CIS 761- Project Database Design

E/R Diagram

Please see the attached E/R diagram png file. Weak entity sets and their relationships are denoted as dashed lines. Additionally, exactly one relationships are denoted as a line with two dashes through them.

Relations

 $\label{team_name} Teams(\underline{team_name},\ location,\ abbreviation,\ venue_name,\ primary_color,\ secondary\ color)$

• venue_name is a foreign key referencing Venues.venue_name

Venues(venue_name, capacity, city, state, grass, indoor)

Games(game_id, date, attendance, home_team_name, away_team_name, venue_name, utc_time)

- date is a foreign key referencing Season_dates.date
- home_team_name is a foreign key referencing Teams.team_name
- away_team_name is a foreign key referencing Teams.team_name
- venue_name is a foreign key referencing Venues.venue_name

Season_dates(<u>date</u>, season_year, season_type, week)

Athletes(<u>athlete_id</u>, first_name, last_name, dob, height, weight, birth_city, birth_state)

Positions(position name, abbreviation, platoon)

Rosters(game id, team name, athlete id, position name, played)

- game id is a foreign key referencing games.game id
- team name is a foreign key referencing teams.team name
- athlete_id is a foreign key referencing players.player_id
- position_name is a foreign key referencing positions.position_name

Linescores(team_name, game_id, quarter, score)

- team_name is a foreign key referencing teams.team_name
- game_id is a foreign key referencing games.game_id

Plays(<u>play_id</u>, quarter, yards, score_value, play_type, text, seconds_remaining, start_down, end_down)

- player_id is a foreign key referencing players.player_id

Player_Plays(play_id, player_id, game_id, type)

- play id is a foreign key referencing plays.play id
- player id is a foreign key referencing Athletes.athlete id
- game_id is a foreign key referencing Games.game_id

Functional Dependencies

Teams:

 $team_name \rightarrow location, abbreviation, venue_name, primary_color, secondary_color abbreviation \rightarrow location, team_name, venue_name, primary_color, secondary_color$

Venues

 $venue_name \rightarrow capacity, city, state, grass, indoor$

Games

 $game_id \rightarrow attendance, date, utc_time, home_team_id, away_team_id, venue_name$

Season_Dates

 $date \rightarrow season_year, season_type, week$

Athletes

 $athlete_id \rightarrow first_name, last_name, dob, height, weight, birth_city, birth_state\\ first_name, last_name, dob, birth_city, birth_state \rightarrow athlete_id, height, weight$

Positions

 $position_name \rightarrow abbreviation, platoon$

Rosters

game id, team name, athlete $id \rightarrow position$ name, played

Linescores

 $team_name, game_id, quarter \rightarrow score$

Plays

 $play_id \rightarrow quarter, yards, score_value, play_type, text, seconds_remaining$

Player_plays

 $play_id, player_id \rightarrow game_id, type$

BCNF

Yes, all of the relations in the schema are in BCNF. Each of the functional dependencies listed is a superkey.

Part E- Is there anything we don't like about the schema?

As it stands, we are happy with the schema as it stands. Originally the data contained numerical IDs for teams, venues, and position, which had the potential to result in duplicate entries. However, since position, team and venue names are unique, we decided to remove the numeric ID and use team/venue name as

the key. The original data also had birth place as a string of the form CITY, STATE, which is not an optimal way to store this data. Therefore, we split the string and created an attribute for city and state separately. This will avoid string manipulation when working with this data.