

# **FIFA World Cup Management and ER Database Integration**

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## Phase 1

### **Brief description of the organization**

The FIFA World Cup is the most prestigious and popular international football tournament in the world. It is organized by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the global governing body of football. The FIFA World Cup takes place every four years, with 32 teams competing for the title in the final tournament. The host nation (s) automatically qualify for the final tournament, while the other teams have to go through a qualification phase that lasts for about three years. The FIFA World Cup has been held since 1930, except for 1942 and 1946 due to the Second World War.

The FIFA World Cup is not only a sporting event, but also a cultural and social phenomenon that brings together millions of fans around the world. The World Cup FIFA also has a significant impact on the development and promotion of football, as well as on the economy, environment and human rights of the host countries and regions.

FIFA wants to streamline and improve its management of the FIFA World Cup, including team, match, sponsor, round, referee, stadium, and city information, to enhance the overall organization of the tournament and its related activities.

Implementing an ER database based on the provided information can help FIFA streamline its operations, improve tournament planning, enhance sponsor relationships, ensure fair play, and better manage its responsibilities related to the environment and human rights. For instance, by analyzing historical match data, FIFA could optimize scheduling to minimize team travel, ensuring players have adequate rest between matches and improving the quality of play. Additionally, insights from sponsor and team relationships could be used to strategically plan marketing campaigns and events in cities with high fan engagement, maximizing exposure and return on investment for sponsors. This ultimately contributes to the success and positive impact of the FIFA World Cup, making it a well-organized, culturally significant, and economically beneficial event for fans, sponsors, and host regions.

After the research from FIFA World Cup website, we discovered the following business rules:

- A team can attend many matches, and a match has more than one team. A composition may be away-team and home-team.
- A team can have many sponsors, and sponsors can sponsor many teams.
- A match can be assigned in one round, and one round can have many matches.
- A referee can referee many matches, and one match can only have one referee.
- A stadium can hold many matches, and a match can be held in only one stadium.
- A city can host many stadiums, and a stadium can be hosted in only one city.

- A city can host matches in many different years, and matches in a year can be hosted in many cities.

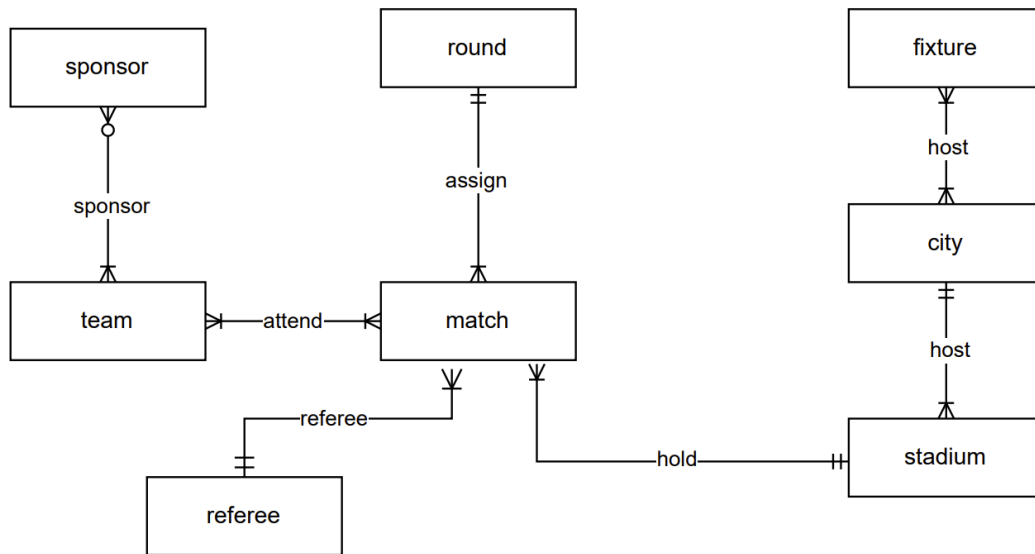
### Initial list of the main entities

SPONSOR	The companies or organizations that provide financial support for the team
TEAM	The participating national teams in the World Cup
REFEREE	The officials responsible for enforcing the rules of the match
MATCH	The individual games played during the World Cup
ROUND	The different stages of the World Cup
STADIUM	The venues where the matches are played
CITY	A specific city that host one or more matches of the tournament
FIXTURE	A specific year in which the tournament is held

