COMPX323 – Project

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# Project Milestone 1

## Application Description

The sport platform wants to have a new database to store information about sport events. The platform stores. Sport events can be hosted in-person, virtual or both. The platform wants to store information about the players, organizers, viewers, the team the players are in and the sport. The team only records the current roster and players can only be assigned to at most 1 team at any given time. Details about the Organization are stored in the organizers. The Sport Event is created when it is organized by an organizer.

Explanation of relationships:

Team - Plays - Sport: 1 team can play 1 and only 1 sport; A sport will have at least 1 team, to many teams that play it.

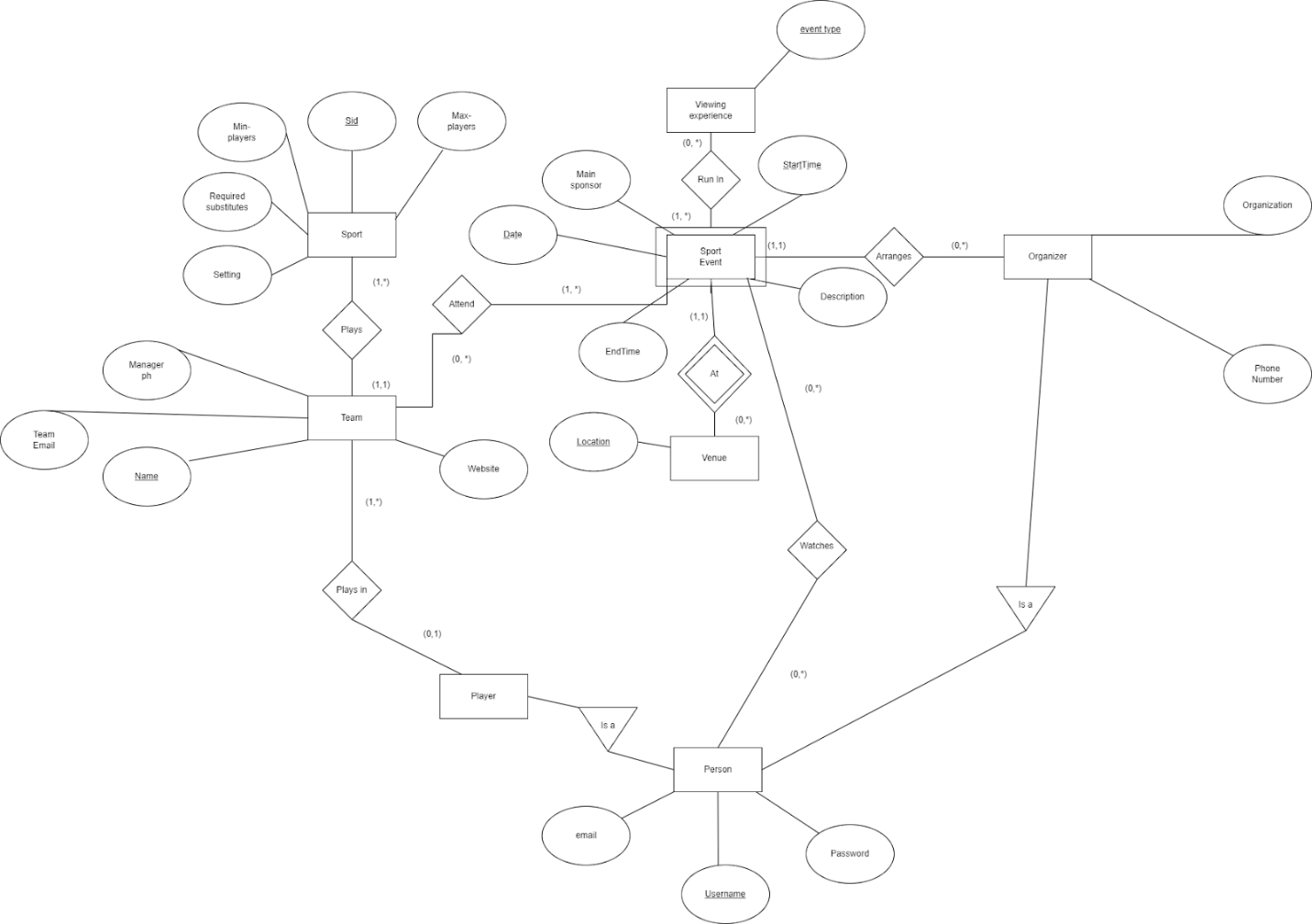
Sport - Sport - Event: A sport can take place at no events, to many events; A sport event can hold one to many sports

Viewer - Attends - Sport Event: 1 viewer can attend 0 events or many events; A sport event can have 0 to many members in attendance

Sport-event - arranges - Organizer: A sport event is organized by one organizer and only 1, An organizer can organize 0 to many events.

