DMDD Assignment 4

Project Objective:	1
Team Members:	2
1st Normal Form	2
Table Name: Youtube_Profile_Data	2
Table Name: profile_data_youtube_twitter	4
Table Name: tweets	7
Table Name: twitter profile	9
2nd Normal Form	12
Table Name: Youtube_Profile_Data	12
Table Name: profile_data_youtube_twitter	13
Table Name: tweets	14
Table Name: twitter profile	16
3rd Normal Form	16
Table Name: Youtube_Profile_Data	16
Creating VIEWS for the SQL queries previously created for the Use Cases:	17

Project Objective:

The objective of our project is to design a database of YouTube and Twitter influencers catering to business marketing needs. The scope of our project includes records on the influencer's reach, type of content, and origin of the content, amongst other things. This sophisticated system can further be used to deduce and match which social media influencer is a good fit for advertising businesses based on many criteria.

Team Members:

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2. Shreya Maher (NUID: 002770227)

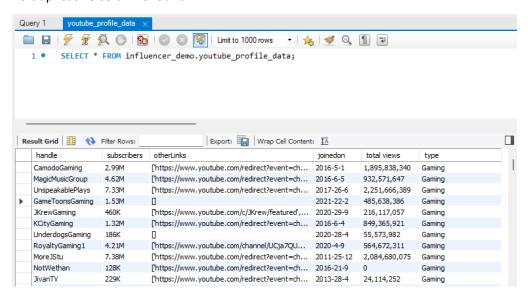
3. Veenadharini Shukla (NUID: 002704948)

We have Scrapped real time data from Twitter and YouTube and normalized our database for the Twitter and Youtube Tables as below:

1st Normal Form

Table Name: Youtube_Profile_Data

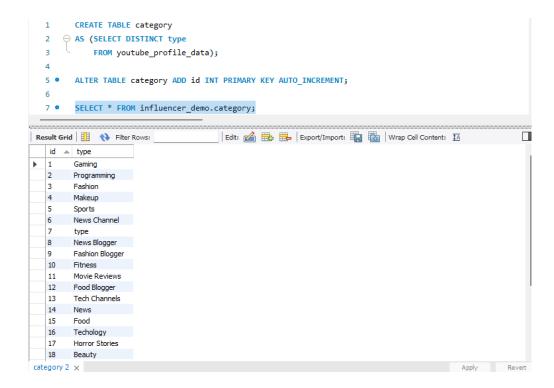
- 1. Eliminate duplicative columns from the same table.
 - No duplicative columns found



2. Create separate tables for each group of related data

Table Name: Youtube_Profile_Data

- The column type could be separated in a different table called category with primary key as id:



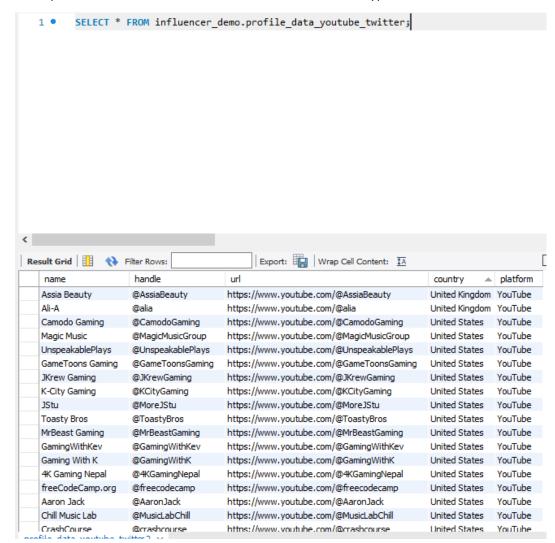
3. Identify each row with a unique column(primary key)

Each row is uniquely identified by column: handle

ALTER TABLE youtube_profile_data ADD PRIMARY KEY(handle);

Table Name: profile_data_youtube_twitter

- 1. Eliminate duplicative columns from the same table.
 - -No duplicative columns found, all columns are of the same type



