

SYMBIOSIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

DBMS Project Report on

Movie and T.V. Series Recommendation System

SUBMITTED BY

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1. Introduction

This is a report for the project "Movie and T.V. series recommendation system" which consists of problem we are trying to solve along with the solution, functional requirements, and all other initially essential details of the project. This project is an implementation model of movie recommendation system's database in MySQL.

2. Problem Statement, System Architecture, Functional Requirements

a. Problem Statement

With the rapid development and advancement of digital world especially in the field of media and entertainment, a lot of content to watch online is being accumulated on various streaming platforms like OTTs etc. This availability of huge amount of content, now turned out into a boon and bane situation because though it provides users with various choices and options to get entertained on the other hand it also results in few practical problems like:

- ➤ User gets perplexed with more than enough choices in-hand.
- Finding the right OTT platform for a movie/T.V. series he wishes to watch becomes difficult.
- Lacks the right suggestion which suits his/her taste.

b. Objectives

So, the project "Movie and T.V. series recommendation system" is a solution that helps the user to get recommended with a proper movie or T.V. series based upon various parameters like genre, actor/actress, rating, languages etc. and help the user to know on which OTT platform the respective movie/ T.V. series is available. This helps the user to know the list of movies that perfectly matches his choices thus reducing the chance of getting confused and intimating where to watch it.

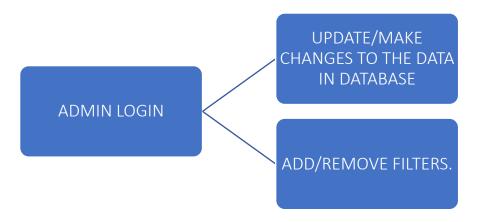
The System's Architecture/Modules would be as follows:

USER MODULE



- Users need to login with his unique id and password.
- User can make use of various filters that are available, based upon his choices and can get appropriate recommendations.

ADMIN MODULE



- Admin needs to login with his unique id and password
- Admin can make changes to the database and can make changes to the filters (add new ones or delete few) that are available for users to use.

c. System Architecture USER SELECT TV SERIES/ MOVIES USER'S WATCH LIST IS STORED RECOMMENDATIONS ARE DISPLAYEI SELECT SIGN UP LOGIN DIFFERENT ADMIN **FILTERS** AVAILABLE DETAILS ARE VERIFIED ADMIN'S INFO IS DETAILS ARE STORED STORED ADMIN'S DETAILS ARE PREFERENCES ARE SENT VERIFIED CAN MAKE CHANGES

d. Functionalities

- Every user should sign up using his/her unique id and password.
- ➤ Initially user is provided with 2 options to select between movie and T.V. series which are under entertainment title.

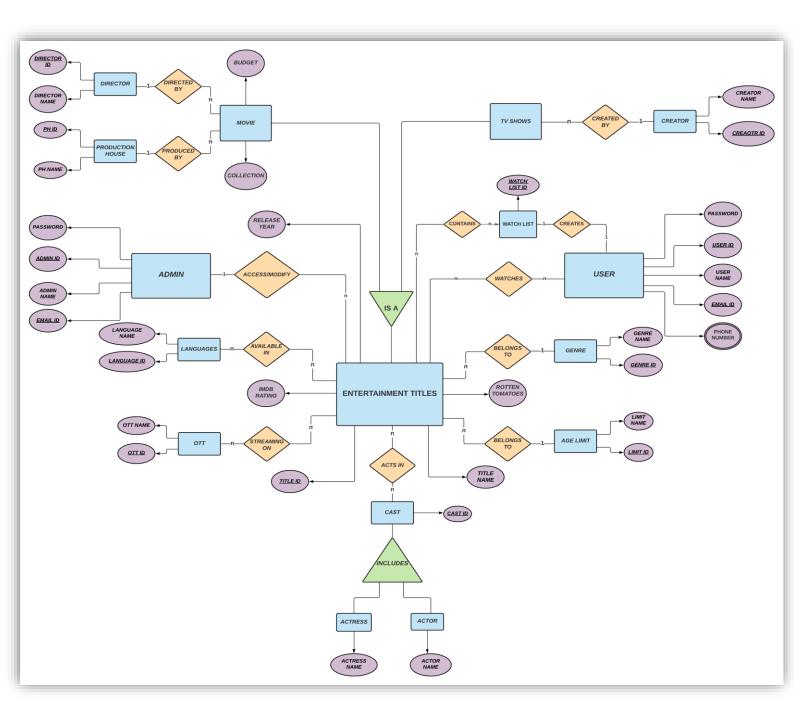
- After selecting one of the options, respective filters which are available under movies and T.V. series are displayed to choose between them.
- Available filters for movies are name of the actor, actress, director, genre, age limit, ratings, release year, language, budget, box-office collection, streaming platform and production house.
- ➤ Available filters for T.V. shows are name of the actor, actress, genre, age limit, ratings, release year, language, streaming platform, creator of the show.
- ➤ User can also maintain a common list of all the movies and T.V. shows which he had already watched.
- Admin should also sign up using his/her unique id and password.
- Admin has the access to both movies and T.V. series to modify them.

3. Entities, Attributes, and their Relationships.

ENTITES	ATTRIBUTES
Entertainment Titles (ET)	titleName, titleID, imdbRating, rottenTomatoesRating, Release year,
Movie	budget, collection
TVshows	-
Cast	castID
Actor	actorName
Actress	actressName
OTT	ottName, ottID
AgeLimit	limitName, limitID
Genre	genreName, genreID
Language	languageName, languageID
Admin	adminName, adminID, emailID, password
User	userName, userID, emailID, password, PhoneNumber
Watchlist	WatchID
Creator	creatorName, creatorID
Director	directorName, directorID
ProductionHouse	phName, phID

RELATIONSHIP	CARDINALITY
ET <u>is a</u> Movie.	-
ET <u>is a</u> TV show.	-
Cast <u>acts in</u> ET.	Many to many
Cast <u>includes</u> Actor.	-
Cast includes Actress.	-
ET <u>has</u> Age Limit.	Many to one
ET <u>Streaming on OTT</u> .	Many to many
ET <i>belongs to a</i> Genre.	Many to one
ET <u>Available in</u> Languages.	Many to many
Admin <u>modifies</u> ET.	One to many
User <u>watches</u> ET.	Many to many
User <u>Creates</u> Watchlist.	One to one
Watchlist <u>Contains</u> ET.	Many to many
TV Shows <u>created by</u> Creator.	Many to one
Movie <u>directed by</u> Director.	Many to one
Movie <u>produced by</u> Production House.	Many to one

4. ER (EER) Diagram



5. Relational Schema

a. Title

titleID	titleName	rottenTon	natoesRating	imdbRating	releaseYear
genreID	limitID	adminID			

b. Movie

titleID	budget	collection	directorID	phID
---------	--------	------------	------------	------

