

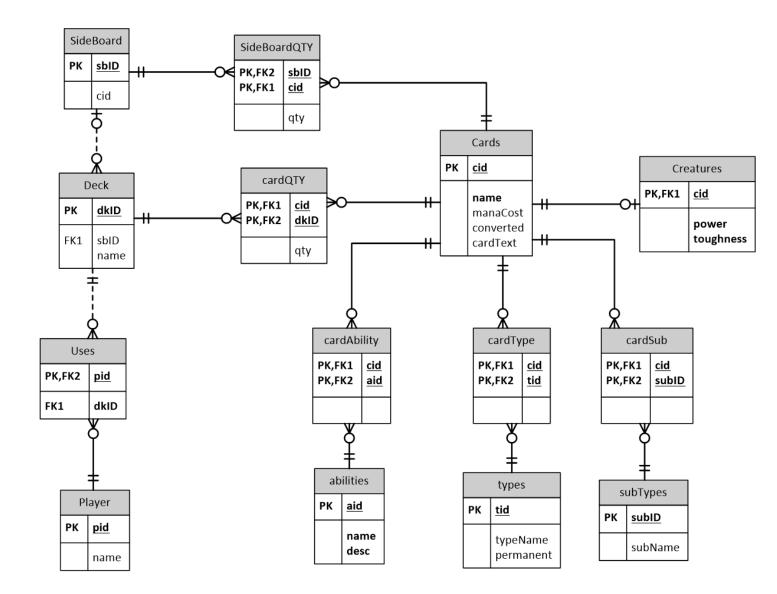
The Magic DB

Executive Summary

Magic The Gathering has been one of the longest lasting trading card games created. Since its creation in 1993, Magic has introduced thousands of new cards that open doors to new strategy combinations and alterations. Although there is a massive amount of cards available, it is difficult to find all cards that would work toward a specific strategy, while also maximizing probability of seeing certain cards. My objective is to help users find cards that will help maximize their Deck efficiency through The Magic DB.

The Magic DB, was designed to help users with deck strategy. While the minimum deck size is sixty cards, and the duplicate card maximum being four cards of the same name, it is hard to find cards that make a deck cohesive. Some cards have been reprinted with different names, yet still have the same ability, meaning a deck can contain sets of four for both cards. This structure for finding cards with the same ability along with analyzing card quantity per deck can be used together to give the user information on popular strategies, and maximizing probability.

Entity-Relationship Diagram



Abilities Table

The abilities table stores the possible abilities that cards might have or provide to other cards.

```
CREATE TABLE Abilities
(
aid int not null,
name text not null,
effect varchar(250),
primary key(aid)
);
```

Functional Dependencies: aid → name, effect

aid integer	name text	effect character varying
1	Flying	Opponent creature(s) need reach or flying to block.
2	Reach	Can block creatures with flying.
3	Deathtouch	If this creature deals any damage to another creature, the other creature dies.
4	Lifelink	When this creature deals damage, you gain that number in life.
5	First Strike	Creature deals damage before opponents creature deals damage.
6	Double Strike	Includes first strike, and deals its damage twice.
7	Transform	When transform condition is met, flip card over to transform (only face up effect(s) count) and some can only transform once, while ot
8	Tokens	Can create creature tokens which follow thesame rules as creatures except they do not go to your graveyard upon death
9	Triggered	Event(s) from card text trigger specified ability.
10	X-Spells and rep	Can pay X + some number of mana to trigger ability where X is any number beyond the specified amount of mana, increasing the effe
11	Planeswalkers	Summoned with an initial amount of loyalty, which can increase or decrease based on the available ability used per turn. Planeswalke
12	Meld	Creatures can combine to make a new card, when melded creature dies, the two used to make it return to the battlefield.
13	Infect	Deals damage to creatures in the form of -1/-1 counters and players in the form of poison counters (10 poison counters kills a player).
14	Madness	When this card is discarded, you can pay its mana cost to summon it instead of going to the graveyard
15	Trample	This creature can deal excess combat damage to defending player or planeswalker while attacking.
16	Hexproof	This creature ca not be the target of spells or abilities your opponents control.
17	Haste	Creatures with haste can attack the same turn they are played.

