Explanation

The Manager table has Manager_ID, First_Name, Last_Name, and Age, where **Manager_ID** is the **Primary Key**. Each manager is linked to only one team. The Team table has Team_ID, Team_Name, Team_Abbreviation, Manager_ID, and Year_Founded, where **Team_ID** is the **Primary Key** and **Manager_ID** is the **Foreign Key** referencing to the Manager table. Each team may have multiple players. The Player table has Player_ID, First_Name, Last_Name, Team_ID, Age, and Shirt_Number, where **Player_ID** is the **Primary Key** and **Team_ID** is the **Foreign Key** referencing the Team table. Total participation means every team has one manager, and every player is associated with one team. Referential integrity is enforced by Manager_ID and Team_ID foreign keys.

Normalisation

All three tables are in BCNF, since each non-key attribute is functionally dependent on the primary key of the table it is contained in. No non-prime attributes are dependent on any part of the table except the candidate keys, and there are no transitive dependencies.

DDL Statements

```
CREATE TABLE Manager (

    Manager_ID INTEGER NOT NULL,

    First_Name VARCHAR(50),

    Last_Name VARCHAR(50),

    Age INTEGER,

    PRIMARY KEY (Manager_ID) ON DELETE CASCADE

);


CREATE TABLE Team (

    Team_ID INTEGER NOT NULL,

    Team_Name VARCHAR(100),

    Team_Abbreviation VARCHAR(5),

    Manager_ID INTEGER NOT NULL,

    Year_Founded INTEGER,

    PRIMARY KEY (Team_ID),

    FOREIGN KEY (Manager_ID) REFERENCES Manager(Manager_ID)

);


CREATE TABLE Player (

    Player_ID INTEGER NOT NULL,

    First_Name VARCHAR(50),

    Last_Name VARCHAR(50),

    Team_ID INTEGER NOT NULL,

    Age INTEGER,

    Shirt_Number INTEGER,

    PRIMARY KEY (Player_ID),

    FOREIGN KEY (Team_ID) REFERENCES Team(Team_ID)

);
```

Relational Algebra Formulations

Deletions

Manager ← Manager – σ $_{Manager\_ID = 1}$ (Manager)

Team ← Team – σ $_{Team\_ID = 1}$ (Team)

These will both be rejected since the Manager table and Team table has a foreign key in the Team tables and Player table respectively.

Group By

π $_{SUM(Age)}$ (σ $_{Team\_ID = 1}$ (Player))

π $_{COUNT(Player\_ID)}$ (σ $_{Team\_ID = 1}$ (Player))

DML Statements

Deletions

DELETE FROM Manager

WHERE Manager_ID = 1;

DELETE FROM Team

WHERE Team_ID = 1;

Group By

SELECT SUM(Age)

FROM Player WHERE Team_ID = 1

GROUP BY Team_ID;

SELECT COUNT(Player_ID)

FROM Player WHERE Team_ID = 1

GROUP BY Team_ID;