c. TVshows

titleID	creatorID
---------	-----------

d. Genre

```
genreID genreName
```

e. AgeLimit

ń		
	<u>limitID</u>	limitName

f. OTT

<u>ottID</u>	ottName

g. Languages

<u>languageID</u>	languageName
-------------------	--------------

h. Cast

```
castID castName
```

i. Director

directorID	directorName
------------	--------------

j. ProductionHouse

<u>phID</u>	phName

k. Creator

creatorID	creatorName

l. User

<u>userID</u>	userName	password	emailID

m. PhoneNumber

phoneID	userID	phone

n. Admin

o. ActsIn

actingID	titleID	castID
----------	---------	--------

p. StreamingOn

streamID	titleID	ottID

q. AvailableIn

<u>availID</u>	titleID	languageID

r. Watches

watchID	titleID	userID

s. Watchlist

<u>listID</u>	userID

t. Contain

containID	titleID	listID
-----------	---------	--------

6. Keys in each Relation

a. Title

i. Candidate Key: titleID, titleName

ii. Primary Key: titleID

iii. Foreign Key: genreID, limitID, adminID

iv. Alternate Key: titleName

b. Movie

i. Candidate Key: titleID

ii. Primary Key: titleID

iii. Foreign Key: directorID, phID

iv. Alternate Key: NULL

c. TV Show

i. Candidate Key: titleID

ii. Primary Key: titleID

iii. Foreign Key: creatorID

iv. Alternate Key: NULL

d. Genre

i. Candidate Key: genreID, genreName

ii. Primary Key: genreID

iii. Foreign Key: NULL

iv. Alternate Key: genreName

- e. AgeLimit
 - i. Candidate Key: limitID, limitName
 - ii. Primary Key: limitID
 - iii. Foreign Key: NULL
 - iv. Alternate Key: limitName
- f. OTT
 - i. Candidate Key: ottID, ottName
 - ii. Primary Key: ottID
 - iii. Foreign Key: NULL
 - iv. Alternate Key: ottName
- g. Language
 - i. Candidate Key: languageID, languageName
 - ii. Primary Key: languageID
 - iii. Foreign Key: NULL
 - iv. Alternate Key: languageName
- h. Actor
 - i. Candidate Key: castID
 - ii. Primary Key: castID
 - iii. Foreign Key: NULL
 - iv. Alternate Key: NULL
- i. Director
 - i. Candidate Key: directorID
 - ii. Primary Key: directorID
 - iii. Foreign Key: NULL
 - iv. Alternate Key: NULL
- j. ProductionHouse
 - i. Candidate Key: phID, phName
 - ii. Primary Key: phID
 - iii. Foreign Key: NULL
 - iv. Alternate Key: phName
- k. Creator
 - i. Candidate Key: creatorID
 - ii. Primary Key: creatorID
 - iii. Foreign Key: NULL
 - iv. Alternate Key: NULL
- l. User
 - i. Candidate Key: userID, emailID
 - ii. Primary Key: userID
 - iii. Foreign Key: NULL
 - iv. Alternate Key: emailID
- m. PhoneNumber
 - i. Candidate Key: phoneID, phone
 - ii. Primary Key: phoneID
 - iii. Foreign Key: userID
 - iv. Alternate Key: phone
- n. Admin
 - i. Candidate Key: adminID, emailID

- ii. Primary Key: adminID
- iii. Foreign Key: NULL
- iv. Alternate Key: emailID

o. ActsIn

- i. Candidate Key: actingID
- ii. Primary Key: actingID
- iii. Foreign Key: titleID, castID
- iv. Alternate Key: NULL

p. StreamingOn

- i. Candidate Key: streamID
- ii. Primary Key: streamID
- iii. Foreign Key: titleID, ottID
- iv. Alternate Key: NULL

q. AvailableIn

- i. Candidate Key: availID
- ii. Primary Key: availID
- iii. Foreign Key: titleID, languageID
- iv. Alternate Key: NULL

r. Watches

- i. Candidate Key: watchID
- ii. Primary Key: watchID
- iii. Foreign Key: titleID, userID
- iv. Alternate Key: NULL

s. Watchlist

- i. Candidate Key: listID
- ii. Primary Key: listID
- iii. Foreign Key: userID
- iv. Alternate Key: NULL

t. Contains

- i. Candidate Key: containID
- ii. Primary Key: containID
- iii. Foreign Key: titleID, listID
- iv. Alternate Key: NULL

7. Codd's Rules

Rule 0:

<u>Definition</u>: This rule states that for a system to qualify as an **RDBMS**, it must be able to manage database entirely through the relational capabilities.

<u>Justification</u>: Yes, this the primary rule for all databases to satisfy and this database is also able to manage entirely through its relational capabilities. Hence this rule is applied.

Rule 1: Information rule:

<u>Definition</u>: All information (including metadata) is to be represented as stored data in cells of tables. The rows and columns have to be strictly unordered.

<u>Justification</u>: This database has all the data in the form of rows and columns, also the data in each row is unique, every table has its own and unique value called primary key, each cell contains only one value and the order of rows and columns doesn't affect the meaning of the tables. Hence this rule is applied.

Rule 2: Guaranteed Access:

<u>Definition</u>: Each unique piece of data (atomic value) should be accessible by: **Table** Name + Primary Key (Row) + Attribute(column).

NOTE: Ability to directly access via POINTER is a violation of this rule.

<u>Justification:</u> Since each table in this database has its own primary key it is possible to access every atomic value logically without using any pointer or physical address of the data. Hence this rule is applied.

Rule 3: Systematic treatment of NULL:

<u>Definition</u>: Null has several meanings, it can mean missing data, not applicable or no value. It should be handled consistently. Also, Primary key must not be null, ever. Expression on NULL must give null.

<u>Justification</u>: This database will not have any null value (missing value, unknown value or unacceptable value) and most importantly any primary key will not be null. Hence this rule is applied.

Rule 4: Active Online Catalog:

<u>Definition</u>: Database dictionary(catalogue) is the structure description of the complete **Database** and it must be stored online. The Catalogue must be governed by same rules as rest of the database. The same query language should be used on catalogue as used to query database.

<u>Justification</u>: As this database do not have any database dictionary this rule is not applied.

Rule 5: Powerful and Well-Structured Language:

<u>Definition</u>: One well-structured language must be there to provide all manners of access to the data stored in the database. Example: **SQL**, **QBE** etc. If the database allows access to the data without the use of this language, then that is a violation.

<u>Justification</u>: Since our database accepts SQL (which is one of SQL/QBE) to access, modify and manipulate this rule is also applied.

Rule 6: View Updation Rule:

<u>Definition</u>: All the view that are theoretically updatable should be updatable by the system as well.

<u>Justification:</u> The view that is given in the database to the user is also in the form of tables only and not any other alternative virtual way. Hence this rule is not applied.

Rule 7: Relational Level Operation:

<u>Definition</u>: There must be Insert, Delete, Update operations at each level of relations. Set operation like Union, Intersection and minus should also be supported.

<u>Justification</u>: This database supports all the set operations and relational algebra which include join, union, intersection, minus, delete, insert etc. Hence this rule is also applied.

Rule 8: Physical Data Independence:

<u>Definition</u>: The physical storage of data should not matter to the system. If say, some file supporting table is renamed or moved from one disk to another, it should not affect the application.

<u>Justification</u>: This database and its data access methods will not be affected with the change in physical storage of data hence it satisfies the rule of physical data independence.

Rule 9: Logical Data Independence:

<u>Definition</u>: If there is change in the logical structure (table structures) of the database the user view of data should not change. Say, if a table is split into two tables, a new view should give result as the join of the two tables. This rule is most difficult to satisfy.

<u>Justification:</u> This rule is not applied by this database.

Rule 10: Integrity Independence:

<u>Definition</u>: The database should be able to enforce its own integrity rather than using other programs. Key and Check constraints, trigger etc, should be stored in Data Dictionary. This also make **RDBMS** independent of front-end.

<u>Justification:</u> Irrespective of the front-end, database has its own integrity and key values are stored in data dictionary. Hence this rule is applied.

Rule 11: Distribution Independence:

<u>Definition</u>: A database should work properly regardless of its distribution across a network. Even if a database is geographically distributed, with data stored in pieces, the end user should get an impression that it is stored at the same place. This lays the foundation of **distributed database**.

<u>Justification</u>: As we are not sure about the distribution of the database and how it could affect the data manipulation, we are not sure this rule could be applied or not. Hence considering this rule is not applied

Rule 12: Non-Subversion Rule:

<u>Definition</u>: If low level access is allowed to a system it should not be able to subvert or bypass integrity rules to change the data. This can be achieved by some sort of looking or encryption.

<u>Justification</u>: Since this database is made in MySQL and it forms an instant of the tables while we view data there will be no changes applied to the actual tables and data which

will not allow to circumvent data integrity and security at low level access. Hence this rule is applied.

8. Anomalies

a. Insertion: -

- i. A new title cannot be added without a valid genreID, limitID, adminID, directorID, creatorID and phID.
- ii. A new watchlist cannot be created without a valid userID

b. <u>Updation: -</u>

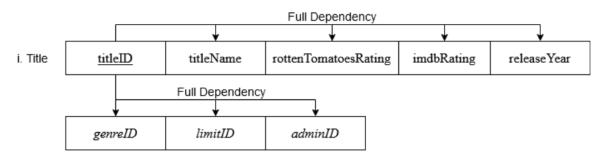
- i. A title cannot be updated when the genreID, limitID, adminID, directorID, creatorID and phID is invalid.
- ii. A watchlist cannot be updated so it contains an invalid userID.

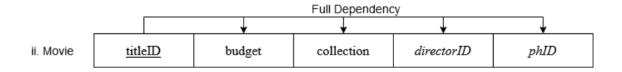
c. Deletion: -

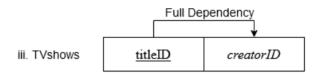
i. A user cannot be deleted if he/she has a non-empty watchlist.