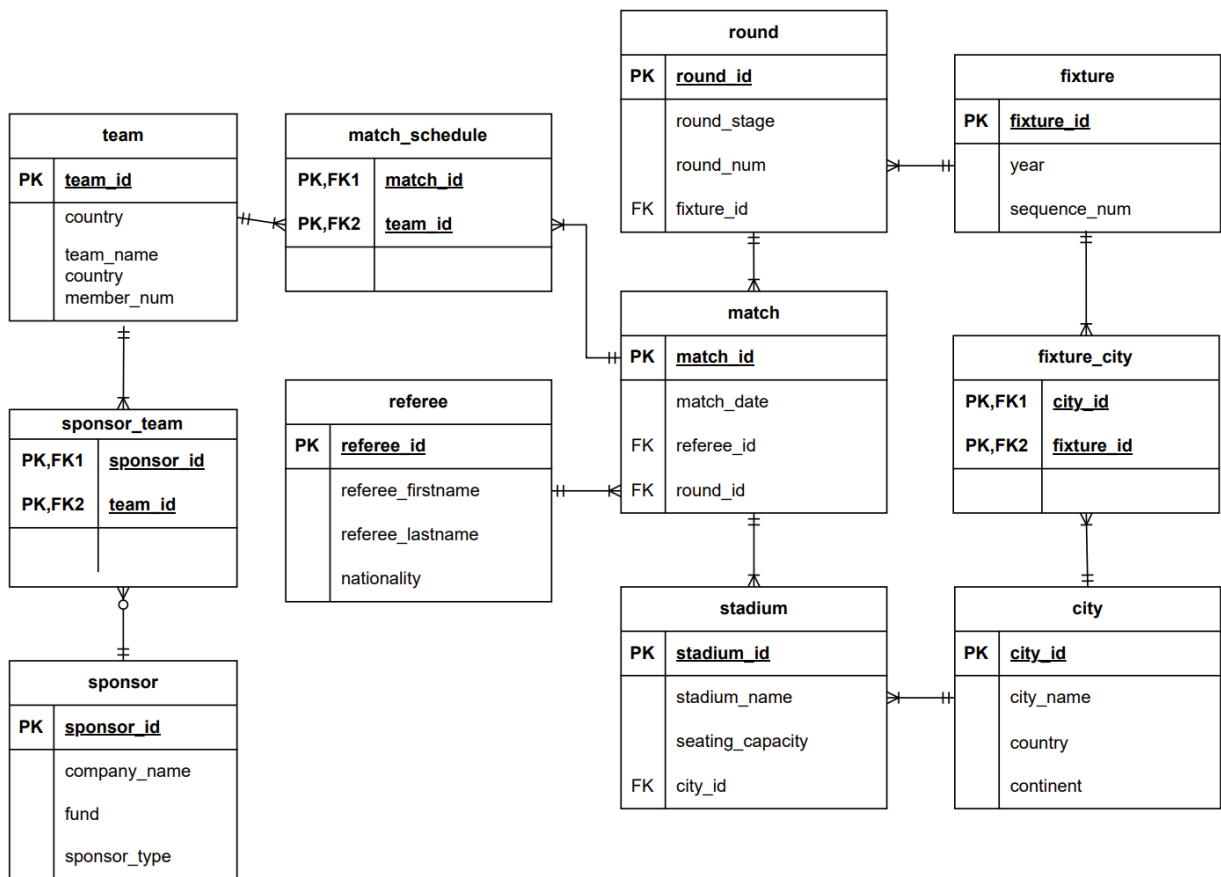
In the above preliminary conceptual model,

- The first business rule is shown with a many-to-many relationship (M:N) between team and match.
- The second business rule is shown with a many-to-many (M:N) relationship between sponsor and team.
- The third business rule is shown with a one-to-many (1:M) relationship between round and match.
- The fourth business rule is shown with a one-to-many (1:M) relationship between referee and match.
- The fifth business rule is shown with a one-to-many (1:M) relationship between stadium and match.
- The sixth business rule is shown with a one-to-many (1:M) relationship between city and stadium.
- The seventh business rule is shown with a many-to-many (M:N) relationship between city and fixture (year).

