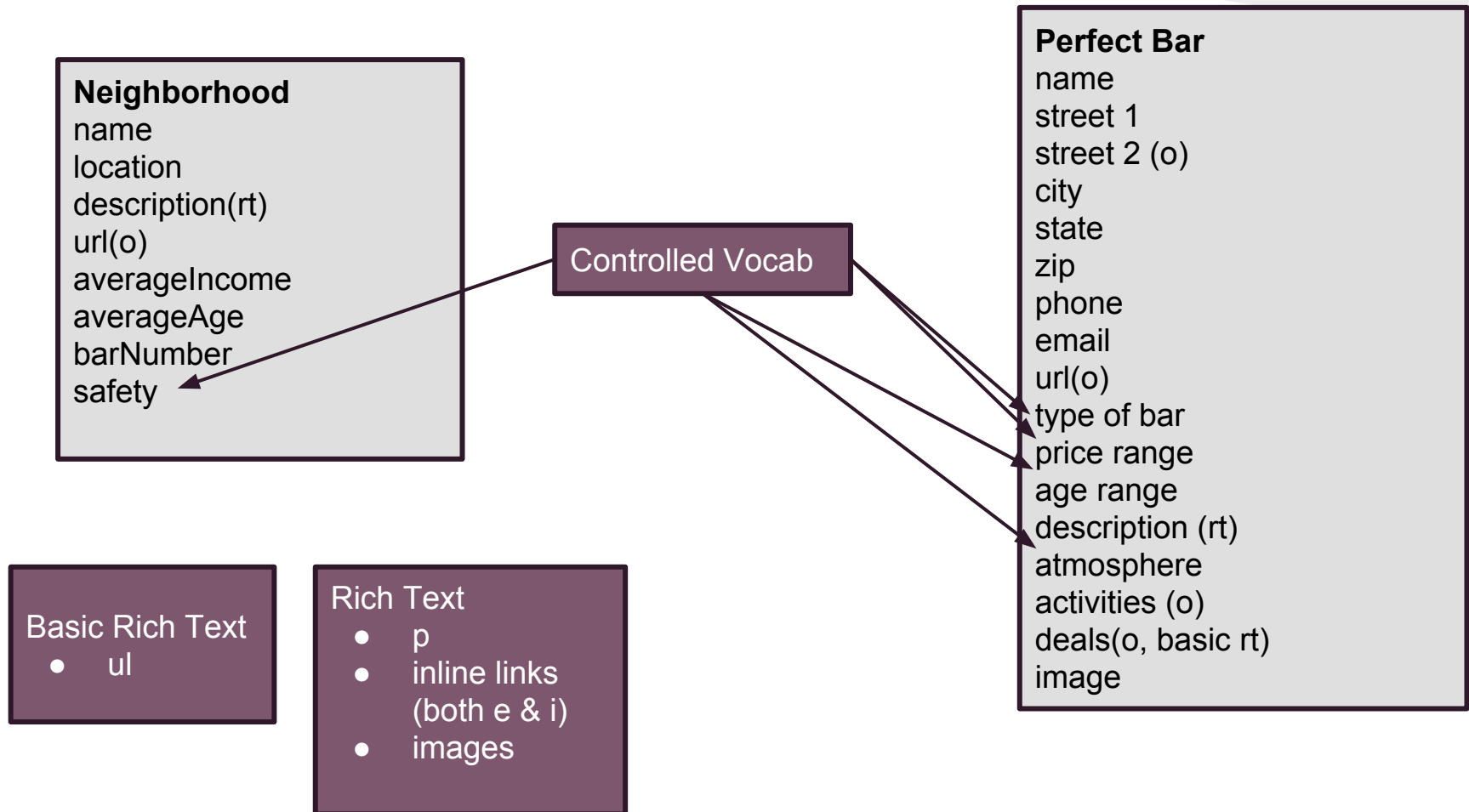
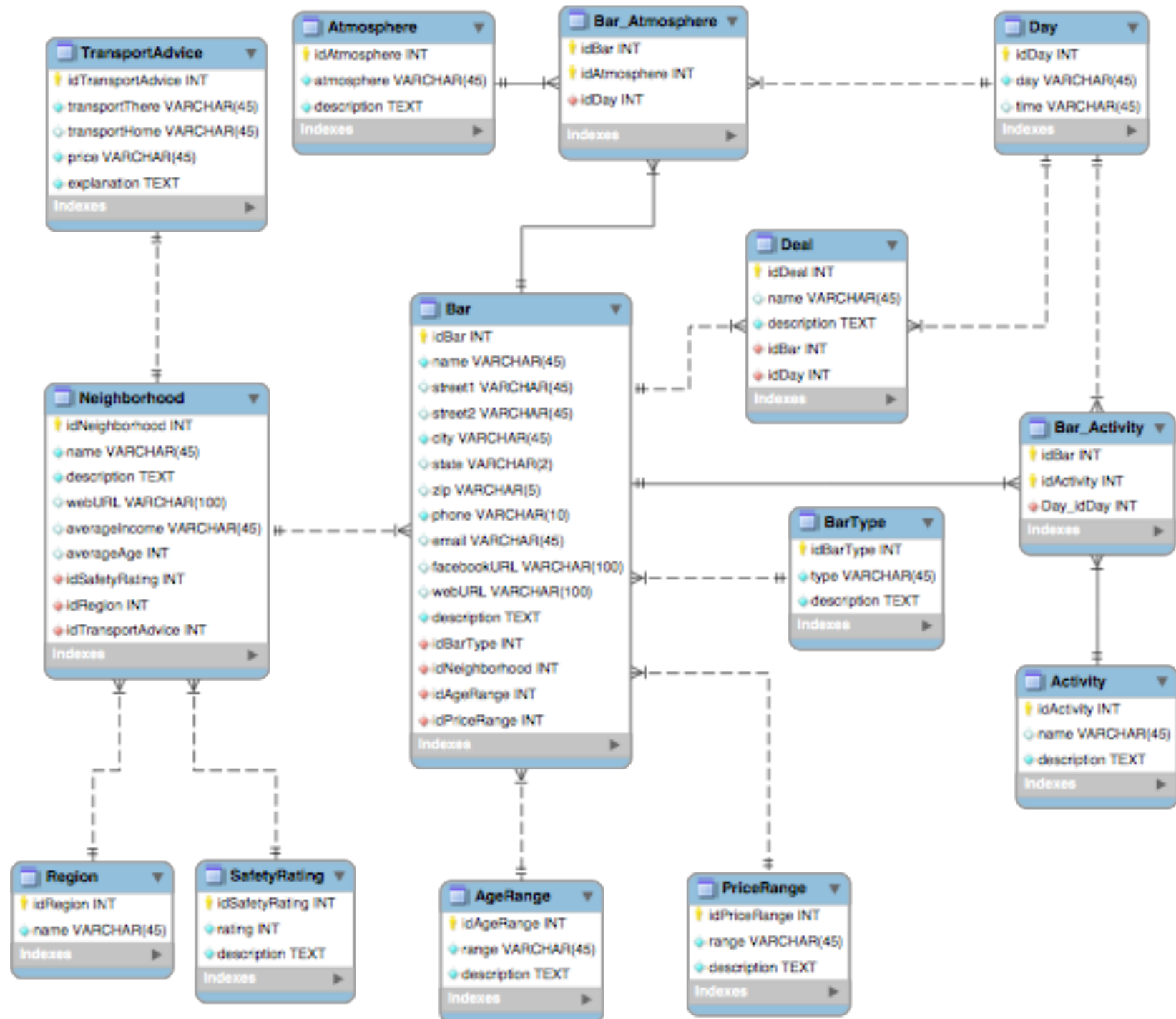