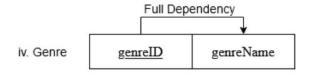
9. Functional Dependencies

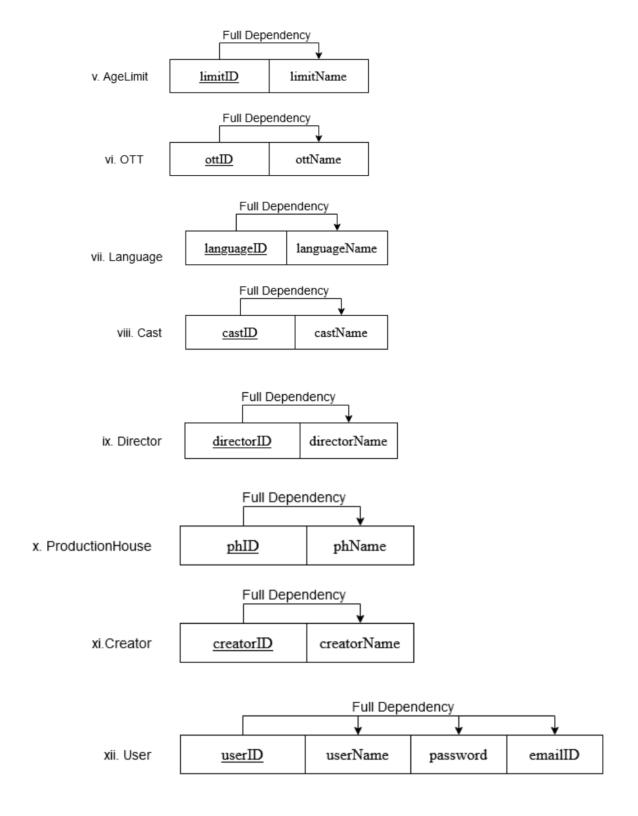
a. Functional Dependencies

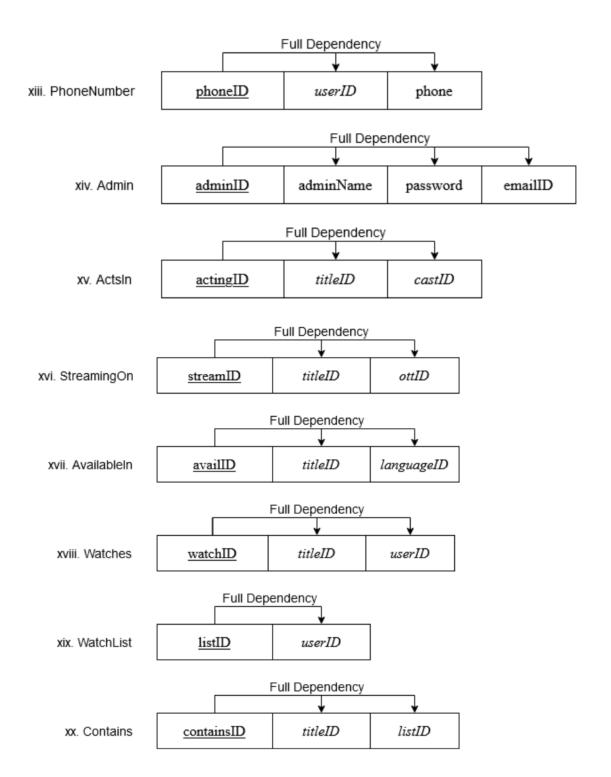


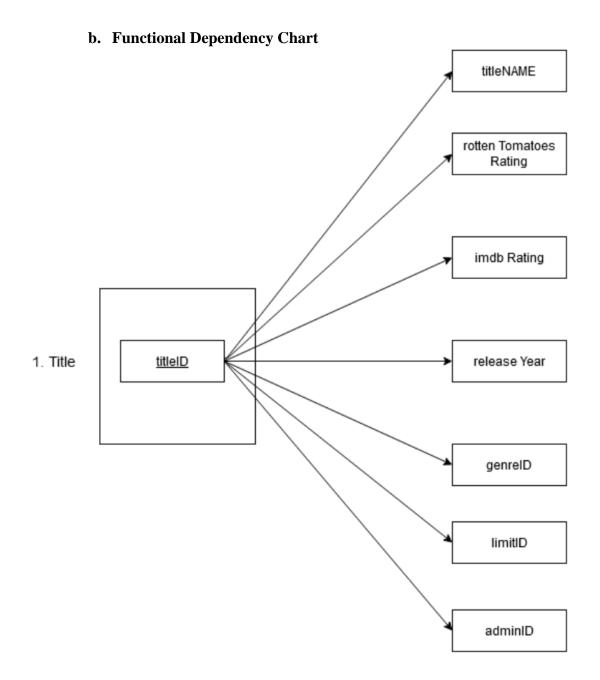


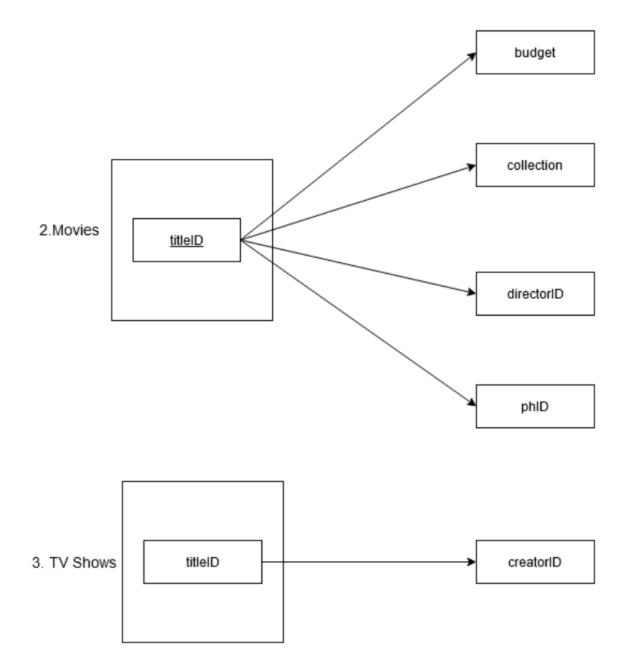


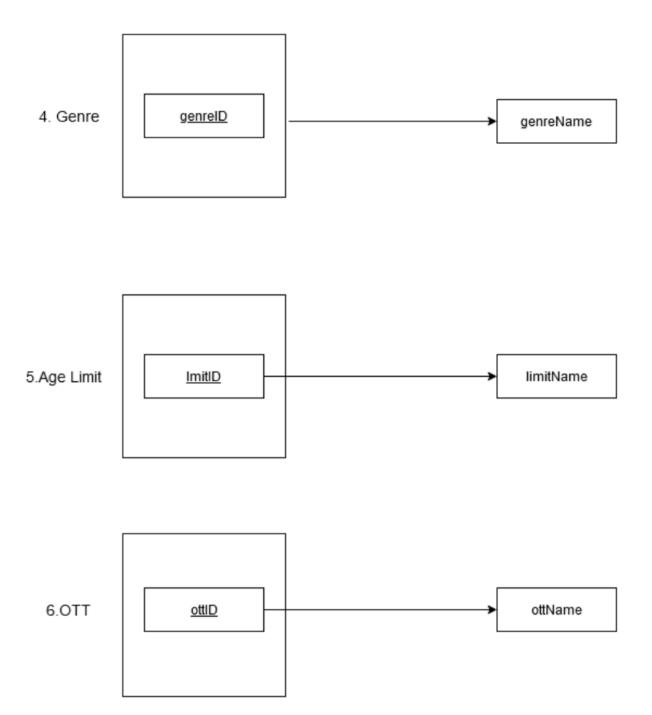