## High-level Conceptual Model



## Phase 2



Relational Schema:

fixture (fixture\_id [SMALLINT], year [TINYINT], sequence\_num [TINYINT])  
city (city\_id [VARCHAR(10)], city\_name [VARCHAR(30)], country [VARCHAR(50)],  
continent [VARCHAR(20)])  
stadium (stadium\_id [SMALLINT], city\_id [VARCHAR(10)], stadium\_name [VARCHAR(50)],  
seating\_capacity [SMALLINT])  
round (round\_id [SMALLINT], round\_stage [VARCHAR(30)], round\_num [TINYINT],  
fixture\_id [SMALLINT])  
match (match\_id [TINYINT], match\_date [DATE], referee\_id [SMALLINT], round\_id  
[SMALLINT])  
referee (referee\_id [SMALLINT], referee\_firstname [VARCHAR(50)], referee\_lastname  
[VARCHAR(50)], nationality [VARCHAR(50)])  
team (team\_id [SMALLINT], team\_name [VARCHAR(50)], country [VARCHAR(50)],  
member\_num [TINYINT])  
sponsor (sponsor\_id [SMALLINT], company\_name [VARCHAR(50)], fund [BIGINT],  
sponsor\_type [VARCHAR(30)])  
schedule (match\_id [TINYINT], team\_id [SMALLINT])  
sponsor\_team (sponsor\_id [SMALLINT], team\_id [SMALLINT])  
fixture\_city (fixture\_id [SMALLINT], city\_id [VARCHAR(10)])

### Phase 3

```
CREATE DATABASE football_league;
```

```
USE football_league;
```

```
CREATE TABLE fixture (  
    fixture_id SMALLINT PRIMARY KEY,  
    year TINYINT,  
    sequence_num TINYINT  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE city (  
    city_id VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,  
    city_name VARCHAR(30),  
    country VARCHAR(50),  
    continent VARCHAR(20)  
);
```



```

    sponsor_id SMALLINT PRIMARY KEY,
    company_name VARCHAR(50),
    fund BIGINT,
    sponsor_type VARCHAR(30)
);

-- Create the schedule table
CREATE TABLE schedule (
    match_id TINYINT,
    team_id SMALLINT,
    PRIMARY KEY (match_id, team_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (match_id) REFERENCES match(match_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (team_id) REFERENCES team(team_id)
);

CREATE TABLE sponsor_team (
    sponsor_id SMALLINT,
    team_id SMALLINT,
    PRIMARY KEY (sponsor_id, team_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (sponsor_id) REFERENCES sponsor(sponsor_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (team_id) REFERENCES team(team_id)
);

CREATE TABLE fixture_city (
    fixture_id SMALLINT,
    city_id VARCHAR(10),
    PRIMARY KEY (fixture_id, city_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (fixture_id) REFERENCES fixture(fixture_id),
    FOREIGN KEY (city_id) REFERENCES city(city_id)
);

```

#### **Phase 4**

--Yisa Wu--

--Query 1: Find all matches in a specific city with seating capacity greater than 25,000.

--Analysis:

This query helps managers identify matches held in cities with large stadiums,

enabling them to plan and allocate resources effectively for high-capacity venues. According to the results, Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino and Stade de la Meinau have capacities greater than 25000.

```

533  --1--
534
535  SELECT m.match_id, m.match_date, t.team_name, s.stadium_name, s.seating_capacity
536  FROM match m
537  JOIN round r ON m.round_id = r.round_id
538  JOIN fixture_city fc ON r.fixture_id = fc.fixture_id
539  JOIN city c ON fc.city_id = c.city_id
540  JOIN stadium s ON c.city_id = s.city_id
541  JOIN schedule sch ON m.match_id = sch.match_id
542  JOIN team t ON sch.team_id = t.team_id
543  WHERE s.seating_capacity > 25000;
544

```

Results Messages

	match_id	match_date	team_name	stadium_name	seating_capacity
1	22	1934-08-25	Georgia national football team	Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino	27958
2	23	1934-07-10	Italy national football team	Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino	27958
3	24	1934-07-30	Spain national football team	Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino	27958
4	25	1934-08-29	Sweden national football team	Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino	27958
5	26	1934-07-16	Nigeria national football team	Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino	27958
6	28	1938-07-30	South Korea national football team	Stade de la Meinau	26109
7	29	1938-07-10	France national football team	Stade de la Meinau	26109
8	30	1938-07-13	England national football team	Stade de la Meinau	26109
9	31	1938-08-13	Romania national football team	Stade de la Meinau	26109

--Query 2: Calculate the average seating capacity of stadiums for each continent.