A sporting event is a generalization between virtual esports and other forms of sports that do not have to be played from a shared location.

## Revised ER Diagram



# Project Milestone 2

## Relation Schema

**Person**

Username, Email, Password, First Name, Last Name

**Player (Inherit from Person)**

Username, TeamID

**Organizer (Inherit from Person)**

Username, Organization, Phone Number

**Team**

TeamID, Name, TeamEmail, Phone Number, Website, Sport

**Sport**

Name, MinPlayer, MaxPlayer, Required Substitute, Setting

**Setting**

Setting

**Sport Event**

Date, Start Time, Location, End Time, Main Sponsor, Description, Organizer

**Venue**

Location

**Viewing experience**

Event-type

**Run In**

Date, Start Time, Organizer, Event-type

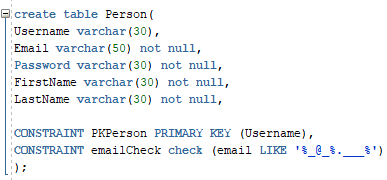
**Attends**

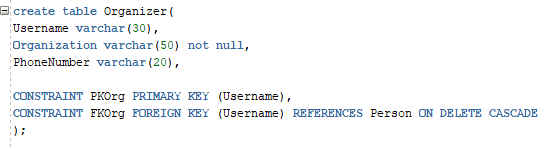
TeamID, Date, Start Time, Location

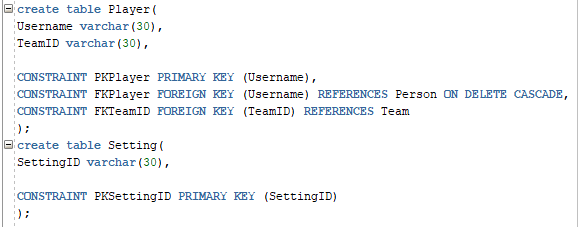
**Watches**

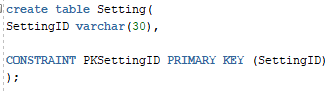
Person, Date, Start Time, Location

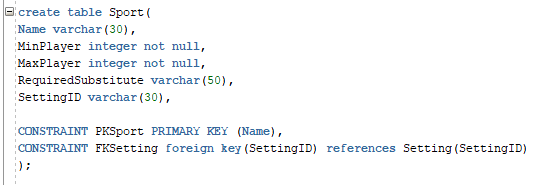
## Table Definitions





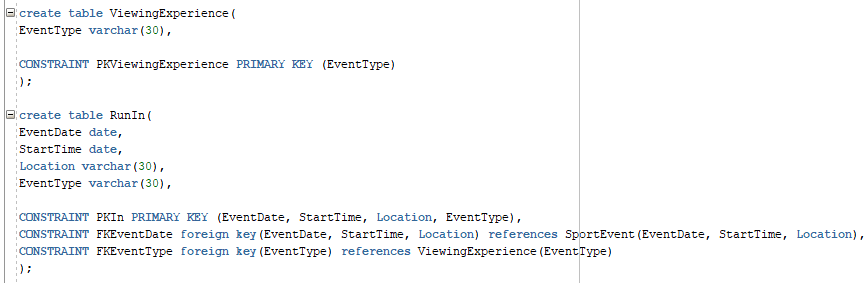


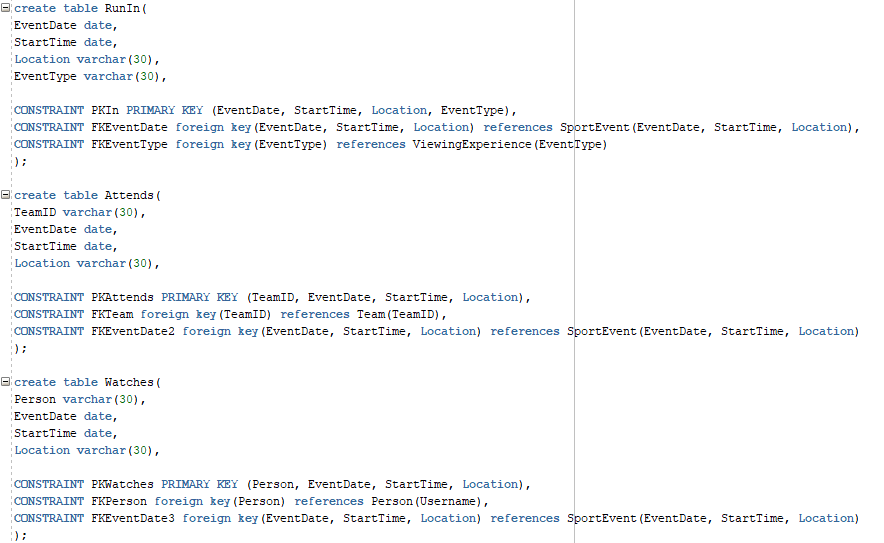






s

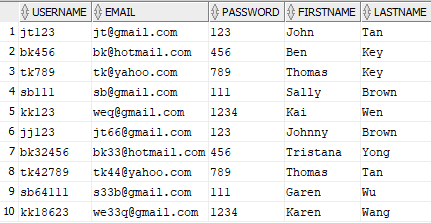




## Dataset

### Small

Person



Organizer

Text

Description automatically generated with low confidence

Player

Table

Description automatically generated

Setting

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

Sport



Team

Text, table

Description automatically generated

Venue

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

Table, Excel

Description automatically generatedSport Event

Viewing Experience

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Run In

Table

Description automatically generated

Attends

Table

Description automatically generated

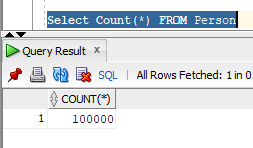
Watches

Table

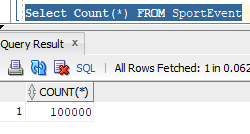
Description automatically generated