Info Type Model





Access Structures

Info Need:

- What kind of bars are there in my area?
- What can I afford?
- ~~What do my friends think?~~
- Which bar suits my mood right now?
- Are the people who hang out at this bar like me?

Hierarchy

Index/Sequence

Index/Association

Index

Association

Other bars in with a similar atmosphere in the same neighborhood associated to Bar

Index (Bar)

Name
Type
Atmosphere
Price Range
Age Range
Deal Types
Activity Types
Specials

Info Behavior:

- ~~Ask friends and family their opinion~~
- Look at rating and info on Yelp- phone or comp
- Check out lots of bar's websites for specials
- ~~Visit the bar for one's self~~

Association

Index

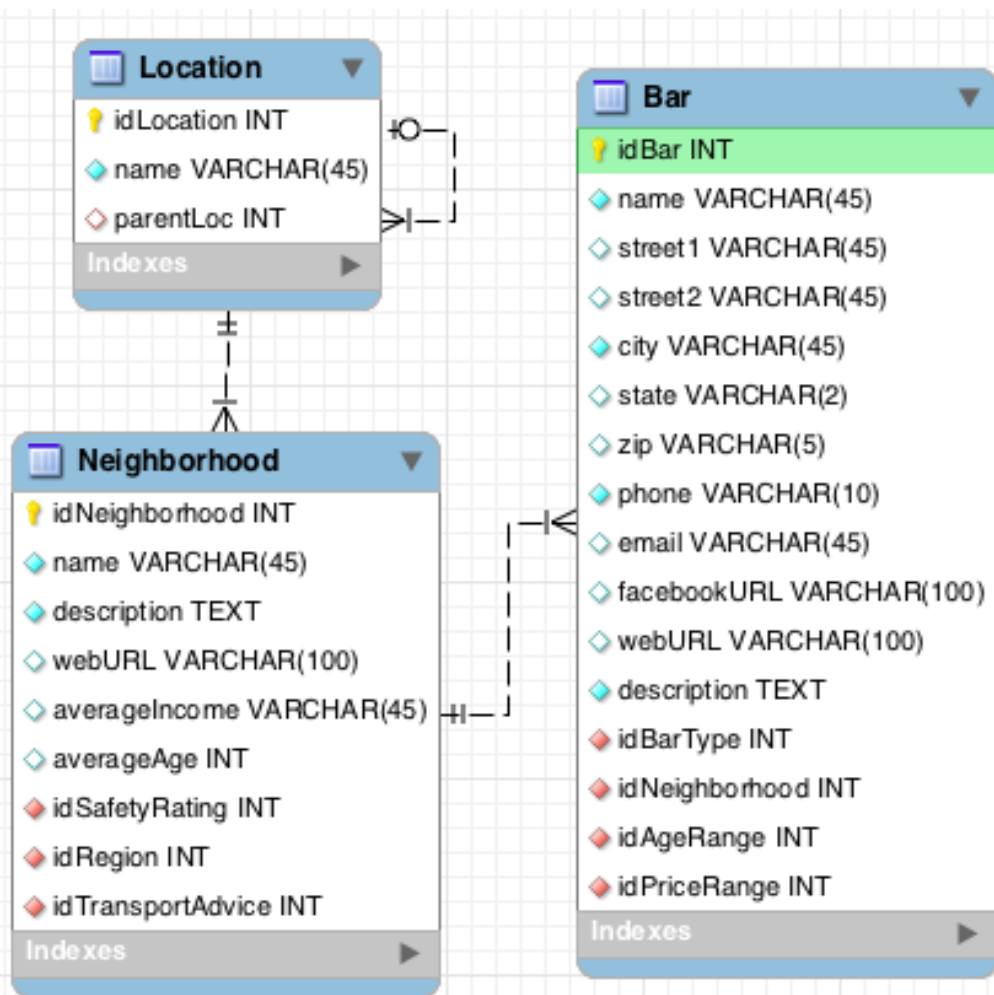
Index (Neighbourhood)