CardAbility Table

The card ability table stores cards that are mapped to their ability or abilities.

```
CREATE TABLE cardAbility
(
    cid int not null,
    aid int not null,
    primary key(cid)
):
```

Functional Dependencies: cid → aid

cid integer	aid integer
1	15
2	15
3	2
4	9
5	15
5	9
9	16
12	11
20	17
22	3
23	17

CardQty Table

The card quantity table stores which cards are in each deck, along with the quantity of each card with a max quantity of four per card.

```
CREATE TABLE cardQTY
(
    cid int not null,
    dkID int not null,
    qty int not null,
    primary key (cid, dkID)
);
```

Functional Dependencies: $\underline{\text{cid}}$, $\underline{\text{dkID}} \rightarrow \underline{\text{qty}}$

cid integer	dkid integer	qty integer
1	1	2
2	1	2
3	1	3
4	1	3
5	1	2
6	1	20
7	1	3
8	1	4
9	1	3
10	1	1
11	1	2
12	1	2
13	1	2
14	1	4
15	1	1
16	1	2
17	1	2
19	1	1
20	1	1

Cards Table

The cards table stores the information that is generic to every card, except for manaCost and converted(mana cost sum).

```
cid int not null,
name text not null,
manaCost varchar(20),
converted int,
cardText varchar(750),
primary key(cid)
);
```

Functional Dependencies: <u>cid</u> → <u>name</u>, <u>manaCost</u>, <u>converted</u>, <u>cardText</u>

cid integer	name text	manacost characte	converted integer	cardtext character varying
1	Managor	CCG	3	Trample & when a player casts a spell put a +1/+1 counter on Managorger Hydra.
2	Kalonian	CCCGG	5	Trample & enters the battlefield with four +1/+1 counters on it. Whenever Kalonian
3	Ulvenwal	CCCCGG	6	Reach & Ulvenwald Hydra's power and toughness are each equal to the number of
4	Primordia	XGG	3	Primordial Hydra enters the battlefield with X $+1/+1$ counters on it. At the beginnin
5	Verdurou	CCCGG	5	Trample & When Verdurous Gearhulk enters the battlefield, distribute four +1/+1 co
6	Forest			Tap this card to add one (G) green mana to your mana pool
7	Elvish My	G	1	Tap: Add G to your mana pool.
8	Llanowar	G	1	Tap: Add G to your mana pool.
9	Dungrov	CCG	3	Hexproof & Dungrove Elder's power and toughness are each equal to the number o
10	Prey Upon	G	1	Target creature you control fights target creature you don't control. Each deals dam
11	Evolution	CG	2	Choose one – Search your library for a basic land card, reveal it, put it into your ha
12	Nissa, W	CCCGG	5	+1: Target land you control becomes a 4/4 Elemental creature with trample. It is stil
13	Defense	CCCG	4	At the beginning of your upkeep, if an opponent controls three or more creatures, s
14	Rampant	CG	2	Search your library for a basic land card and put that card onto the battlefield tapp
15	Explosive	CCCG	4	Search your library for up to two basic land cards and put them onto the battlefield
16	Nykthos,			Tap: Add C to your mana pool; CC, Tap: Choose a color. Add to your mana pool an a
17	Elvish Pip	CCCG	4	G, Tap: You may put a creature card from your hand onto the battlefield.
18	Melira, S	CG	2	You cannot get poison counters. Creatures you control can not have -1/-1 counters
19	Thorn Ele	CCCCGG	7	You may have Thorn Elemental assign its combat damage as though it were not blo
20	Mistcutte	XG	1	Mistcutter Hydra cannot be countered. Haste, protection from blue. Mistcutter Hydr
21	Sword of	CC	2	Equipped creature gets +1/+1. Whenever equipped creature attacks, you may sear
22	Bow of N	CGG	3	Attacking creatures you control have deathtouch. CG, Tap: Choose one — Put a +1/
23	Blossomi	G	1	Target creature you control gets +2/+2 and gains hexproof until end of turn.