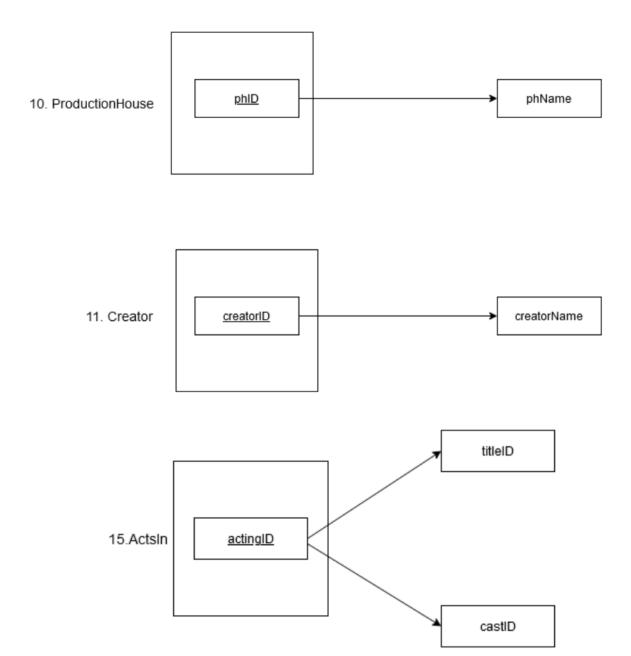


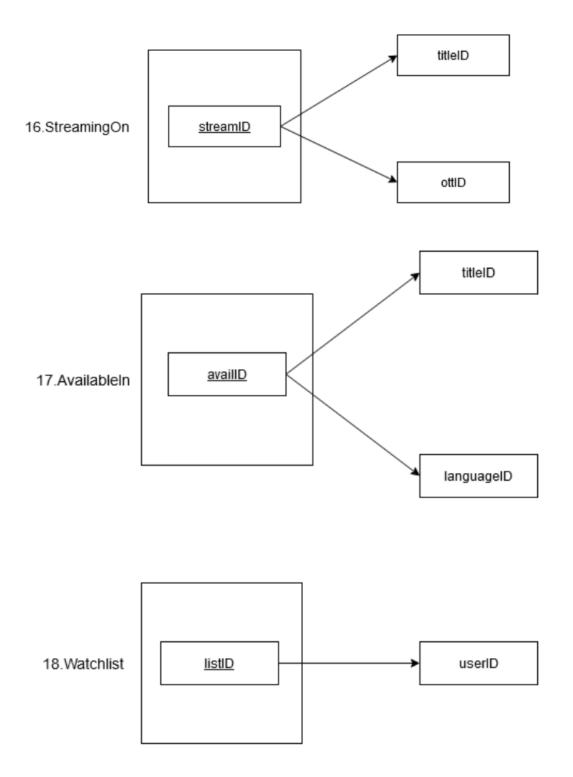


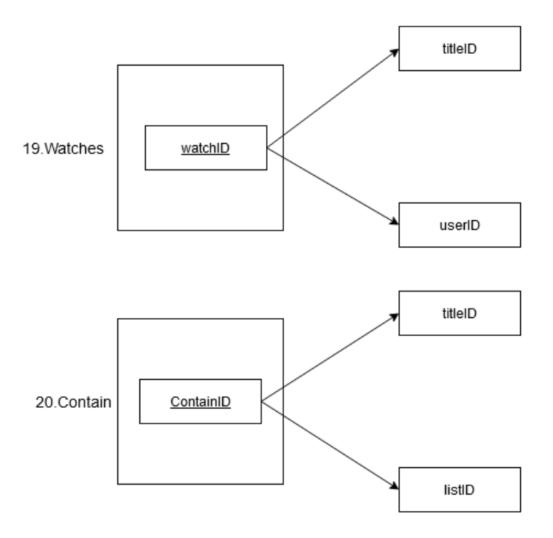










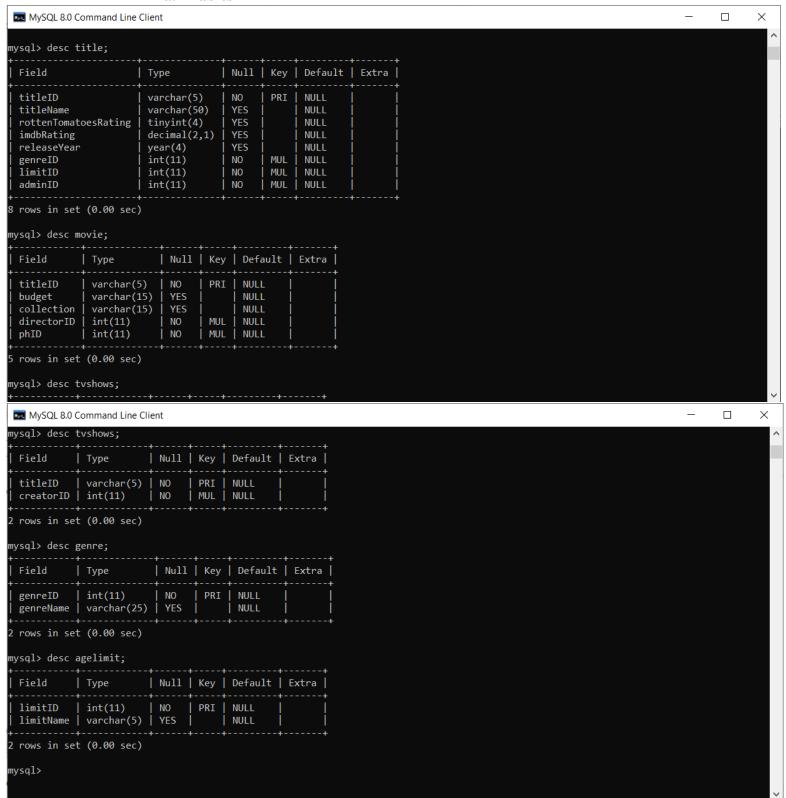


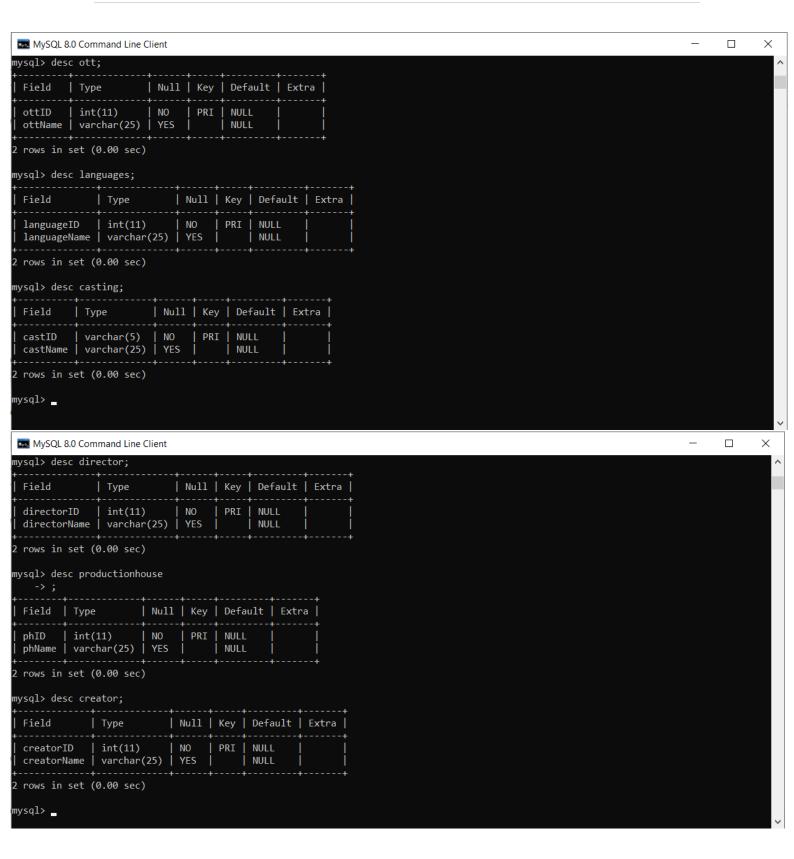
10.Normalization

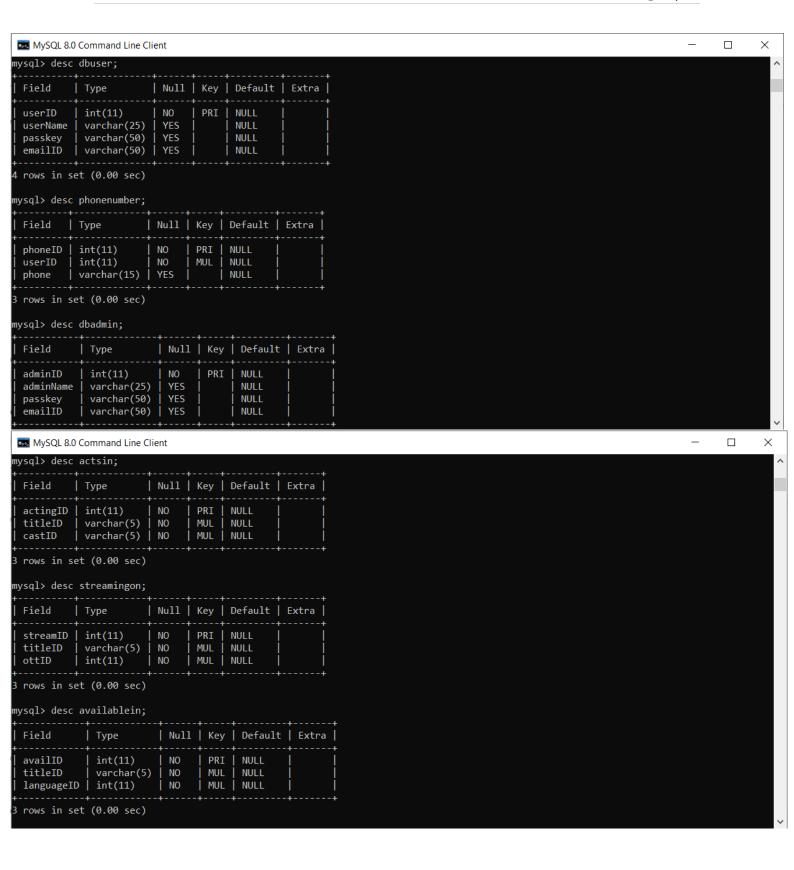
The database is in 3NF because there are no Transitive Dependencies.