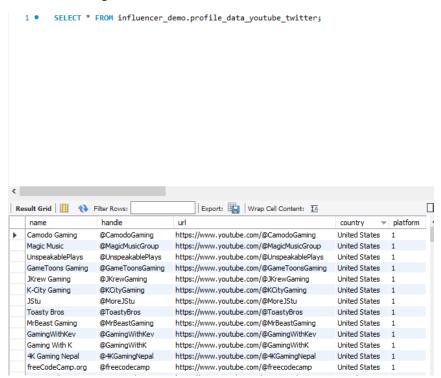
2. Create separate tables for each group of related data

For type Platform since can be grouped we have created a new table and inserted grouped data

```
CREATE TABLE `profile_platform` (
  `platform_key` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `platform_type` varchar(30) DEFAULT NULL
)
```



Table after changes:

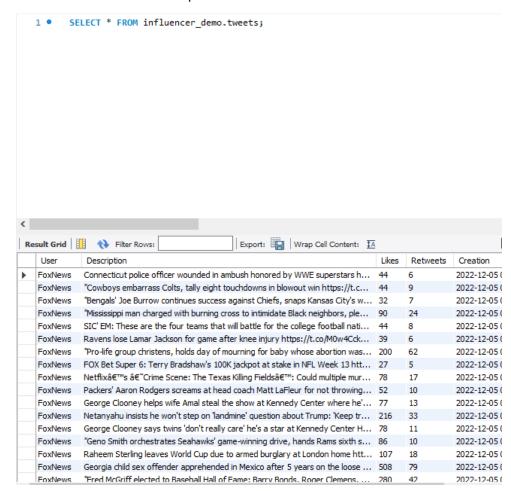


Identify each row with a unique column(primary key) ALTER TABLE
 `influencer_demo`.`profile_platform`
 CHANGE COLUMN `platform_key` `platform_key` INT(11) NOT NULL,
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`platform_key`);;

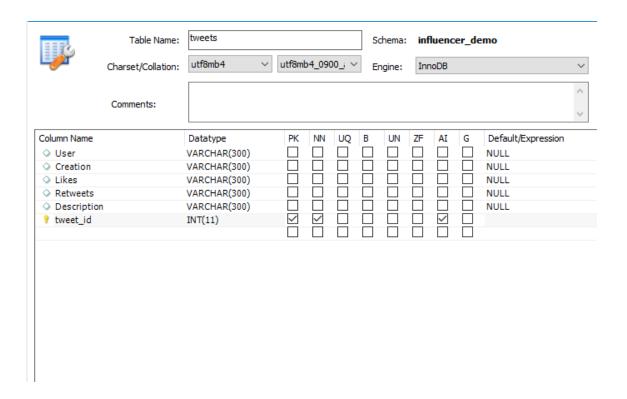
Table Name: tweets

1. Eliminate duplicative columns from the same table.

The table does not consist duplicate columns



- Create separate tables for each group of related data
 No separate tables needed as the table does not comprise of group data
- Identify each row with a unique column(primary key)
 Since Tweets are multiple we cannot have user as primary key, hence we created a new primary key called tweet_id



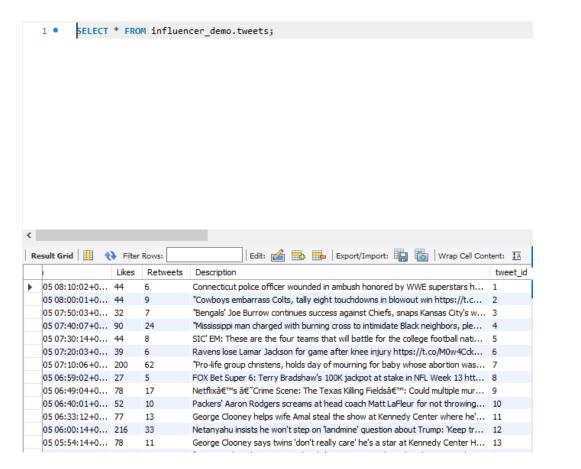
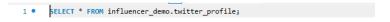
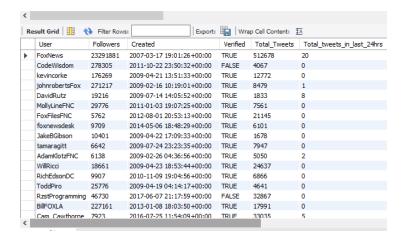


Table Name: twitter profile

- 1. Eliminate duplicative columns from the same table.
 - -No duplicative columns found, all columns are of the same type