CardSub Table

The card subtype table stores cards and their corresponding subtypes.

```
CREATE TABLE cardSub (
   cid int not null, subID int not null, primary key(cid)
):
```

Functional Dependencies: <u>cid</u> → <u>subID</u>

cid integer	subid integer
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
6	12
7	3
7	4
8	3
8	4
9	5
12	6
17	3
17	7
18	8
18	9
19	10
20	1
21	11

CardType Table

The card type table stores cards and their corresponding types.

```
CREATE TABLE cardType
(
cid int not null,
tid int not null,
primary key(cid)
);
Functional Dependencies: cid → tid
```

cid tid

cid integer	tid integer
1	3
2	3
3	3
4	3
6	1
6	2
7	3
8	3
9	3
10	8
11	7
12	6
13	5
14	8
15	8
16	1
16	9
17	3
18	9
18	3
19	3
20	3
21	9
21	4
22	9
22	5
22	4

Creatures Table

The creatures table stores cards with some form of power and toughness.

```
CREATE TABLE Creatures
(
cid int not null,
power varchar(10),
toughness varchar(10),
primary key(cid)
);
```

Functional Dependencies: <u>cid</u> → <u>power</u>, <u>toughness</u>

cid integer	power characte	toughness characte
1	1	1
2	0	0
3	*	*
4	0	0
5	4	4
7	1	1
8	1	1
9	*	*
17	1	1
18	2	2

Deck Table

The deck table stores the associations between deck names and the sideboard used by that deck.

```
CREATE TABLE Deck
(
dkID int not null,
sbID int,
name varchar(50),
primary key(aid)
);
```

Functional Dependencies: <u>dkID → sbID</u>, name, playedPro

dkid integer	sbid integer	name characte
1	1	Hydra
2	1	Goblin
3	2	Infect
4		Tron

Player Table

The player table stores the player data so that we can display the types of decks each player owns.

```
CREATE TABLE Player
(
pid int not null,
fName text not null,
lName text not null,
zip int,
winRecord int,
favDeckColor varchar(10),
primary key(pid)
);
```

Functional Dependencies: pid → fName, lName, zip, winRecord, favDeckColor

pid integer	fname text	Iname text	zip integer	winrecord integer	favdeckc characte
1	Ryan	Owens	92705	57	CG
2	Kevin	Jayne	12607	225	RG
3	Blake	Ondrak	92705	7	RB
4	Vin	Verches	92705	25	RU
5	Sterling	Archer	17025	95	BW

SideBoard Table

The side board table lists some existing side board structures, including the mana colors it uses.

```
CREATE TABLE SideBoard
(
sbID int not null,
playedPro bool,
colors varchar(10),
primary key(sbID)
);
```

Functional Dependencies: <u>sbID → playedPro, colors</u>

sbid integer	playedpro boolean	colors characte
1	false	CG
2	false	GB
3	false	

SideBoardQty Table

The side board quantity table stores which cards are in a side board, along with the quantity of each card with a max quantity of four per card & fifteen max total.

```
CREATE TABLE SideBoardQTY
(
sbID int not null,
cid int not null,
qty int not null,
primary key(sbID, cid)
);
```

Functional Dependencies: <u>sbID</u>, <u>cid</u> \rightarrow <u>qty</u>

sbid integer	cid integer	qty integer
1	18	1
1	20	2
1	21	1
1	22	2
1	23	1
1	1	2
1	2	2
1	3	1
1	4	1
1	7	1
1	9	1

SubTypes Table

The subtypes table stores the list of card subtypes.

```
CREATE TABLE subTypes
(
subID int not null,
subName varchar not null,
primary key(subID)
);
```