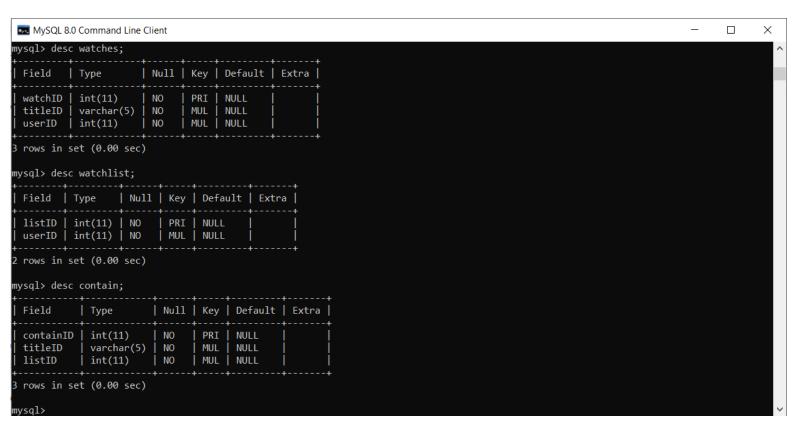
11.Implementation

a. Tables

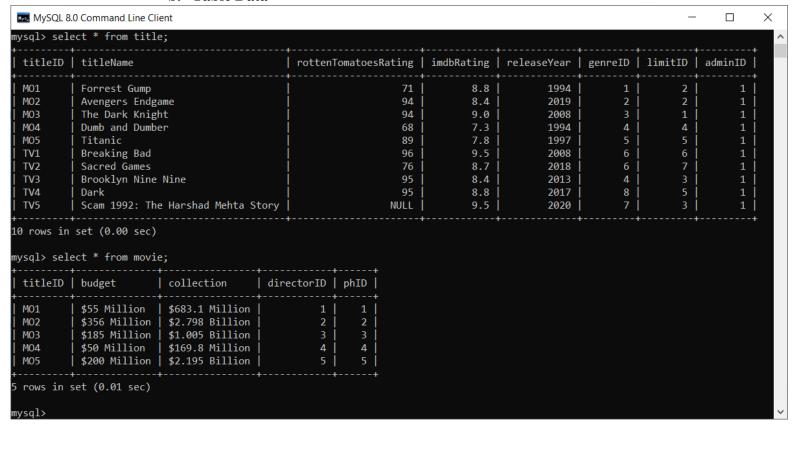




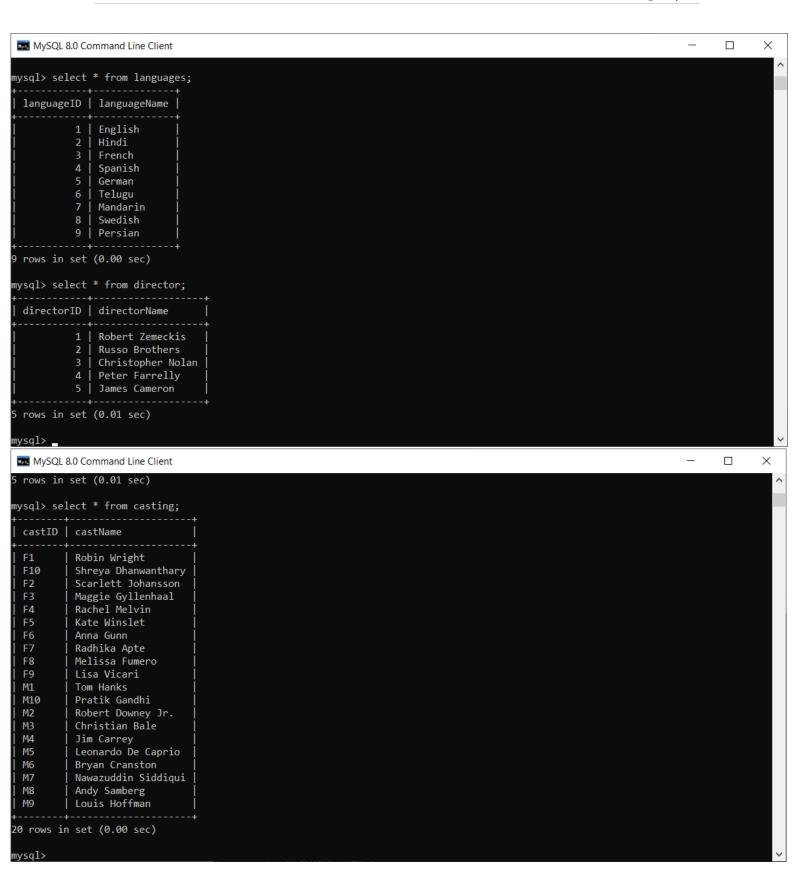




b. Table Data

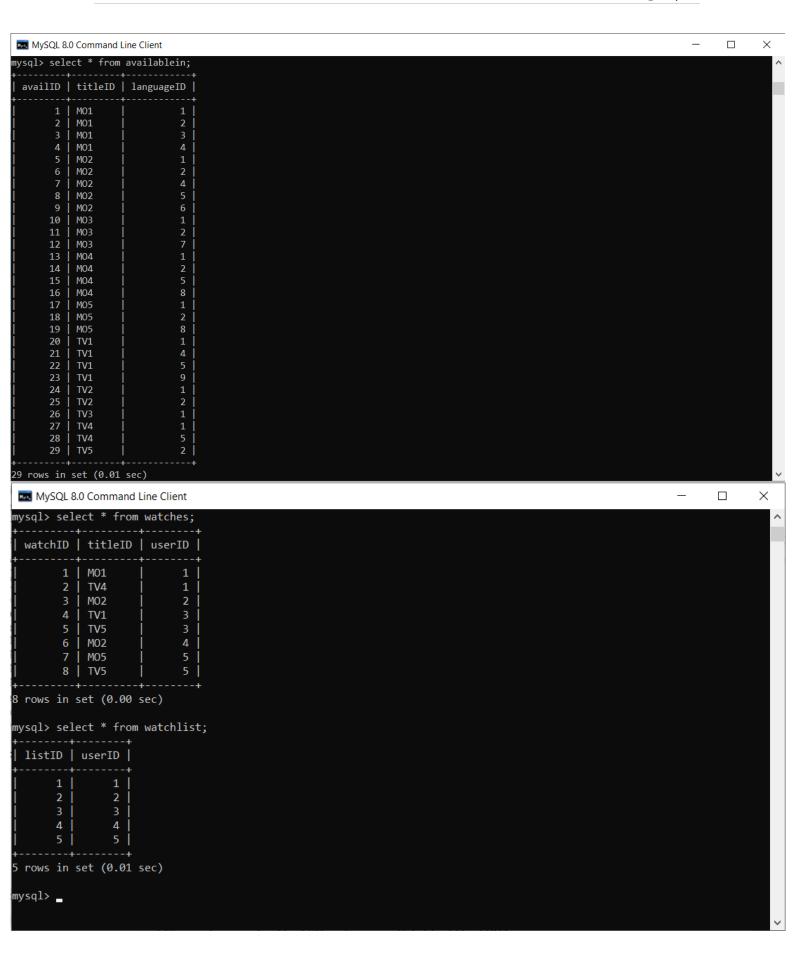


```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                             \times
mysql> select * from tvshows;
 titleID | creatorID |
 TV1
  TV2
  TV3
  TV4
  TV5
rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from genre;
 genreID | genreName
       1 | Drama
            Superhero
           Thriller
           Comedy
           Romantic
           Crime Drama
           Crime
        8 | Sci-Fi
8 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from agelimit;
+----+
 MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                            X
mysql> select * from agelimit;
 limitID | limitName |
       1 | 12+
2 | 13+
3 | 14+
          | 16+
| 17+
          18+
7 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from ott;
 ottID | ottName
        Netflix
         Amazon Prime Video
         Disney+ Hotstar
Sony Liv
     4
         Hulu
     6 Zee5
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> _
```



```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                              X
nysql> select * from productionhouse;
 phID | phName
         Paramount Pictures
     1 |
         Marvel Studios
         Waner Bros
        New Line Cinema
     4
     5 | 20th Century Fox
 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from creator;
 creatorID | creatorName
          1 |
              Vince Gilligan
              Vikram Chandra
              Daniel J. Goor
              Baran Bo Odar
          5 | Hansal Mehta
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from dbuser;
 userID | userName | passkey
                                 emailID
       1 | Henry | henry123 | henry@mail.com
 MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                              ×
 nysql> select * from dbuser;
 userID | userName | passkey | emailID
                                | henry@mail.com
| eddie@mail.com
       1 |
                      henry123
          Henry
                      eddie123 | eddie@mail.com
ashley123 | ashley@mail.com
           Eddie
           Ashley
           Daniel
                      daniel123 |
                                  daniel@mail.com
       4
       5 | Clara
                     | clara123 | clara@mail.com
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from phonenumber;
 phoneID | userID | phone
                     7593528475
                     4238937410
                     7391034641
                     7824334231
                     7784873487
                 4
                 5 7083744940
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
nysql> select * from dbadmin;
 adminID | adminName | passkey | emailID
        1 | Ravi
                      | ravi123 | ravi@mail.com
```