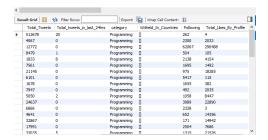




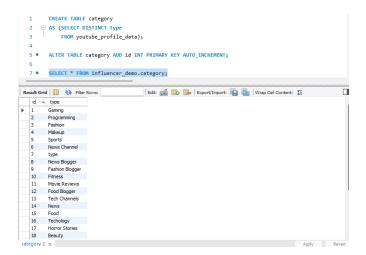
2. The column category could be separated in a different table called category with primary key as id:

before:



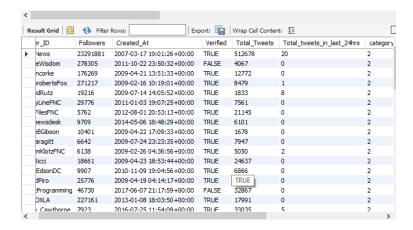


Creation of category as in table 2



After updation based on table

```
1 • SELECT * FROM influencer_demo.twitter_profile;
```



3. Identify each row with a unique column(primary key)

```
ALTER TABLE `influencer_demo`.`twitter_profile`

CHANGE COLUMN `User_ID` `User_ID` VARCHAR(300) NOT NULL,

ADD PRIMARY KEY (`User_ID`);

;
```

User_ID is primary key and uniquely identifies data in table

Tables Added in 1NF: Category, Profile platform

2nd Normal Form

Table Name: Youtube_Profile_Data

- 1. Meet all requirements of 1NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots.
- 2. Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables.
 - -We did not have duplicative columns of data to begin with, hence not required to separate the subsets of the data to a different table.
 - For 'type' column we identified multiple rows of duplicate data hence separated that into a table 'category' with an additional auto-increment primary key 'id'.
- 3. Create relationships between these new tables and their predecessors through use of foreign keys:
 - -Updated the type column in the Youtube_Profile_data table with the foreign key:

handle	subscribers	otherLinks	joinedon	total views	type
TechyPathshala	606K	['https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9Cowa	2017-16-2	165,727,011	1
QAYZERGAMING	104K	[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCfXoodv	2018-27-11	50,137,826	1
RAHULGAMING920	1.6M	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2014-25-10	166,347,105	1
4KGamingNepal	1.04M	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2017-18-10	84,339,506	1
MiroHQ	24.7K	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2012-12-9	0	2
2withmosh	2.95M	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2014-6-10	142,329,938	2
freecodecamp	6.81M	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2014-16-12	465,384,906	2
AaronJack	338K	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2018-9-9	21,085,075	2
MusicLabChill	782K	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2019-5-7	93,156,733	2
TEDxTalks	37M	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2009-23-6	0	2
crashcourse	14.2M	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2006-19-5	1,750,944,033	2
namanhkapur	136K	['https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2012-14-9	7,507,520	2
CroatCode	513K	[https://www.youtube.com/redirect?event=ch	2012-17-6	52,967,719	2

Table Name: profile_data_youtube_twitter

- Meet all requirements of 1NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots.
- 2. Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables.
 - -We did not have duplicative columns of data to begin with, hence not required to separate the subsets of the data to a different table.
 - For 'type' column we identified multiple rows of duplicate data hence separated that into a table 'category' with an additional auto-increment primary key 'id'.
- Create relationships between these new tables and their predecessors through use of foreign keys:

```
ALTER TABLE `influencer_demo`.`profile_platform`

CHANGE COLUMN `platform_key` `platform_key` INT(11) NOT NULL,

ADD PRIMARY KEY (`platform_key`);

:
```

Foreign key relation developed with platform

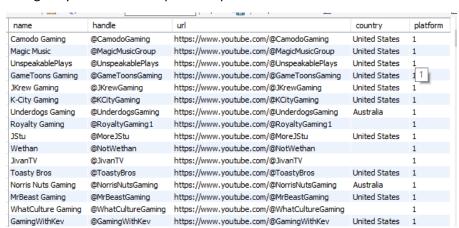
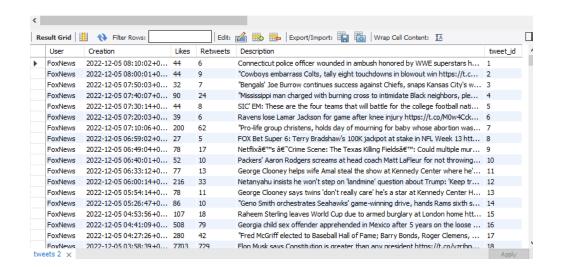