Functional Dependencies: <u>subID → subName</u>

subid integer	subname characte
1	Hydra
2	Construct
3	Elf
4	Druid
5	Treefolk
6	Nissa
7	Shaman
8	Human
9	Scout
10	Elemental
11	Equipment
12	Forest
13	Island
14	Mountain
15	Swamp
16	Plain

Types Table

The types table stores a list of card primary types.

```
CREATE TABLE types
(
tid int not null,
typeName text not null,
permanent Boolean,
primary key(tid)
);
```

Functional Dependencies: <u>tid</u> → typeName, permanent

tid integer	typename text	permane boolean	
1	Land	true	
2	Basic Land	true	
3	Creature	true	
4	Artifact	true	
5	Enchant	true	
6	Planesw	true	
7	Instant	false	
8	Sorcery	false	
9	Legendary	true	

Uses Table

The uses table stores the deck(s) each player uses.

```
CREATE TABLE Uses
(
pid int not null,
dkID int not null,
primary key(pid)
):
```

Functional Dependencies: <u>pid → dkID</u>

pid integer	dkid integer
1	1
2	2
4	3
3	4

Views

Creature Abilities View

CREATE VIEW Creature Abilities AS

SELECT c.cid, c.name, cr.power, cr.toughness, a.abilityname

FROM cards c JOIN creatures cr ON c.cid = cr.cid

JOIN cardAbility ca ON c.cid = ca.cid

JOIN abilities a ON ca.aid = a.aid

WHERE c.cid = ca.cid;

cid integer	name text	power characte	toughness characte	abilityname text
1	Managorger Hydra	1	1	Trample
2	Kalonian Hydra	0	0	Trample
3	Ulvenwald Hydra	*	*	Reach
4	Primordial Hydra	0	0	Triggered
5	Verdurous Gearhulk	4	4	Trample
5	Verdurous Gearhulk	4	4	Triggered
9	Dungrove Elder	*	*	Hexproof

Lands View

CREATE VIEW lands AS

SELECT c.cid, c.name, c.cardtext

FROM cards c JOIN cardType ct ON c.cid = ct.cid

JOIN types t ON ct.tid = t.tid

WHERE t.typename = 'Land';

cid name integer text		cardtext characte	
6	Forest	Tap this c	
16	Nykthos,	Tap: Add	

Card Types & Subtypes View

CREATE VIEW Card_Types_Subtypes AS

SELECT c.name, t.typename, s.subname

FROM cards c JOIN cardType ct ON c.cid = ct.cid

JOIN types t ON ct.tid = t.tid

JOIN cardSub cs ON c.cid = cs.cid

JOIN subTypes s ON cs.subid = s.subid

WHERE ct.cid = cs.cid;

1		
name text	typename text	subname characte
Managor	Creature	Hydra
Kalonian	Creature	Hydra
Ulvenwal	Creature	Hydra
Primordia	Creature	Hydra
Forest	Land	Forest
Forest	Basic Land	Forest
Elvish My	Creature	Druid
Elvish My	Creature	Elf
Llanowar	Creature	Druid
Llanowar	Creature	Elf
Dungrov	Creature	Treefolk
Nissa, W	Planesw	Nissa
Elvish Pip	Creature	Shaman
Elvish Pip	Creature	Elf
Melira, S	Legendary	Scout
Melira, S	Legendary	Human
Melira, S	Creature	Scout
Melira, S	Creature	Human
Thorn Ele	Creature	Elemental
Mistcutte	Creature	Hydra
Sword of	Legendary	Equipment
Sword of	Artifact	Equipment

Report

Sample report for card text - see what cards have the same abilities to bypass the four card limit in a deck.