MySQL 8.0 Command Li	e Client	_	
musals solost * from	ctein		
nysql> select * from 	+		
actingID titleID	castID		
1 MO1	 M1		
2 MO1	F1		
3 MO2 4 MO2	M2 F2		
4 MO2 5 MO3	M3		
6 M03	F3		
7 MO4	M4		
8 MO4 9 MO5	F4 M5		
10 MO5	F5		
11 TV1	M6		
12 TV1 13 TV2	F6 M7		
14 TV2	F7		
15 TV3	M8		
16 TV3 17 TV4	F8		
17 TV4 18 TV4	M9 F9		
19 TV5	M10		
20 TV5	F10		
0 rows in set (0.01	+ ec)		
ysql> _			
MySQL 8.0 Command Li	e Client		
ysql> select * from			
streamID titleID			
2CLEQUITO CICIEIO	+		
1 MO1	1		
2 MO1 3 MO2	2 1		
4 MO2	2		
5 MO2	3		
6 MO3 7 MO3	1 2		
7 MO3 8 MO3	4		
9 MO4	1		
10 MO4	2		
11 MO4 12 MO5	5 1		
13 MO5	2		
14 TV1	1		
15 TV1 16 TV1	2 5		
17 TV2	1		
18 TV2	2		
19 TV2 20 TV3	6 1		
21 TV3	2		
22 TV3	5		
23 TV4 24 TV5	1 4		
rows in set (0.01			

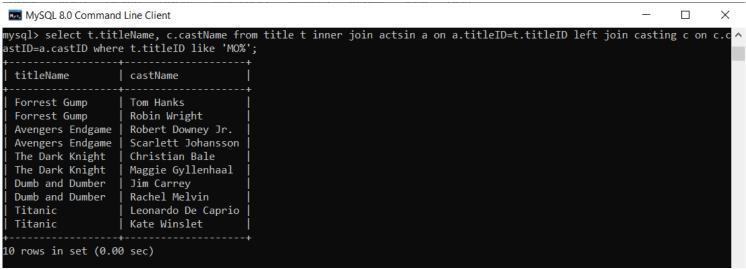




12.25 Queries, 5 Functions, 5 Procedures, 5 Triggers

a. 25 Queries

i. Get the name of the cast for all the Movies.



ii. Get the name of OTTs on which the Movies are available.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                          \times
mysql> select t.titleName, o.ottName from title t inner join streamingon s on s.titleID=t.titleID left join ott o on o.o
ttID=s.ottID where t.titleID like 'MO%';
 titleName
                   ottName
                   Netflix
 Forrest Gump
 Forrest Gump
                   Amazon Prime Video
 Avengers Endgame | Netflix
Avengers Endgame | Amazon Prime Video
 Avengers Endgame | Disney+ Hotstar
 The Dark Knight
                   Netflix
  The Dark Knight
                   | Amazon Prime Video
                   Sony Liv
 The Dark Knight
                   Netflix
 Dumb and Dumber
 Dumb and Dumber
                     Amazon Prime Video
 Dumb and Dumber
                     Hulu
  Titanic
                     Netflix
 Titanic
                   | Amazon Prime Video |
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

iii. Get the name of cast for all TV Shows.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                         ×
ysql> select t.titleName, c.castName from title t inner join actsin a on a.titleID=t.titleID left join casting c on c.c
astID=a.castID where t.titleID like 'TV%';
 titleName
                                        castName
 Breaking Bad
                                         Bryan Cranston
 Breaking Bad
                                         Anna Gunn
 Sacred Games
                                         Nawazuddin Siddiqui
 Sacred Games
                                         Radhika Apte
 Brooklyn Nine Nine
                                         Andy Samberg
 Brooklyn Nine Nine
                                         Melissa Fumero
 Dark
                                         Louis Hoffman
 Dark
                                         Lisa Vicari
 Scam 1992: The Harshad Mehta Story | Pratik Gandhi
Scam 1992: The Harshad Mehta Story | Shreya Dhanwanthary
l0 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

iv. Get the name of OTTs on which the TV Shows are available.



v. Get the name of Languages in which Movies are available.

