

Sije

1.

A. Object & attributes

*Users

- User id char
- First name varchar
- Last name varchar
- School varchar
- Address varchar
- Email varchar
- Phone number varchar
- Location varchar
- DOB date
- Gender varchar

*Pages

- Page id char
- Page name varchar
- Page content varchar

*Posts

- Post id char
- User id char
- Post content varchar
- Post date date

*Friends

- Friend id char
- User id char

*Page likes

- Page id char
- User id char

*Post likes

- Post id char

- User id char

- *Photos

- Photo id char

- Post id char

- Image content varchar

- *Shares

- Post id char

- User id char

- *Comments

- Comment id char

- Post id char

- User id char

- Comment date date

- Comment content varchar

- *Comment likes

- Comment id char

- User id char

B. master & child

- Master : Users

Child : Posts, Friends, Page likes, Post likes, Shares, Comments, Comment likes

- Master : Page id

Child : Page likes

- Master : Friends

- Master : Posts

Child : Post likes, Photos, Shares, Comments

- Master : Photos

- Master : Comments

Child : Comment likes

C. All Chars with ID : Char (10) IDs Usually have the same exact characters

First,LastName : VarChar (20) : Usually, Names varies on the amount of characters

All Chars with Date : char(10) : because usually dates have a format of dd/mm/yyyy and that can't be changed

All Chars with Content : VarChar (255) : Usually, contents could be in a form of links which varies in length and they tend to be long and have a lot of characters

School : varchar (20) : Name of School Varies

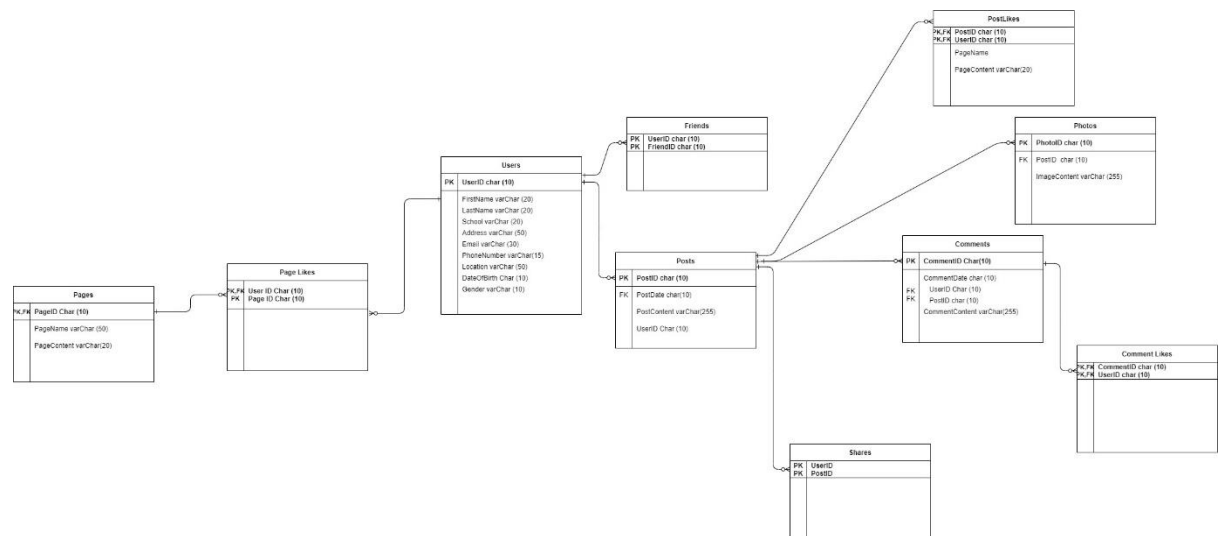
Address : varchar (50) : Addresses varies and tend to be quite long

PhoneNumber: varchar INT (15) : Phone number sometimes varies and they tend to be in all numbers (int)

Location : varchar (50) : Location varies and they tend to be quite long

Gender varchar(10) : Because it's between the male and female gender

D.



1. A. Data Integrity is used to show the quality of data , and tends to be important because it plays a part on relaying information and decides which action the system should take. You can maintain it by using constraints

B. Primary Key : Ensures the data in a specific column is unique

Foreign Key : Columns in a database that has a certain relation, connects the tables between the datas in the tables

Composite Key : a candidate key which has 2 or more attributes that's used to identify some kind of entity occurrence

C.BEGIN TRANS: Marks the start of the transaction, which also unlocks the table

COMMIT: Save changes and unlocks the changes of the table

ROLLBACK: Remove the changes on the table, and locks the table