--Analysis:

This query provides managers with insights into the average seating capacity of stadiums across different continents, aiding in strategic decisions regarding event planning and sponsorship. According to the result, average capacity in European cities is around 16589 and in South America cities is around 15896. Stadium capacity in European countries has the most capacity.



```

548
549 WITH AverageSeating AS (
550     SELECT c.continent, AVG(s.seating_capacity) AS avg_seating_capacity
551     FROM stadium s
552     JOIN city c ON s.city_id = c.city_id
553     GROUP BY c.continent
554 )
555 SELECT * FROM AverageSeating;
556
557
558
559
560

```

**Results**    Messages

	continent ▼	avg_seating_capacity ▼
1	Europe	16589
2	South America	15896

--Query 3: List teams and their total number of matches played.

--Analysis:

Managers can use this query to evaluate team performance and engagement by analyzing the total number of matches played by each team. According to the results, the Italy National football team had the most matches.

```

560  --3--
561  SELECT t.team_name, COUNT(sch.match_id) AS total_matches_played
562  FROM team t
563  LEFT JOIN schedule sch ON t.team_id = sch.team_id
564  GROUP BY t.team_name
565  ORDER BY total_matches_played DESC;
566
567

```

## Results Messages

	team_name	total_matches_played
1	Italy national football team	6
2	France national football team	5
3	South Korea national football team	5
4	Spain national football team	5
5	Sweden national football team	5
6	Nigeria national football team	4
7	Poland national football team	4
8	Romania national football team	2
9	Brazil national football team	2
10	England national football team	2
11	Georgia national football team	1
12	Namibia national football team	1
13	United States national football t...	1
14	Uruguay national football team	1
15	Argentina national football team	1

--Query 4: List countries with stadiums having a seating capacity above the average.

--Analysis:

This can help identifying countries with stadiums boasting seating capacities above the average is crucial for optimizing resource allocation, maximizing sponsorship opportunities. According to the results, stadiums in Brazil, Italy, Switzerland have the most capacity that is above the average.

```

565  --4--
566  SELECT c.country, AVG(s.seating_capacity) AS avg_seating_capacity
567  FROM city c
568  JOIN stadium s ON c.city_id = s.city_id
569  GROUP BY c.country
570  HAVING AVG(s.seating_capacity) > (SELECT AVG(seating_capacity) FROM stadium);
571
572
573
574
575

```

**Results**    **Messages**

	country ▼	avg_seating_capacity ▼
1	Brazil	21006
2	Italy	17979
3	Switzerland	21300

--Query 5: Find which type of sponsor funded the most in teams from europe.

--Analysis:

It provides insights into the financial landscape of European teams, helps identify the most preferred types of sponsors, and can guide future sponsorship strategies. According to the results, companies of pharmacologists have funded 21 teams in Europe.

```

583  --5--
584  SELECT TOP 1 s.sponsor_type, COUNT(*) AS sponsorship_count
585  FROM sponsor_team st
586  JOIN sponsor s ON st.sponsor_id = s.sponsor_id
587  JOIN team t ON st.team_id = t.team_id
588  JOIN city c ON t.country = c.country
589  WHERE c.continent = 'Europe'
590  GROUP BY s.sponsor_type
591  ORDER BY sponsorship_count DESC;
592
593
594

```

**Results**    **Messages**

	sponsor_type ▼	sponsorship_count ▼
1	Pharmacologist	21

--Query 6: Find Referees with the Highest Number of Matches

--Analysis: This query identifies referees with the highest number of officiated matches, providing insights into referee performance and workload. According to the results, we find that Shane Lewis has the most workload among all the other referees.

```
595  --6--
596  SELECT TOP 1 referee.referee_id,
597  referee.referee_firstname,
598  referee.referee_lastname,
599  COUNT(match.match_id) AS match_count
600  FROM referee
601  JOIN match ON referee.referee_id = match.referee_id
602  GROUP BY referee.referee_id, referee.referee_firstname, referee.referee_lastname
603  ORDER BY match_count DESC;
604
```

