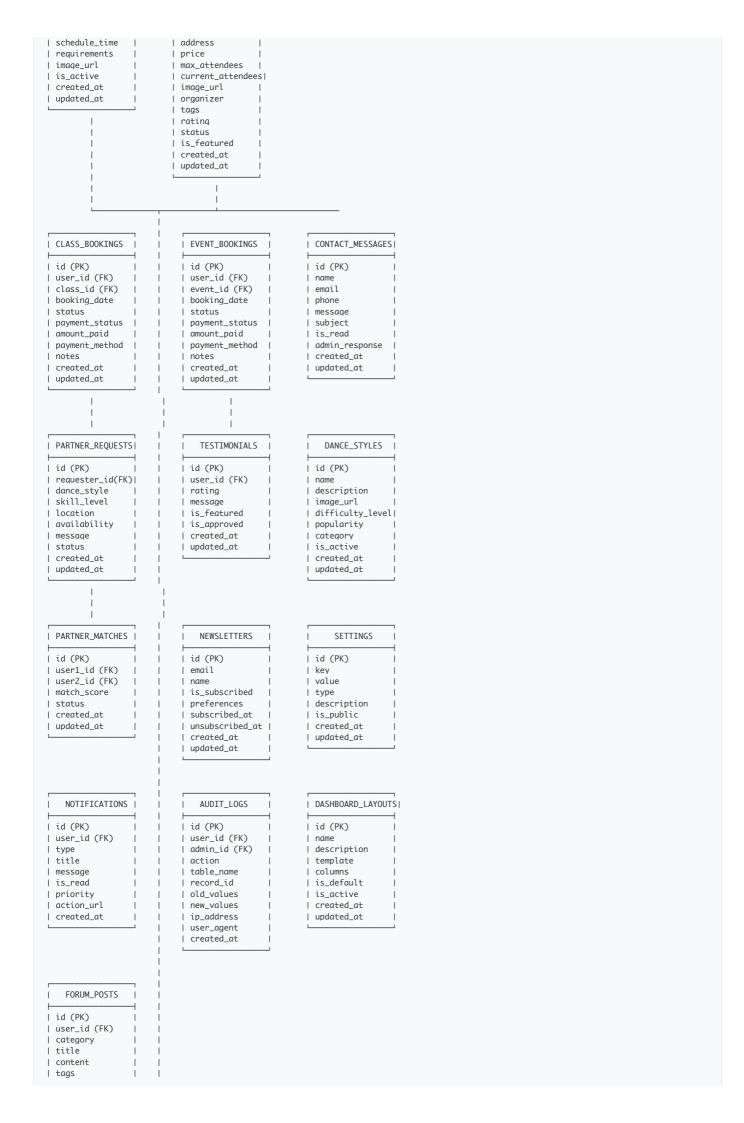
Dance Website - Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) with User Dashboards

Database Schema Design

Core Entities and Relationships





```
| views_count
| likes_count
| replies_count
I is pinned
I is locked
| created_at
| updated_at
         | FORUM_REPLIES
| id (PK)
| post_id (FK)
| user_id (FK)
| parent_id (FK)
I content
| likes_count
| is_solution
| created_at
| updated_at
```

Dashboard System Features

User Dashboard Entities

USER_DASHBOARDS

- Purpose: Each user can create multiple personalized dashboards
- Key Features:
- Multiple dashboard configurations per user
- · Custom themes and layouts
- Privacy controls (public/private)
- Default dashboard selection

DASHBOARD_WIDGETS

- Purpose: Configurable widgets for dashboard customization
- Widget Types:
- upcoming_classes Shows user's upcoming class bookings
- progress_tracker Displays dance skill progress
- goal_summary Shows user's dance goals and completion
- activity_feed Recent user activities
- partner_matches Potential dance partners
- class_recommendations AI-suggested classes
- achievement_badges User achievements and milestones
- calendar_view Personal dance schedule
- expense_tracker Spending on classes/events
- instructor_favorites Favorite instructors

USER_ANALYTICS

- Purpose: Comprehensive user activity analytics
- Tracked Metrics:
- Login frequency and patterns
- Class/event booking history
- Forum participation
- Partner matching activity
- Spending patterns
- Goal completion rates
- Skill progression

USER_GOALS

- Purpose: Personal goal setting and tracking
- Goal Types:
- skill_improvement Master specific dance styles
- frequency Attend X classes per month
- social Make X dance partner connections
- performance Participate in events/competitions

• financial - Stay within budget limits

USER_ACTIVITY_LOG

- Purpose: Detailed activity tracking for insights
- Tracked Activities:
- Page views and navigation patterns
- · Feature usage analytics
- · Search behavior
- · Booking patterns
- · Social interactions