Name
Safety

Hierarchy
Locations

Sequence
Best deals for you

Location Hierarchy




Query:

```
SELECT loc.id, loc.name  
FROM Location loc  
WHERE loc.parentLoc IS NULL
```

Logic:

First, the query is used to find the root location.
Second, recursion is used to find the child levels of location.

Bar Name Index



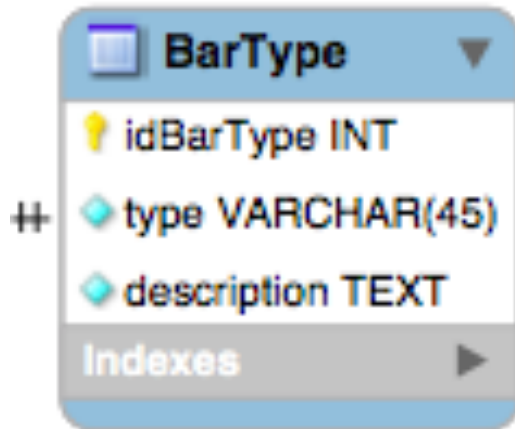
A screenshot of a database schema viewer showing the structure of a table named 'Bar'. The table has 17 columns. The first column, 'idBar', is an integer and is marked as the primary key with a yellow key icon. The next 10 columns are text-based: 'name' (VARCHAR(45)), 'street1' (VARCHAR(45)), 'street2' (VARCHAR(45)), 'city' (VARCHAR(45)), 'state' (VARCHAR(2)), 'zip' (VARCHAR(5)), 'phone' (VARCHAR(10)), 'email' (VARCHAR(45)), 'facebookURL' (VARCHAR(100)), and 'webURL' (VARCHAR(100)). The last 7 columns are integers: 'description' (TEXT), 'idBarType' (INT), 'idNeighborhood' (INT), 'idAgeRange' (INT), and 'idPriceRange' (INT). Each of these last 7 columns is marked with a red diamond icon, indicating they are foreign keys. At the bottom of the viewer, there is a tab labeled 'Indexes' with a right-pointing arrow.

idBar	name	street1	street2	city	state	zip	phone	email	facebookURL	webURL	description	idBarType	idNeighborhood	idAgeRange	idPriceRange
INT	VARCHAR(45)	VARCHAR(45)	VARCHAR(45)	VARCHAR(45)	VARCHAR(2)	VARCHAR(5)	VARCHAR(10)	VARCHAR(45)	VARCHAR(100)	VARCHAR(100)	TEXT	INT	INT	INT	INT