**Results** Messages

	referee_id	referee_firstname	referee_lastname	match_count
1	9989	Shane	Lewis	3

--Fangzhou Xie--

--Query 7: Amount of Sponsorship Funds For Each Team

--Analysis:

This query represents the aggregate amount of sponsorship funds each team has received. The amounts are quite substantial, with teams like Argentina national football teams showing particularly high sponsorship funds. Other teams, like France national football teams, while still significant, show comparatively lower totals. Teams with lower sponsorship should analyze the market strategies of teams with higher sponsorship to identify opportunities for increased revenue.

```

533  --1--
534
535  SELECT t.team_name, SUM(s.fund) AS TotalSponsorship
536  FROM team t
537  JOIN sponsor_team st ON t.team_id = st.team_id
538  JOIN sponsor s ON st.sponsor_id = s.sponsor_id
539  GROUP BY t.team_name;
540

```

## Results Messages

	team_name	TotalSponsorship
1	Argentina national football team	1113000000
2	Brazil national football team	1595000000
3	England national football team	349000000
4	France national football team	49000000
5	Georgia national football team	3340000000
6	Italy national football team	3852000000
7	Namibia national football team	1365000000
8	Nigeria national football team	1397000000
9	Poland national football team	2253000000
10	Romania national football team	830000000
11	South Korea national football t...	1539000000
12	Spain national football team	1704000000
13	Sweden national football team	749000000
14	United States national football...	3344000000
15	Uruguay national football team	1078000000

--Query 8: Total Sponsorship Funds for teams Order from Highest to Lowest

--Analysis:

The query gives the total sponsorship funds received by various football teams from their sponsors, displaying the teams with the highest sponsorship funds at the top. The Italy national football team has the highest total sponsorship funds with 385,200,000. There is a clear concentration of sponsorship funds among the top teams. Management should be aware of the reliance on a few large sponsors and consider diversifying the sponsorship portfolio to reduce financial risk.

```

542  --2--
543
544  WITH SponsorFunds AS (
545      SELECT st.team_id, t.team_name, SUM(sp.fund) AS total_funds
546      FROM sponsor_team st
547      JOIN sponsor sp ON st.sponsor_id = sp.sponsor_id
548      JOIN team t ON st.team_id = t.team_id
549      GROUP BY st.team_id, t.team_name
550  )
551  SELECT team_name, total_funds
552  FROM SponsorFunds
553  WHERE total_funds > (
554      SELECT AVG(total_funds) FROM SponsorFunds
555  )
556  ORDER BY total_funds DESC;
557

```

## Results Messages

	team_name	total_funds
1	Italy national football team	3852000000
2	United States national football team	3344000000
3	Georgia national football team	3340000000
4	Poland national football team	2253000000
5	Spain national football team	1704000000

--Query 9: Teams with More than 20 Members and Their Match Locations

--Analysis:

The query retrieves a list of match venues for the Italy national football team. It filters the results to include only those teams with more than 20 members. The Italy national football team is associated with multiple cities and stadiums. Management could monitor the team's performance in different venues to assess if there's any impact of the stadium or location on the team's performance, which could be factored into future training and preparation.

```

561
562 SELECT t.team_name, c.city_name, s.stadium_name
563 FROM team t
564 JOIN schedule sch ON t.team_id = sch.team_id
565 JOIN match m ON sch.match_id = m.match_id
566 JOIN round r ON m.round_id = r.round_id
567 JOIN fixture_city fc ON r.fixture_id = fc.fixture_id
568 JOIN city c ON fc.city_id = c.city_id
569 JOIN stadium s ON c.city_id = s.city_id
570 WHERE t.team_name IN (SELECT team_name FROM team WHERE member_num > 20);
571
572
573 --4--
574
575

```

Results Messages

	team_name	city_name	stadium_name
1	Italy national football team	Trieste	Stadio Giuseppe Grezar
2	Italy national football team	Turin	Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino
3	Italy national football team	Porto Alegre	Eucaliptos
4	Italy national football team	Belo Horizonte	Independência
5	Italy national football team	Curitiba	Vila Capanema