SELECT c.name, c.converted FROM cards c, cardqty cq, cards c1 WHERE cq.cid = c.cid AND c.cardtext = c1.cardtext AND c.cid != c1.cid GROUP BY c.name, c.converted;

name text	converted integer
Elvish Mystic	1
Llanowar Elves	1

Deck_Cards Stored Procedure

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Deck_Cards(deckID integer) RETURNS

TABLE(name TEXT, manaCost VARCHAR, typename TEXT, permanent BOOLEAN, qty INTEGER) AS

\$\$

DECLARE

BEGIN

RETURN QUERY

SELECT c.name, c.manaCost, t.typename, t.permanent, cq.qty

FROM Cards c JOIN Cardqty cq ON c.cid = cq.cid

JOIN cardType ct ON c.cid = ct.cid

JOIN types t ON ct.tid = t.tid

WHERE cq.dkid = deckID;

END;

\$\$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

Sample output for Deck_Cards:

name text	manacost characte	typename text	permane boolean	qty integer
Managor	CCG	Creature	true	2
Kalonian	CCCGG	Creature	true	2
Ulvenwal	CCCCGG	Creature	true	3
Primordia	XGG	Creature	true	3
Forest		Land	true	20
Forest		Basic Land	true	20
Elvish My	G	Creature	true	3
Llanowar	G	Creature	true	4
Dungrov	CCG	Creature	true	3
Prey Upon	G	Sorcery	false	1
Evolution	CG	Instant	false	2
Nissa, W	CCCGG	Planesw	true	2
Defense	CCCG	Enchant	true	2
Rampant	CG	Sorcery	false	4
Explosive	CCCG	Sorcery	false	1
Nykthos,		Land	true	2
Nykthos,		Legendary	true	2
Elvish Pip	CCCG	Creature	true	2
Thorn Ele	CCCCCGG	Creature	true	1
Mistcutte	XG	Creature	true	1

Deck size Trigger

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Deck_size() RETURNS trigger AS \$\$ **DECLARE** dID integer total integer := 0; currRec record; **BEGIN** dID = NEW.dkIDFOR currRec IN SELECT CardQty.qty FROM CardQty WHERE NEW.dkid = CardQty.dkid **LOOP** total:= total + currRec.qty; END LOOP; IF total > 60 THEN RAISE NOTICE 'The deck has % too many cards', total; RETURN NULL; ELSIF total < 60 THEN RAISE NOTICE 'The deck has % too few cards.', total; RETURN NULL; **ELSE** RETURN NEW;

END IF;

END;

\$\$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

Side board size Trigger

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Side_board_size() RETURNS trigger AS \$\$ **DECLARE** sbID integer; total integer := 0; currRec record; **BEGIN** sbID = NEW.sbIDFOR currRec IN SELECT sideboardQty.qty FROM sideboardQty WHERE NEW.sbid = sideboardQty.sbid **LOOP** total:= total + currRec.qty; END LOOP; IF total > 15 THEN RAISE NOTICE 'The side board has % too many cards', total; RETURN NULL; **ELSE** RETURN NEW; END IF; END;

\$\$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

Security

Roles – currently only Admin and User are supported

CREATE ROLE Admin;

CREATE ROLE User;

Admin:

GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Abilities TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON CardAbility TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON CardSub TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON CardSub TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON CardType TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Creatures TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Deck TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Player TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Sideboard TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Sideboardqty TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON SubTypes TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Types TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Types TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Types TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Types TO Admin; GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON Types TO Admin;

User:

REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Abilities TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON CardAbility TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON CardQTY TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON CardSub TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON CardType TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON CardType TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Creatures TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Deck TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Sideboard TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Sideboardqty TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON SubTypes TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Types TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Types TO User;
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON Uses TO User;

GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON Player TO User;

Implementation Notes

- To simplify deck quantity requirements, I made the deck size maximum 60 to maximize probability.

Known Problems

- Inclusion of card probability based on a decks card quantity
- Creation of a view that groups cards together based on strategic playstyle.

Future Enhancements

- Deck Comparison for decks with similar strategic styles, and probabilities
- Possible card replacement suggestions for cards that work well with specific strategies.
- Suggesting a quantity of land cards by color, based on specified strategy or current deck composition.