Query:

```
SELECT name FROM  
Bar ORDER BY name  
ASC
```

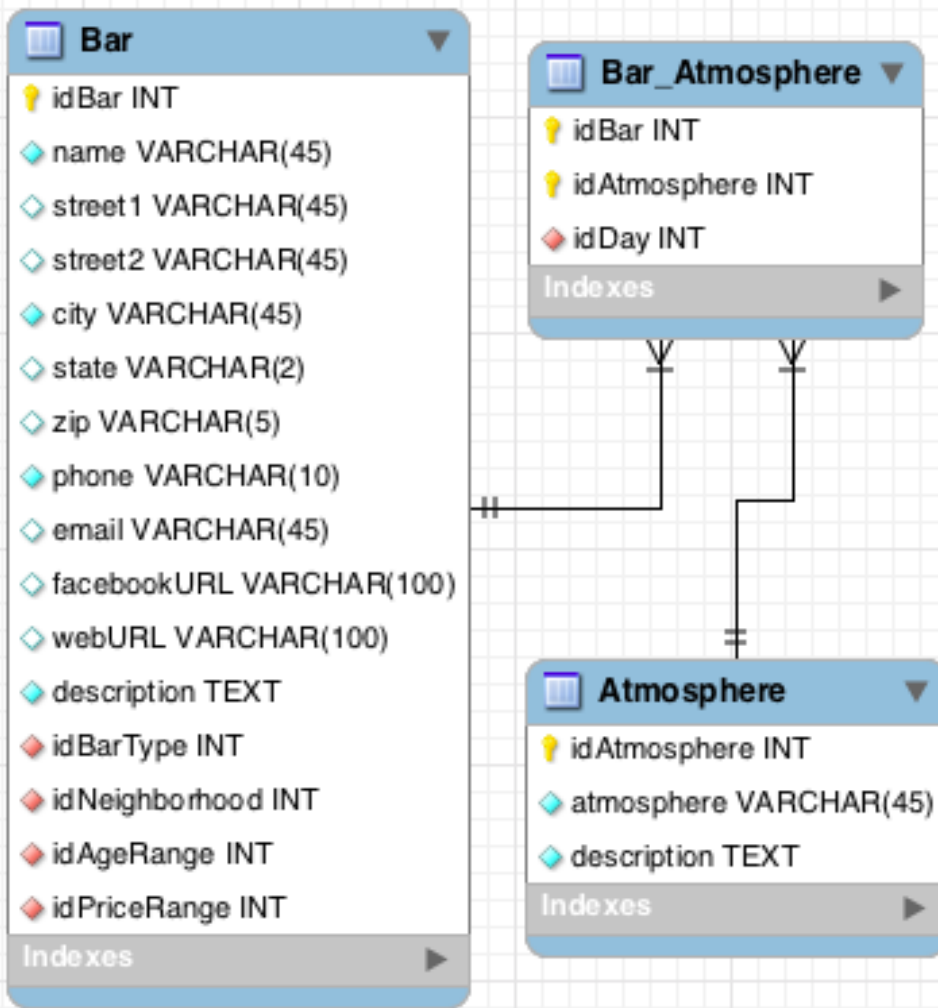
Bar Type Index



Query:

```
SELECT type
FROM BarType
ORDER BY type ASC
```

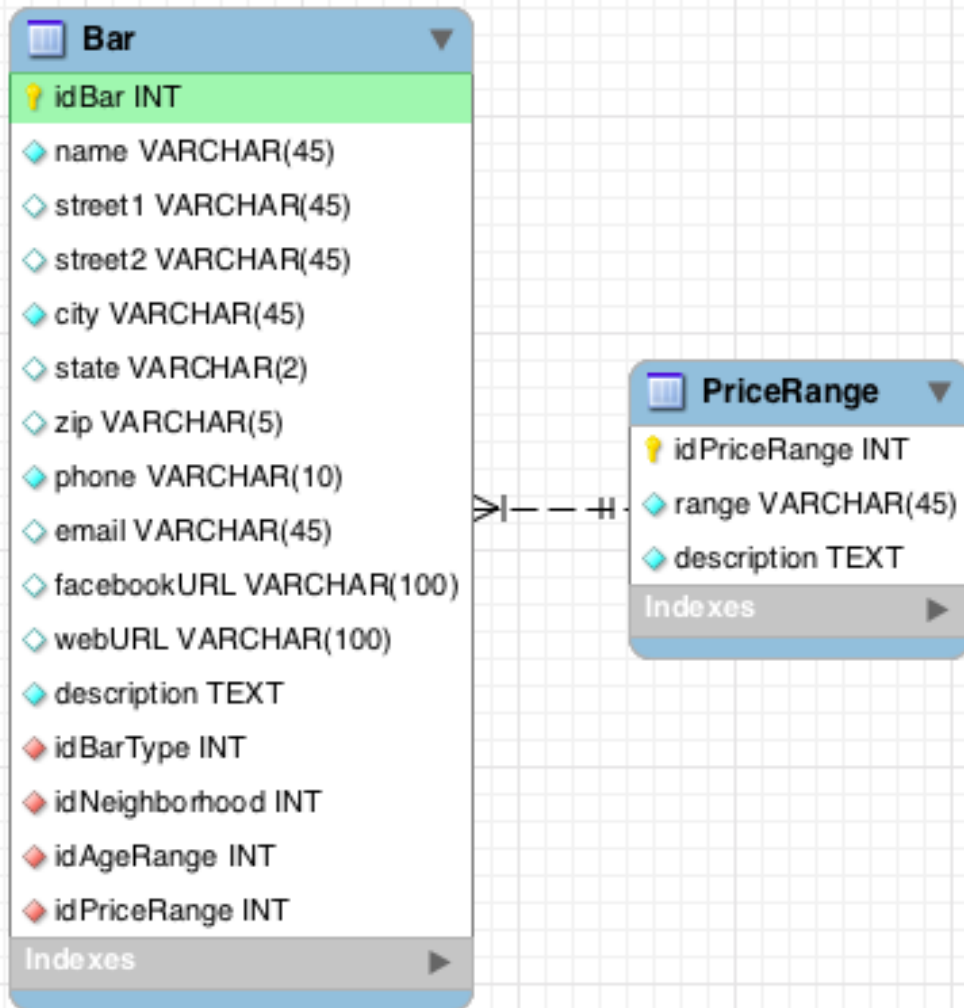
Bar Atmosphere Index



Query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT Bar.name,
Atmosphere.atmosphere FROM
Bar JOIN Bar_Atmosphere ON
Bar.idBar = Bar_Atmosphere.