### Large

Person Table



Sport Event Tables

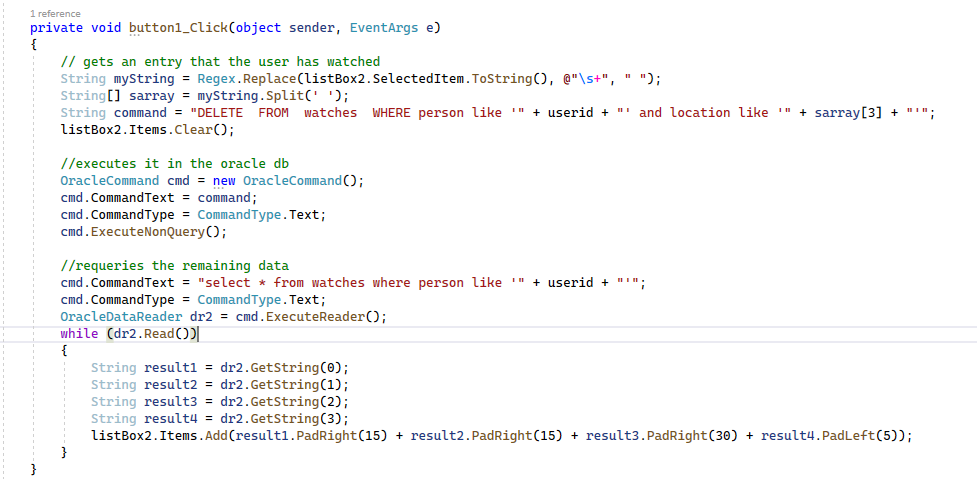


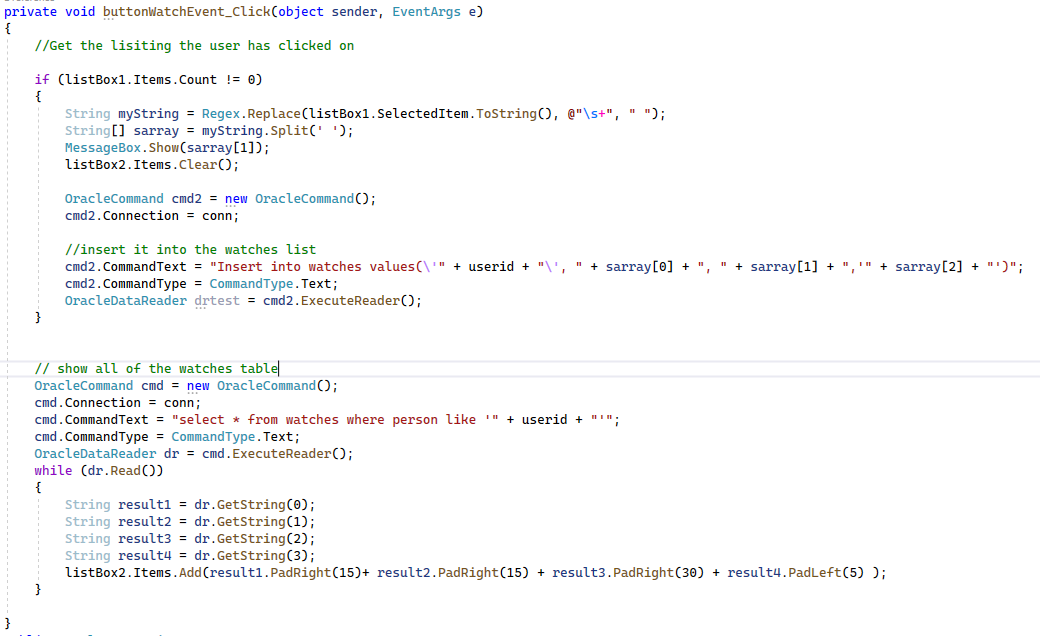
The screenshot above are the two main table.

The dataset is randomly generated using a java program generating random string of chars/integer.

## Application

Showing that the data can be deleted, with user interaction.



User can insert data into the database

# Project Milestone 3

## Indexing and Querying Optimization

### Text Description automatically generatedQueries and SQL script to create index

### Why was it chosen?

B-Tree:

We decided to choose first name on Person table. It allows us to search for different group of people with some similarities with their first name.

Hash-Cluster:

We chose organizer as the hash for the Sport Event table. We felt that there will be lot of queries trying to find the events that are organized by certain organizer. Using hash allow for quick direct to all event organized by the one organizer.

### Performance Measurement

B-Tree Index Before Implement

Text, table, email

Description automatically generated

Table

Description automatically generated

B-Tree Index After Implement

Table

Description automatically generated

Hash-Cluster Index Before Implement

Text, table

Description automatically generated

Hash-Cluster Index After Implement

Text, application, table, email

Description automatically generated

### Discussion of Performance Measurement

Using indexing it was demonstrated that the cost for finding the value that is being searched for is less costly. This is important as with large datasets such as user information storage, the more information you store the slower the retrieval is. As time delays are an important factor to consider therefore indexing becomes increasing important based on the dataset. Indexing allows for faster querying ability however it has downsides of being expensive to insert new data. Because of this it is good for applications in which user retention and activity are high but user intake is low. Comparing the specific indexes shows that there are benefits to each and that they have specific upsides to consider.