Table Name: tweets

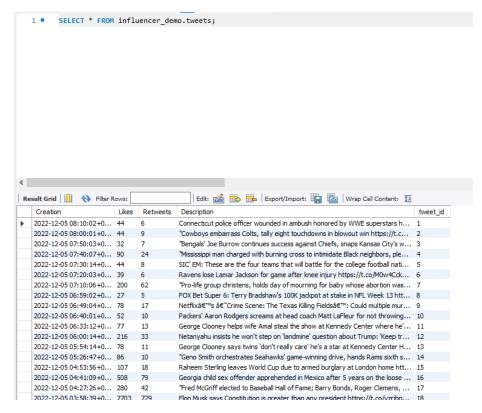
- 1. Meet all requirements of 1NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots.
- Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables.Breaking tweet_id and user

Before:

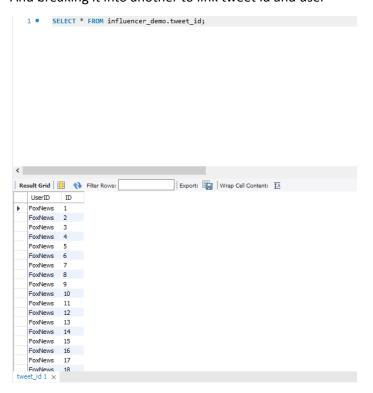




Dropping user from table



And breaking it into another to link tweet id and user



15

Table Name: twitter profile

1. Meet all requirements of 1NF

-We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots.

2. Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables.

-We did not have duplicative columns of data, hence not required to separate the subsets of the

data to a different table.

3rd Normal Form

Table Name: Youtube_Profile_Data

1. Meet all requirements of 2NF

-We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots

2. Remove the columns that are not dependent upon the primary key

- We do not have any columns dependent upon the primary key

Table Name: profile_data_youtube_twitter

1. Meet all requirements of 2NF

-We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots

2. Remove the columns that are not dependent upon the primary key

- We do not have any columns dependent upon the primary key

Table Name: tweets

- 1. Meet all requirements of 2NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots
- 2. Remove the columns that are not dependent upon the primary key
 - We do not have any columns dependent upon the primary key

Table Name: twitter profile

- 1. Meet all requirements of 2NF
 - -We have demonstrated that all requirements of 1NF are met in the above screenshots
- 2. Remove the columns that are not dependent upon the primary key
 - We do not have any columns dependent upon the primary key

Creating VIEWS for the SQL queries previously created for the Use Cases:

USE CASE 1: Name and handle of the YouTuber with the highest view count.

SQL:

create view HighestViewCount as

select profile_data.name, profile_data.handle, max(youtube_profile_data.total_views) as max_views

from profile_data join youtube_profile_data

on profile_data.handle = youtube_profile_data.handle

group by youtube_profile_data.handle

order by max(youtube_profile_data.total_views) desc

limit 1;

USE CASE 2: Country of the YouTuber with the highest view count.

SQL:

create view CountryofHighestViewCount as

select profile data.name, profile data.country, max(youtube profile data.total views) as max views

from

profile_data join youtube_profile_data

on profile_data.handle = youtube_profile_data.handle

group by youtube_profile_data.handle

order by max(youtube_profile_data.total_views) desc

limit 1;

USE CASE 3: Name and handle of the YouTuber with the highest view count based on the country.

SQL:

create view SlovakiaHighestViewCount as

select profile_data.name, profile_data.country, max(youtube_profile_data.total_views) as max_views

from

profile_data join youtube_profile_data

on profile_data.handle = youtube_profile_data.handle

where country = 'Slovakia'

group by youtube_profile_data.handle

order by max(youtube_profile_data.total_views) desc;

USE CASE 4: Name and handle of the YouTuber with the with the highest amount of subscribers.