Relationships

One-to-Many Relationships

- USERS → CLASS_BOOKINGS (1:N)
- USERS → EVENT_BOOKINGS (1:N)
- USERS → PARTNER_REQUESTS (1:N)
- USERS → TESTIMONIALS (1:N)
- USERS → NOTIFICATIONS (1:N)
- USERS → FORUM_POSTS (1:N)
- USERS → FORUM_REPLIES (1:N)
- USERS → AUDIT_LOGS (1:N)
- USERS → USER_DASHBOARDS (1:N)
- USERS → USER_ANALYTICS (1:1)
- USERS → USER_GOALS (1:N)
- USERS → USER_ACTIVITY_LOG (1:N)
- USER_DASHBOARDS → DASHBOARD_WIDGETS (1:N)
- CLASSES → CLASS_BOOKINGS (1:N)
- EVENTS → EVENT_BOOKINGS (1:N)
- FORUM_POSTS → FORUM_REPLIES (1:N)
- $\bullet \quad \textbf{FORUM_REPLIES} \rightarrow \textbf{FORUM_REPLIES} \; (1:N self-referencing \; for \; nested \; replies) \\$

Many-to-Many Relationships

- CLASSES ↔ INSTRUCTORS (through CLASS_INSTRUCTORS)
- USERS ↔ USERS (through PARTNER_MATCHES for partner matching)
- USER_DASHBOARDS ↔ DASHBOARD_LAYOUTS (through layout configuration)

Key Constraints

Primary Keys (PK)

• All tables have an auto-incrementing id as primary key

Foreign Keys (FK)

- user_id references USERS(id)
- admin_id references ADMINS(id)
- class_id references CLASSES(id)
- event_id references EVENTS(id)
- instructor_id references INSTRUCTORS(id)
- post_id references FORUM_POSTS(id)
- parent_id references FORUM_REPLIES(id)
- dashboard_id references USER_DASHBOARDS(id)

Unique Constraints

- USERS.email
- ADMINS.email
- ADMINS.username

Indexes (for performance)

- email fields (USERS, ADMINS, NEWSLETTERS)
- foreign key fields

- created_at/updated_at timestamps
- status fields
- search fields (name, title, category)
- dashboard-related fields (user_id, widget_type)

Data Types and Constraints

Common Field Types

- id: BIGINT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY
- email: VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE NOT NULL
- password_hash: VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
- created_at/updated_at: TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
- is_active/is_featured/is_read: BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE/FALSE
- status: ENUM('active', 'inactive', 'pending', 'cancelled', 'completed')
- rating: DECIMAL(3,2) DEFAULT 0.00 (0.00 to 5.00)
- price/amount_paid: DECIMAL(10,2)
- JSON fields: preferences, social_links, tags, layout_config, settings (MySQL JSON type)

Dashboard-Specific Field Types

- widget_type: ENUM('upcoming_classes', 'progress_tracker', 'goal_summary', 'activity_feed', 'partner_matches', 'class_recommendations', 'achievement_badges', 'calendar_view', 'expense_tracker', 'instructor_favorites')
- **goal_type**: ENUM('skill_improvement', 'frequency', 'social', 'performance', 'financial')
- activity_type: ENUM('login', 'booking', 'forum_post', 'partner_request', 'goal_update', 'profile_update')
- **priority**: ENUM('low', 'medium', 'high', 'urgent')
- visibility: ENUM('private', 'friends', 'public')

Business Rules

- 1. Users can book multiple classes and events
- 2. Instructors can teach multiple classes
- 3. Classes can have multiple instructors (primary and assistant)
- 4. Events have capacity limits
- 5. Partner matching is mutual (both users must agree)
- 6. Forum replies can be nested (threaded discussions)
- 7. Admin actions are logged for audit trail
- 8. Soft deletes for important data (is_active flag)
- 9. Each user can have multiple dashboards but only one default
- 10. Dashboard widgets are configurable and can be resized/repositioned
- 11. User analytics are automatically calculated based on user activity
- 12. User goals track progress toward specific dance achievements
- 13. Activity logs track all user interactions for analytics purposes
- 14. Dashboard layouts can be shared between users (templates)

Dashboard Business Logic

- 1. Default Dashboard Creation: When a user registers, a default dashboard is automatically created
- 2. Widget Positioning: Widgets use grid-based positioning system (x,y coordinates with width/height)
- 3. Analytics Aggregation: User analytics are updated via database triggers or scheduled jobs
- 4. Goal Progress Calculation: Progress is automatically calculated based on related user activities
- 5. Activity Logging: All user actions are logged for analytics and dashboard insights
- 6. Dashboard Sharing: Users can share dashboard configurations as templates
- 7. Widget Permissions: Some widgets require specific user roles or subscription levels

Security Considerations for Dashboards

- Dashboard data is user-scoped (users can only access their own dashboards)
- Widget settings are validated to prevent XSS attacks
- Activity logs include IP addresses for security monitoring
- Goal data includes privacy controls
- Analytics data is anonymized for system-wide insights
- Dashboard sharing requires explicit user consent

Performance Optimizations

- Dashboard widgets use caching for expensive queries
- User analytics are pre-calculated and stored
- Activity logs are partitioned by date for performance
- Widget data is loaded asynchronously to improve page load times
- Database indexes on frequently queried dashboard fields