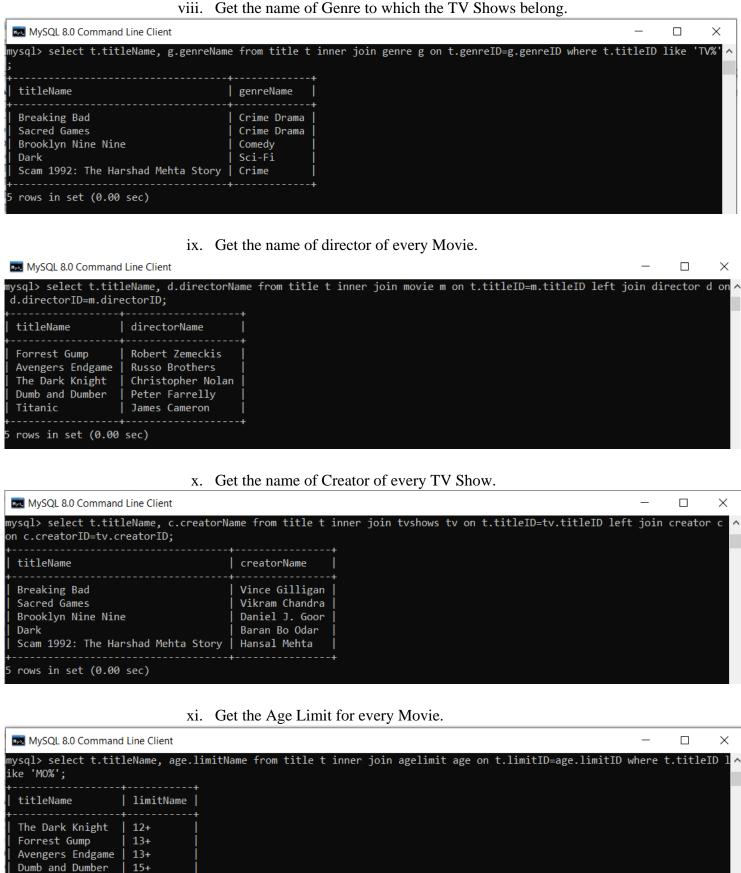
```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                  mysql> select t.titleName, l.languageName from title t inner join availablein a on a.titleID=t.titleID left join languag 🔨
es l on l.languageID=a.languageID where t.titleID like 'MO%';
 titleName
                    languageName
 Forrest Gump
                     English
 Forrest Gump
                     Hindi
 Forrest Gump
                     French
 Forrest Gump
                     Spanish
 Avengers Endgame
                     English
 Avengers Endgame
                    Hindi
 Avengers Endgame
                    Spanish
 Avengers Endgame
                     German
 Avengers Endgame
                     Telugu
 The Dark Knight
                     English
 The Dark Knight
                    Hindi
 The Dark Knight
                    Mandarin
 Dumb and Dumber
                     English
 Dumb and Dumber
                    Hindi
 Dumb and Dumber
                     German
 Dumb and Dumber
                     Swedish
 Titanic
                     English
 Titanic
                     Hindi
 Titanic
                     Swedish
19 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

vi. Get the name of Languages in which TV Shows are available.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
nysql> select t.titleName, l.languageName from title t inner join availablein a on a.titleID=t.titleID left join languag ^
es l on l.languageID=a.languageID where t.titleID like 'TV%';
 titleName
                                       languageName
 Breaking Bad
                                       English
 Breaking Bad
                                       Spanish
 Breaking Bad
                                       German
 Breaking Bad
                                       Persian
 Sacred Games
                                       English
 Sacred Games
                                       Hindi
 Brooklyn Nine Nine
                                       English
                                       English
 Dark
 Dark
                                       German
 Scam 1992: The Harshad Mehta Story
                                       Hindi
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

vii. Get the name of Genre to which the Movies belong.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
ysql> select t.titleName, g.genreName from title t inner join genre g on t.genreID=g.genreID where t.titleID like
 titleName
                  genreName
 Forrest Gump
                    Drama
 Avengers Endgame
                    Superhero
 The Dark Knight
                    Thriller
 Dumb and Dumber
                    Comedy
 Titanic
                    Romantic
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



Titanic

rows in set (0.00 sec)

16+

xii. Get the Age Limit for every TV Show.



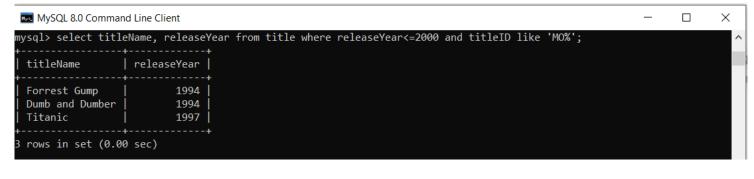
xiii. Get the name of the Production House of every Movie.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                X
ysql> select t.titleName, ph.phName from title t inner join movie m on t.titleID=m.titleID left join productionhouse ph
on ph.phID=m.phID;
 titleName
                  phName
                    Paramount Pictures
 Forrest Gump
 Avengers Endgame
                    Marvel Studios
 The Dark Knight
                    Waner Bros
 Dumb and Dumber
                    New Line Cinema
                    20th Century Fox
 Titanic
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

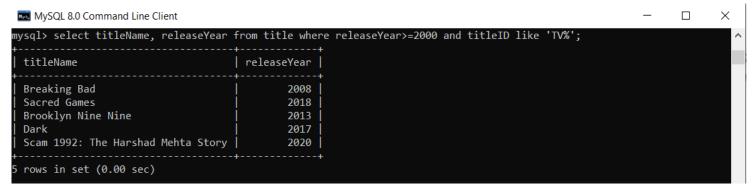
xiv. Get the name of the Highest Rated (IMDB) Movie.

xv. Get the name of the Highest Rated (IMDB) TV Show.

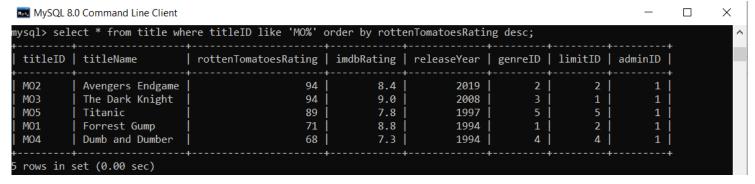
xvi. Get the names of Movies released before 2000.



xvii. Get the names of TV Shows released after 2000.



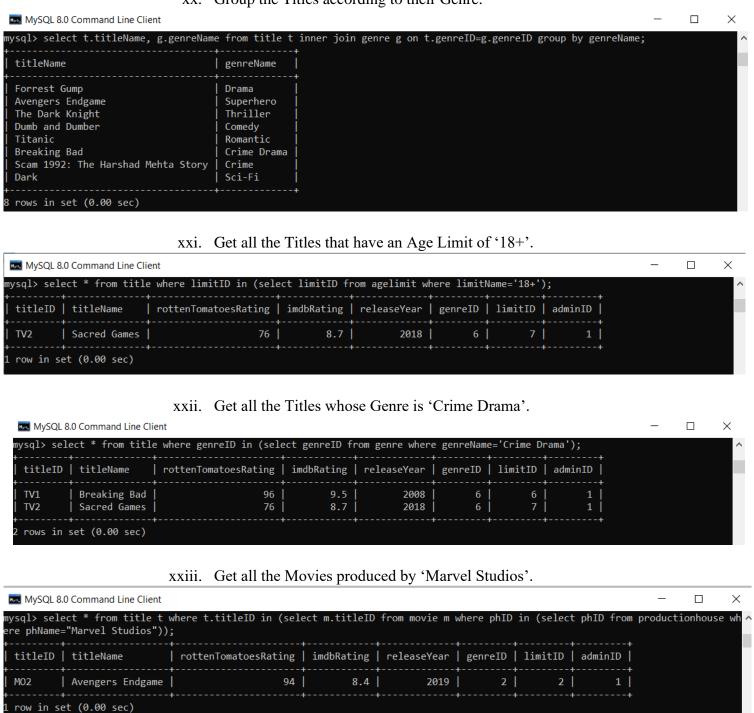
xviii. Order the Movies by Rotten Tomatoes Rating.



xix. Order the TV Shows by Rotten Tomatoes Rating.

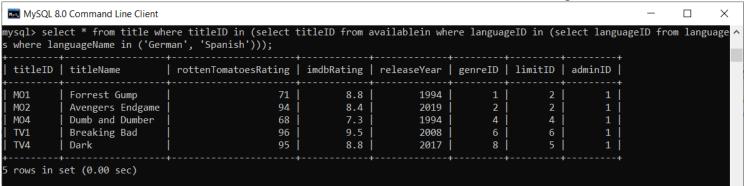
■ MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client — □ ysql> select * from title where titleID like 'TV%' order by rottenTomatoesRating desc;											
titleID	titleName	+ rottenTomatoesRating	imdbRating	releaseYear	genreID	 limitID	adminID				
TV1	Breaking Bad	96	9.5	2008	6	6	1				
TV3 TV4	Brooklyn Nine Nine Dark	95 95	8.4 8.8	2013 2017	4 8	3 5	1				
TV2 TV5	Sacred Games Scam 1992: The Harshad Mehta Story	76 NULL	8.7 9.5	2018 2020	6 7	7 3	1				
	+set (0.00 sec)	+	+		+	+	·				

xx. Group the Titles according to their Genre.



X

xxiv. Get all the Titles which are available in 'German' or 'Spanish'.



xxv. Get all the Titles streaming on 'Sony Liv'.

MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client												
mysql> select * from title where titleID in (select titleID from streamingon where ottID in (select ottID from ott where ottName= ^ 'Sony Liv'));												
titleID	titleName	rottenTomatoesRating	imdbRating	releaseYear	genreID	limitID	adminID					
	The Dark Knight Scam 1992: The Harshad Mehta Story	94 NULL	9.0 9.5	2008 2020	3 7	1	1 1					
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)												

b. 5 Functions

MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client

i. Function to get the number of Movies/TV Shows that are present in the database.

