HW1 REPORT

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PART 2:

#1

Table User(uid char(10),
email_contracts char(20),
registration_date Date,
user_type char(20),
email char(20),
first_name char(20),
last_name char(20),
country char(20),
zip char(10)
)

#2

Table connect(sender_uid char(10),
receiver_uid char(10))

sender_uid is the foreign key referencing User,

receiver_uid is the foreign key referencing User

#3

Table Resource(rid char(10),
uid char(10),
pid char(10),
link char(50),
type char(20)
)

uid is the foreign key referencing User,

pid is the foreign key referencing Post

#4

Table Post(pid char(10),
uid char(10),
datetime Date,
post_type char(20),
content char(200),
share_type char(20),
like_count integer,
comment_count interger)

uid is the foreign key referencing User

#5

Table Comment(cid char(10),
pid char(10),
uid char(10),
is_shared bool,
is_liked bool,
datetime Date,
content char(200)
)

uid is the foreign key referencing User,
pid is the foreign key referencing Post

#6

Table group(gid char(10),
group_name char(50))

#7

Table join(uid char(10),
gid char(10),
datetime Date)

uid is the foreign key referencing User,
gid is the foreign key referencing group

#8

Table Company(comp_id char(10),
company_name char(50))

#9

Table follow(uid char(10),
comp_id char(10),
datetime Date)

uid is the foreign key referencing User,
comp_id is the foreign key referencing Company

PRAT 4

Inner join creates a new result table by combining column values of two tables. In my opinion, if all you need is to check for matching rows in the other table but don't need any columns from that table, use IN. If you do need columns from the second table, use Inner Join.

When large amount of information is invoked, the result table could be large. So we had better use **INNER JOIN** rather than **IN**.

When modifying the table design, we could use less table to hold the same amount of information. Also, let the search results be in less table. In other words, make each table holds more possible information. In this way, we could use **IN** or **INNER JOIN** less times to improve its performance.