idBar JOIN Atmosphere ON
Bar_Atmosphere.idAtmosphere =
Atmosphere.idAtmosphere
ORDER BY Atmosphere.
atmosphere
```

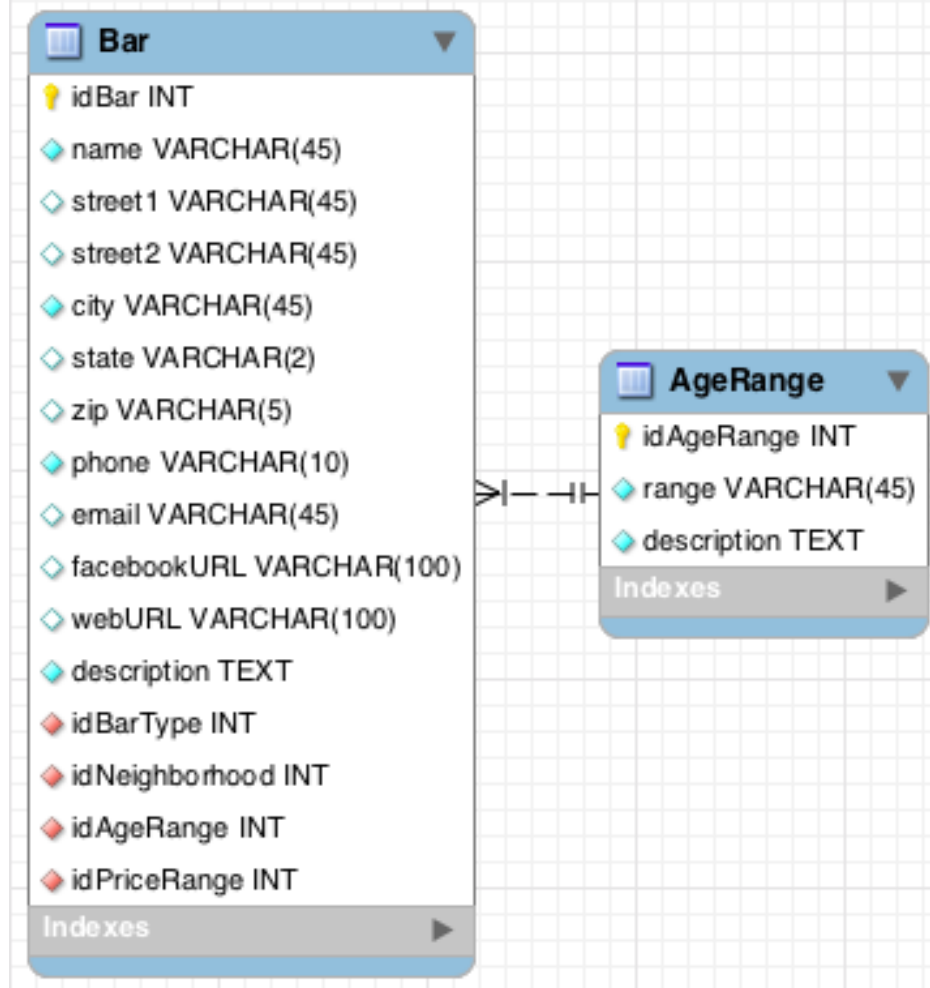
Bar Price Range Index



Query:

```
SELECT Bar.name,  
PriceRange.range FROM  
Bar JOIN PriceRange ON  
Bar.idPriceRange =  
PriceRange.idPriceRange  
ORDER BY PriceRange.  
range ASC
```

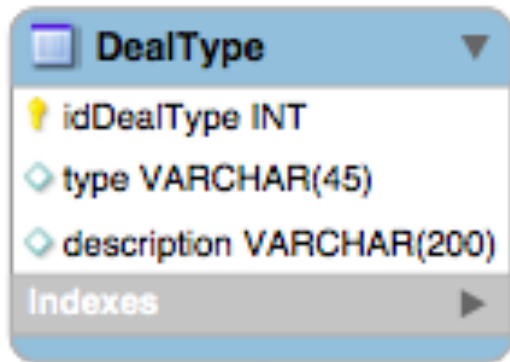

Bar Age Range Index



Query:

```
SELECT b.name, b.
description, ar.range
FROM Bar b
JOIN AgeRange ar
    ON b.idAgeRange = ar.
idAgeRange
ORDER BY ar.range
```

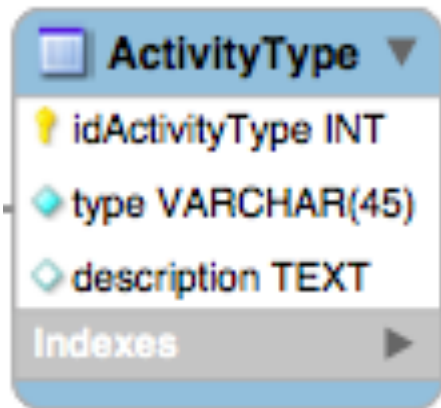
Deal Type Index



Query:

```
SELECT type  
FROM DealType  
ORDER BY type ASC
```

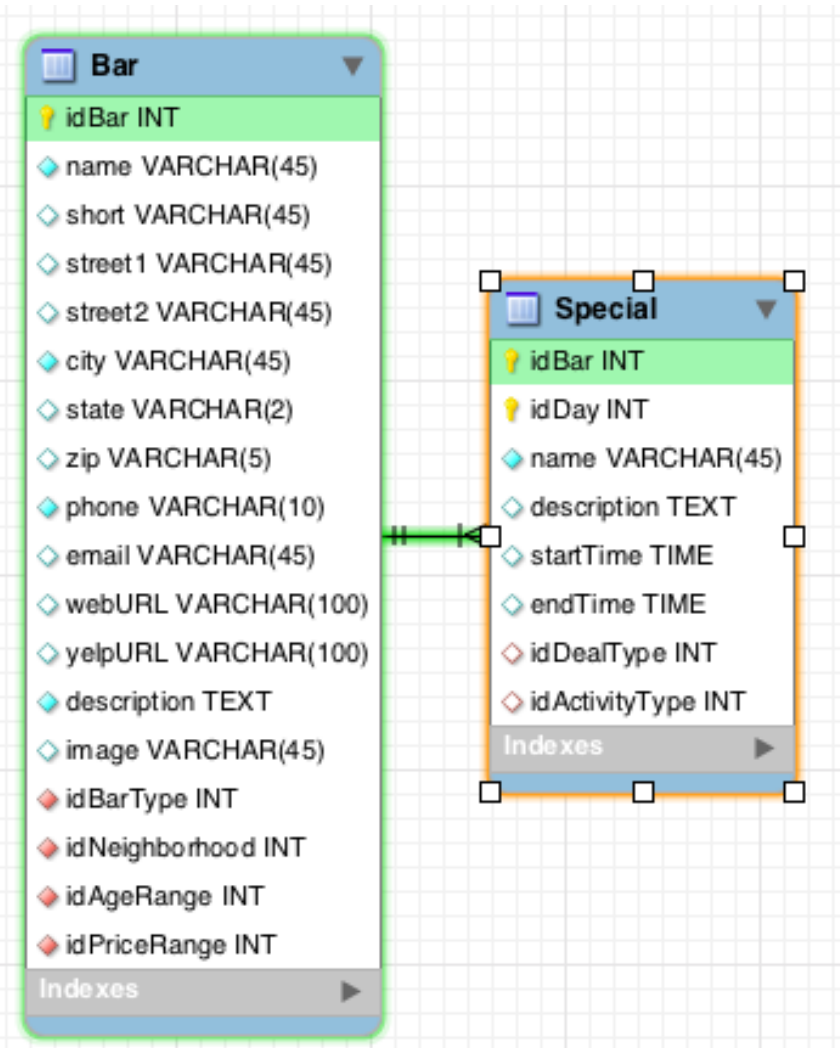
Activity Type Index



Query:

```
SELECT type  
FROM ActivityType  
ORDER BY type ASC
```

Bar Special Index



Query:

```
SELECT s.name, s.description,  
s.startTime, s.endTime  
FROM Special s  
JOIN Bar b ON s.idBar = b.  
idBar  
WHERE b.idBar = (input)  
ORDER BY s.startTime ASC
```

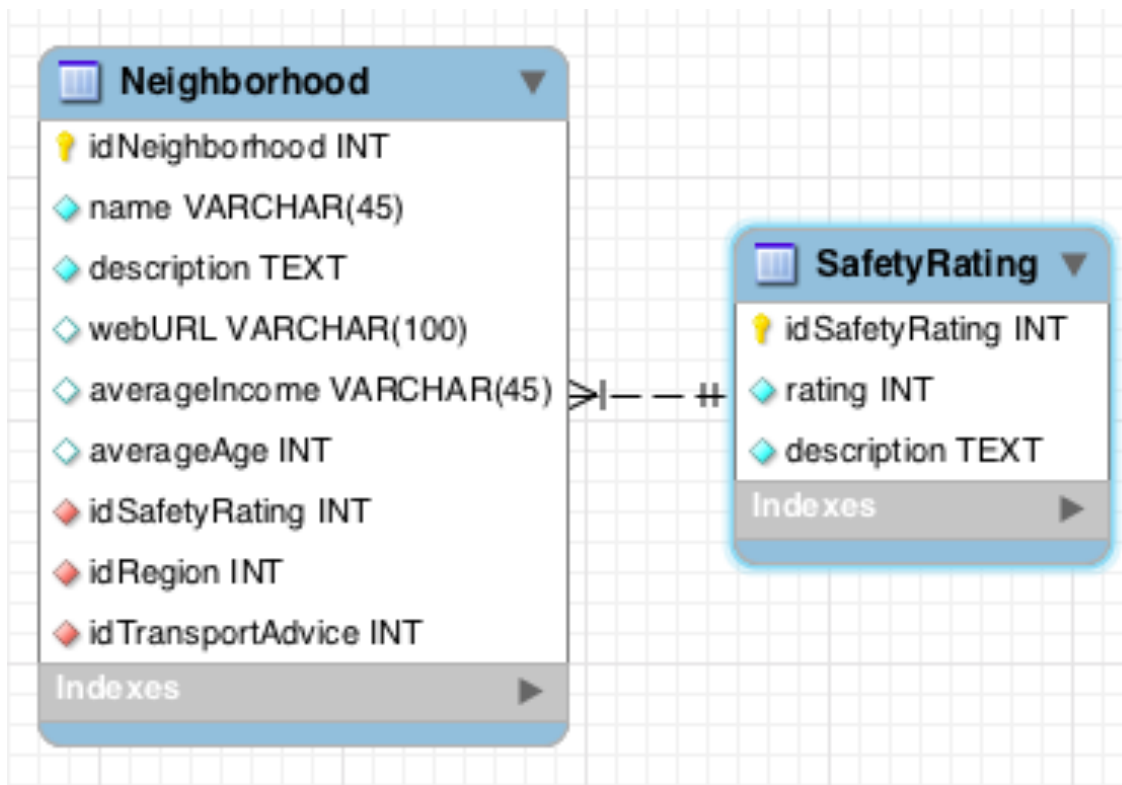
Neighborhood Name Index

Neighborhood	
idNeighborhood	INT
name	VARCHAR(45)
description	TEXT
webURL	VARCHAR(100)
averageIncome	VARCHAR(45)
averageAge	INT
idSafetyRating	INT
idRegion	INT
idTransportAdvice	INT
Indexes	

Query:

```
SELECT n.name, n.description  
FROM Neighborhood n  
ORDER BY n.name
```

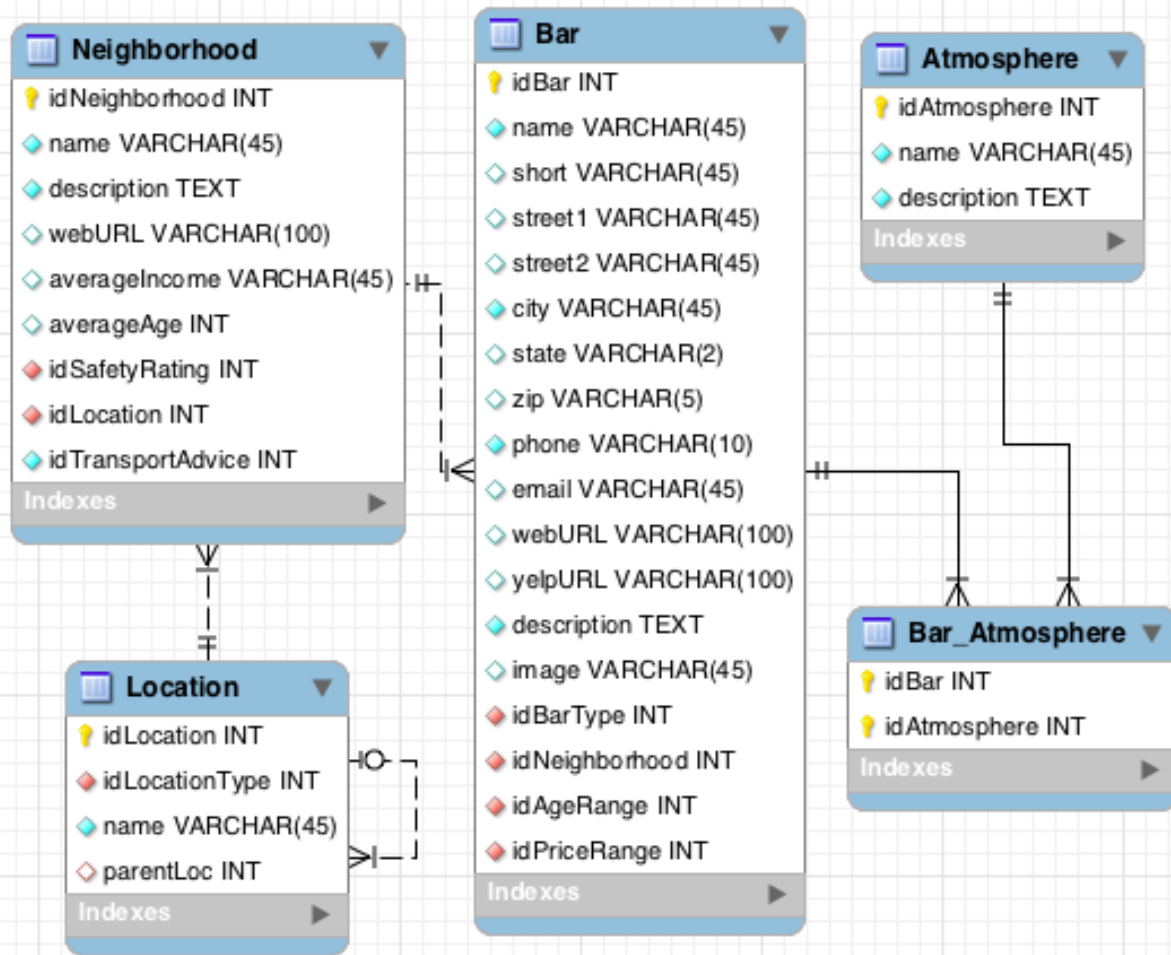
Neighborhood Safety Index



Query:

```
SELECT b.name, b.street1, b.
street2, b.city, b.state, b.zip, b.
description, sr.rating, sr.
description
FROM Bar b
JOIN SafetyRating sr
ON b.idSafetyRating = sr.
idSafetyRating
ORDER BY sr.rating DESC
```

Association: Similar location and/or atmosphere?



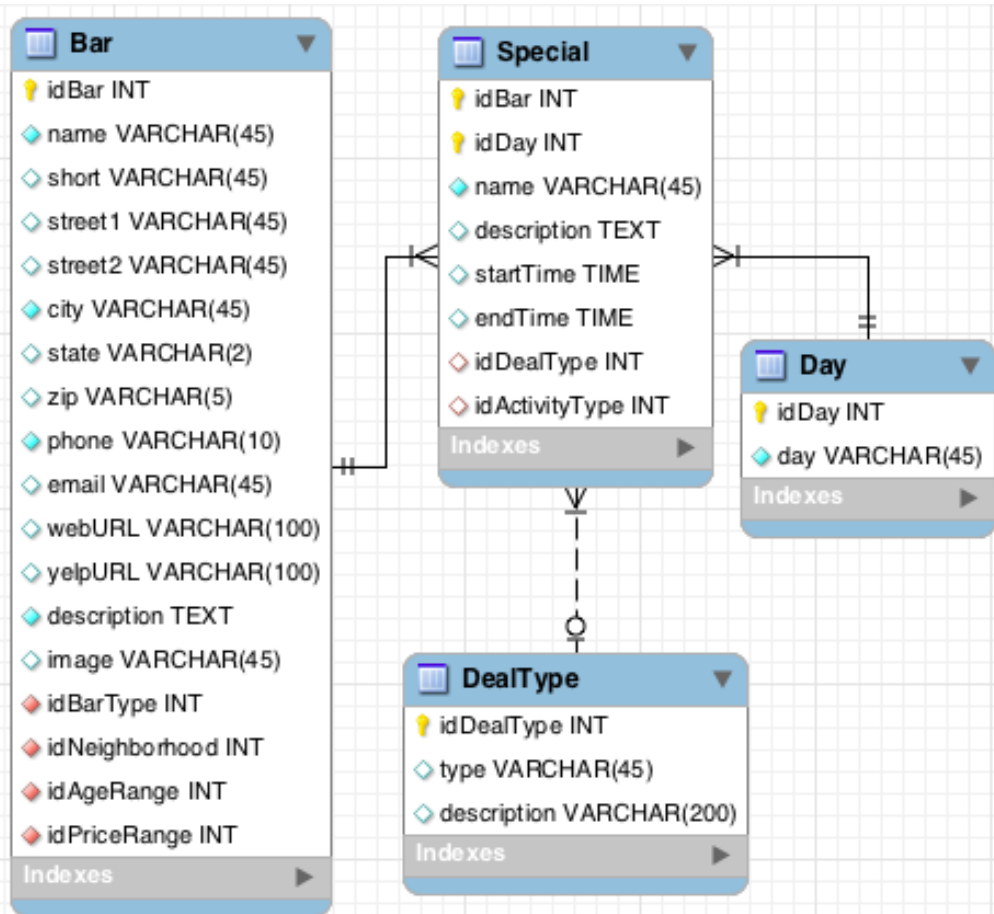
Query:

```
SELECT b.name, b.street1, b.
street2, b.city, b.state, b.zip, b.
description
FROM Bar b
JOIN Bar_Atmosphere ba
    ON b.idBar = ba.idBar
JOIN Atmosphere a
    ON ba.idAtmosphere = a.
idAtmosphere
WHERE a.atmosphere = (input)
```

Query:

```
SELECT b.name, b.street1, b.
street2, b.description
FROM Bar b
JOIN Neighborhood n
    ON n.idNeighborhood = b.
idNeighborhood
WHERE n.name = (input)
```

Sequence: Deals for you



Query:

```
SELECT b.street1, b.street2, b.city, b.state, b.zip, s.name, s.id, s.startTime, d.day
FROM Special s
JOIN Bar b
    ON s.idBar = b.idBar
JOIN Day d
    ON d.idDay = s.idDay
WHERE idDealType IS NOT NULL
```

Logic:

First, query to get all the deals offered at bars.

Second, order the results accordingly. Use the user's location to find bars closest to the user. Use user's device's day of week to find deals that are occurring on that day.