# COMPX323-22A Project Checklist

Kevin Han: (Contributions %)

Bedir Asici: (Contributions %)

Tetsusaburo Kato: (Contributions %)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Project Milestone 1 | |  |
| 1 | 1a. Clear structure of milestone material, including headings, sections, readable screenshots with captions. This checklist should be included and filled in. |  |
| 2 | 1b. Database application description. |  |
| 6 | 1c. Revised ER Diagram. | ✔ |
| Project Milestone 2 | |  |
| 4 | 2. Relational schema for your ER Diagram. | ✔ |
| 6 | 3. Table definitions in Oracle, include SQL script which creates relevant tables etc. | ✔ |
| 3 | 4a. Dataset: small (screenshots of dataset successfully loaded). | ✔ |
| 4 | 4b. Dataset: large.  Description of how data was created (incl code if relevant)  Screenshot of large dataset successfully loaded (use count). | ✔ |
|  | 5. Application:  Functionality to display and modify the database.  System should be error proof with appropriate user messages.  Screenshots showing functionality, with appropriate descriptions. |  |
| Project Milestone 3 | |  |
|  | 6. Indexing and Query Optimization:  Show queries used and SQL script that creates the indexes.  Discussion of why these indexes were chosen to optimize the queries.  Performance measurements with and without indexes (with query plan).  Discussion of performance measurements. |  |
|  | 7. Application: extend with MongoDB.  MongoDB version of database (show structure) + small dataset (screenshot).  Explanation of the data structures you have chosen and comparison to your SQL version.  Core functionality of application in second tab/area, using MongoDB (screenshots). |  |

# Code, SQL and Data

<https://github.com/Lecreator-KH/COMPX323App.git>