```
nysql> create function noOfRecords(titleType text)
    -> returns int
    -> deterministic
    -> begin
    -> declare noRecords int;
   -> declare recordType text;
   -> select concat(titleType, '%') into recordType;
    -> select count(titleID) from title where titleID like recordType into noRecords;
    -> return noRecords;
    -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select noOfRecords('TV') as NoOfRecords;
    -> \g
 NoOfRecords
            5 I
 row in set (0.00 sec)
nysql> select noOfRecords('MO') as NoOfRecords\g
 NoOfRecords
           5
 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

ii. Function to get the number of years that have passed since a particular title was released.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                           П
                                                                                                                                 ×
 ysql> delimiter @@
ysql> create function noOfYears(tName text)
   -> returns int
   -> deterministic
   -> begin
   -> declare currentYear year(4);
    -> declare titleYear year(4);
   -> select extract(year from current_date()) into currentYear;
   -> select releaseYear from title where titleName=tName into titleYear;
   -> return currentYear-titleYear;
    -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select noOfYears('Dumb and Dumber') as NoOfYears
 NoOfYears
         26
 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

iii. Function to get the highest rated title (IMDB) of a particular genre.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                          nysql> delimiter @@
ysql> create function maxRating(gName varchar(25))
   -> returns varchar(50)
   -> deterministic
   -> begin
   -> declare MaxRatingShow varchar(50);
   -> declare MaxImdbRating decimal(2,1);
   -> declare MaxGenre int;
   -> select g.genreID from genre g where g.genreName=gName into MaxGenre;
   -> select max(imdbRating) from title group by genreID having genreID=MaxGenre into MaxImdbRating;
    -> select t.titleName from title t where (t.imdbRating=MaxImdbRating and t.genreID=MaxGenre) group by imdbRating into MaxRati
ngShow;
   -> return MaxRatingShow;
   -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select maxRating('Comedy') as MaxRatingShow from title
 MaxRatingShow
 Brooklyn Nine Nine
 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

iv. Function to get the number of users in the database.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                             \times
mysql> delimiter @@
mysql> create function noOfUsers()
    -> deterministic
    -> begin
    -> declare noUsers int;
    -> select count(userID) as noOfUsers from DbUser into noUsers;
    -> return noUsers;
    -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select noOfUsers();
 noOfUsers() |
            5 |
  row in set (0.01 sec)
```

v. Function to get the average Rotten Tomatoes Rating of titles of a particular Maturity Rating.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                       X
mysql> delimiter @@
mysql> create function titlesMaturity(lName text)
   -> returns decimal(4,2)
   -> deterministic
   -> begin
   -> declare mRating text;
   -> declare averageRating decimal(4,2);
   -> select concat(lName, '+') into mRating;
   -> select avg(rottenTomatoesRating) from title where limitID in
    -> (select limitID from AgeLimit where limitName=mRating) into averageRating;
   -> return averageRating;
   -> end@@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select titlesMaturity('13') as AverageRating;
   -> \g
 AverageRating |
          82.50
 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

c. 5 Procedures

i. Procedure to get the names of OTTs on which a particular title is available.

```
П
                                                                                                                                    X
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
ysql> delimiter @@
nysql> create procedure streamList (in tName text)
   -> begin
    -> select ottName from ott where ottID in
   -> (select ottID from streamingon where titleID in
   -> (select titleID from title where titleName=tName));
    -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> call streamList('Titanic');
   -> \g
 ottName
 Netflix
 Amazon Prime Video
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

ii. Procedure to get the names of the Titles directed by a particular Director.

iii. Procedure to get the name of Actress of a particular Title.

```
×
MvSQL 8.0 Command Line Client
nysql> delimiter @@
nysql> create procedure actressList (in tName text)
   -> begin
    -> select castName from casting where castID in (select castID from actsin where titleID in (select titleID from title where tit
leName=tName) and castID like 'F%');
   -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
mysql> call actressList('Scam 1992: The Harshad Mehta Story');
   -> \g
 castName
 Shreya Dhanwanthary
row in set (0.01 sec)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

iv. Procedure to get the name of Titles belonging to a particular Genre.

```
×
 MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
mysql> delimiter @@
mysql> create procedure genreTitleList (in gName text)
    -> begin
    -> select titleName from title where genreID in (select genreID from genre where genreName=gName);
    -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> call genreTitleList('Crime Drama');
    -> \g
 titleName
  Breaking Bad
  Sacred Games
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

v. Procedure to get the languages in which the title is available.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                              ×
mysql> delimiter @@
mysql> create procedure languageList (in tName text)
   -> begin
    -> select languageName from languages where languageID in (select languageID from availablein where titleID in (select titleID f
rom title where titleName=tName));
    -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
nysql> call languageList('The Dark Knight');
   -> \g
 languageName |
 English
 Hindi
 Mandarin
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

d. 5 Triggers

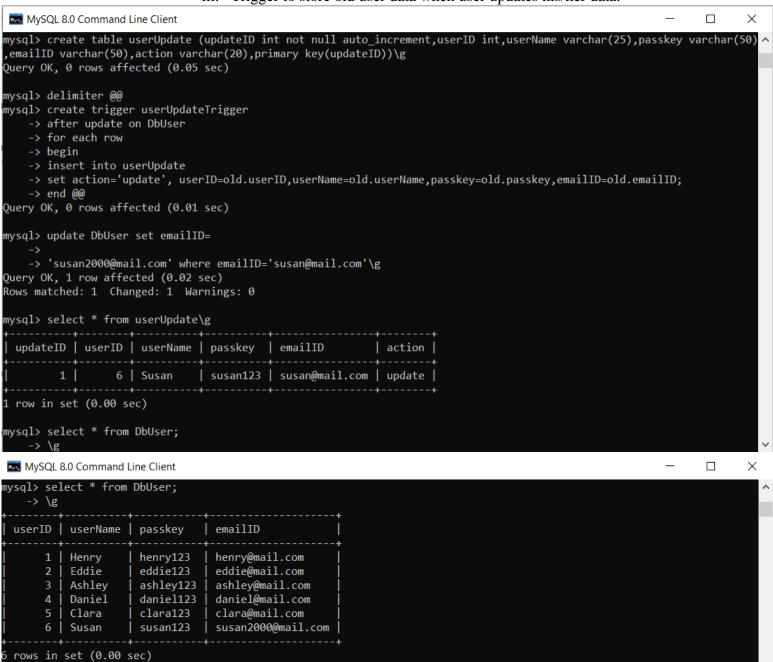
i. Trigger to store the time at which a Title was inserted into the 'title' table.

```
\times
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
mysql> create table InsertedBy (insertID int not null auto_increment,titleID varchar(5),creationTime time,creationDate v ^
archar(20),createdBy varchar(20),action varchar(20),primary key(insertID));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
mysql> delimiter @@
mysql> create trigger titleInsertTrigger
   -> after insert on title
    -> for each row
   -> begin
   -> declare currentUser varchar(50);
   -> select user() into currentUser;
   -> insert into InsertedBy
-> set action='insert', titleID=new.titleID,creationTime=now(),creationDate=date_format(curdate(), '%d %M %Y'),creat
edBv=currentUser:
   -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into Title(titleID, titleName, rottenTomatoesRating, imdbRating, releaseYear,genreID, limitID, adminID)val
ues ('TV6', 'Scam 1992: The Harshad Mehta Story', null, 9.5, 2020, 7, 3, 1);
   -> \g
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from InsertedBy\g
 insertID | titleID | creationTime | creationDate
                                                        createdBy
                                                                          action
         1 | TV6
                     19:49:47
                                     | 13 December 2020 | root@localhost | insert
 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

ii. Trigger to store the time and date at which user information was inserted into the database.

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                        ×
mysql> create table userInsert (insertID int not null auto_increment,userID varchar(5),creationTime time,creationDate va
rchar(20),action varchar(20),primary key(insertID));
   -> \g
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
mysql> delimiter @@
mysql> create trigger userInsertTrigger
    -> after insert on DbUser
   -> for each row
    -> begin
   -> insert into userInsert
   -> set action='insert', userID=new.userID,creationTime=now(),creationDate=date_format(curdate(), '%d %M %Y');
    -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> insert into DbUser(userID, userName, passkey, emailID) values (6, 'Susan', 'susan123', 'susan@mail.com');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> select * from userInsert\g
 insertID | userID | creationTime | creationDate
                                                      | action |
         1 | 6
                    20:13:41
                                   | 13 December 2020 | insert |
 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

iii. Trigger to store old user data when user updates his/her data.



iv. Trigger to delete the old user data (which gets stored when user data is updated) if the user gets deleted



v. Trigger to store the time and date at which the user information was deleted from the database.

```
П
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
                                                                                                                        X
mysql> create table userDelete (deleteID int not null auto_increment,userID varchar(5),deletionTime time,deletionDate va ^
char(20),action varchar(20),primary key(deleteID));
    -> \g
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
mysql> delimiter @@
mysql> create trigger userDeleteTrigger
    -> after delete on DbUser
    -> for each row
    -> begin
    -> insert into userDelete
    -> set action='delete', userID=old.userID,deletionTime=now(),deletionDate=date_format(curdate(), '%d %M %Y');
    -> end @@
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> delete from DbUser where userID=6\g
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)
mysql> select * from userUpdate\g
Empty set (0.00 sec)
nysql> select * from userDelete\g
  deleteID | userID | deletionTime | deletionDate
                                                       action
         1 | 6
                    20:24:09
                                   | 13 December 2020 | delete |
 row in set (0.00 sec)
```