SQL:

create view HighestNoOfSubscribers as

select profile_data.name, profile_data.handle, max(youtube_profile_data.subscribers) as subscribers

from

profile_data join youtube_profile_data

on profile_data.handle = youtube_profile_data.handle

group by youtube_profile_data.handle

order by max(youtube_profile_data.subscribers) desc

limit 1;

USE CASE 5: Country of the YouTuber with the highest amount of subscribers.

SQL:

select profile_data.name, profile_data.country, max(youtube_profile_data.subscribers) as subscribers from
profile_data join youtube_profile_data
on profile_data.handle = youtube_profile_data.handle

group by youtube_profile_data.handle

order by max(youtube_profile_data.subscribers) desc

create view HighestSubscriberYoutuberCountry as

limit 1;

USE CASE 7: Name and handle of the YouTuber with the highest amount of subscribers based on a country.

SQL:

create view HighestSubscriberCountryYoutuber as

SELECT profile_data.name, profile_data.handle

FROM profile_data INNER JOIN youtube_profile_data

ON profile_data.handle = youtube_profile_data.handle

WHERE profile_data.country = "United States"

GROUP BY youtube profile data.total views

HAVING MAX(youtube_profile_data.subscribers)

order by max(youtube_profile_data.total_views) desc

limit 1;

USE CASE 8: Handle of YouTuber with the highest views based on a country.

SQL:

create view HighestViewsCountryYoutuber as

SELECT youtube_profile_data.handle, youtube_profile_data.total_views

FROM youtube_profile_data INNER JOIN profile_data

ON youtube_profile_data.handle = profile_data.handle

WHERE profile_data.country ="United States"

GROUP BY youtube_profile_data.total_views

ORDER by youtube_profile_data.total_views DESC;

USE CASE 9: Handles of the YouTubers with the highest subscribers based on a country.

SQL:

create view HighestSubscriberCountryYoutuber as

SELECT influencers.youtube profile data.handle

FROM influencers.youtube profile data INNER JOIN influencers.profile_data

ON influencers.youtube profile data.handle = influencers.profile data.handle

GROUP BY influencer.youtube profile data.subscribers DESC HAVING country = "";

USE CASE 10: Join date of the recommended YouTuber based on country.

SQL:

create view CountryYoutuberJoinDate as

select profile_data.name, profile_data.handle, youtube_profile_data.joined_on from

profile_data join youtube_profile_data

```
on profile_data.handle = youtube_profile_data.handle
where country = 'United States'
group by youtube_profile_data.handle
:
```

USE CASE 11: Name and handle of the recommended YouTuber based on subscriber count.

SQL:

create view SubscriberCountYoutuber as

select profile_data.name, profile_data.handle from

profile_data join youtube_profile_data

on profile_data.handle = youtube_profile_data.handle

where youtube_profile_data.subscribers = '1.72M subscribers'

group by youtube_profile_data.handle;

USE CASE 12: Countries of the YouTubers sorted by type.

SQL:

create view TypeSortedYoutuberCountries as

select profile_data.name, profile_data.handle, youtube_profile_data.type from

profile_data join youtube_profile_data

on profile_data.handle = youtube_profile_data.handle

where youtube_profile_data.type = 'Programming'

group by youtube_profile_data.handle;

USE CASE 13: Types of the YouTubers sorted by countries.

SQL:

create view CountrySortedYoutuberTypes as

select profile_data.name, profile_data.handle, youtube_profile_data.type from

profile_data join youtube_profile_data

on profile_data.handle = youtube_profile_data.handle

where youtube_profile_data.type = 'Programming' and youtube_profile_data.country = 'United States'

group by youtube_profile_data.handle;

USE CASE 14: Total views of a YouTuber sorted by type and countries.

SQL:

create view Types&CountriesSorted_YoutuberTotalViews as

SELECT influencer.profile data.total views FROM influencer.profile data INNER JOIN influencer.youtuber profile data ON influencer.profile_ data.handle = influencer.youtuber profile.handle GROUP BY type, country;

USE CASE 15: URL of the recommended YouTuber based on subscribers.

SQL:

create view Subscriber_YoutuberURL as

SELECT influencer.profile data.url FROM influencer.profile data INNER JOIN influencer.youtuber profile data ON influencer.profile data.handle = influencer.youtuber profile.handle WHERE subscribers = "";