#### --Query 10: Top Final Round Match Counts

--Analysis: The query is designed to count the number of final round matches played by each football team, teams with the most final round matches appear at the top. The Spain national football team has played the most final round matches, with a count of 2. Sweden, Argentina, Italy, Romania, and South Korea national football teams have each played 1 final round match. The management could use this data to analyze performance in final round matches, identifying which teams are more experienced and potentially more successful in this critical stage of competition.

```

573  --4--
574
575  SELECT t.team_name, COUNT(*) AS match_count
576  FROM team t
577  JOIN schedule s ON t.team_id = s.team_id
578  JOIN match m ON s.match_id = m.match_id
579  JOIN round r ON m.round_id = r.round_id
580  WHERE r.round_stage = 'final'
581  GROUP BY t.team_name
582  ORDER BY match_count DESC;
583
584
585
586

```

## Results Messages

	team_name	match_count
1	Spain national football team	2
2	Sweden national football team	1
3	Argentina national football team	1
4	Italy national football team	1
5	Romania national football team	1
6	South Korea national football team	1

## --Query 11: Average Number of Members in Football Teams by Continent

--Analysis: This query calculates the average number of members in football teams by continent. Teams from Europe have an average of 15 members. Teams from South America have an average of 16 members. European teams may need to invest more in their youth and development programs to expand their pool of available talent, given they have, on average, fewer members. South American teams might have a slightly larger pool of players to choose from for their main squads, suggesting robust recruitment strategies or a greater emphasis on cultivating a larger team. For international competitions, knowing the average team size can help in strategic planning, such as anticipating the depth of the opponent's squad and potential substitutions.



```

587  --5--
588
589  WITH ContinentTeams AS (
590      SELECT DISTINCT t.team_id, c.continent
591      FROM team t
592      JOIN schedule s ON t.team_id = s.team_id
593      JOIN match m ON s.match_id = m.match_id
594      JOIN round r ON m.round_id = r.round_id
595      JOIN fixture f ON r.fixture_id = f.fixture_id
596      JOIN fixture_city fc ON f.fixture_id = fc.fixture_id
597      JOIN city c ON fc.city_id = c.city_id
598  )
599  SELECT ct.continent, AVG(t.member_num) AS average_members
600  FROM ContinentTeams ct
601  JOIN team t ON ct.team_id = t.team_id
602  GROUP BY ct.continent;
603

```

## Results Messages

	continent ▼	average_members ▼
1	Europe	15
2	South America	16

--Query 12: The top four referees who have officiated matches in the most number of distinct cities

--Analysis:

This query is designed to list the top four referees who have officiated matches in the most number of distinct cities. The results are ordered in descending order to find those who have worked in the most cities. Referee Lindsay Richardson has worked in the highest number of cities, totaling 10. Lindsay Richardson's experience across 10 different cities suggests a broad exposure to various teams and playing conditions, which could be beneficial for officiating in diverse situations. These referees could be utilized in mentorship roles to share their experiences with less-traveled referees, helping them to adapt to different environments and crowds.

```

588  --6--
589  SELECT TOP 4 r.referee_firstname, r.referee_lastname, COUNT(DISTINCT c.city_id) AS cities_worked
590  FROM referee r
591  JOIN match m ON r.referee_id = m.referee_id
592  JOIN round rd ON m.round_id = rd.round_id
593  JOIN fixture f ON rd.fixture_id = f.fixture_id
594  JOIN fixture_city fc ON f.fixture_id = fc.fixture_id
595  JOIN city c ON fc.city_id = c.city_id
596  GROUP BY r.referee_firstname, r.referee_lastname
597  ORDER BY cities_worked DESC;
598
599

```

Results Messages

	referee_firstname ▼	referee_lastname ▼	cities_worked ▼
1	Lindsay	Richardson	10
2	Aaron	Hart	9
3	Brian	May	9
4	Robert	Todd	9

--Yuanxi Li--

--Query 13: Count of Matches Each Referee has Officiated

--Analysis:

The SQL query displays a count of matches each referee has officiated. Most referees have overseen one or two matches, indicating a balanced workload. Management could use this data for assigning matches evenly and evaluating referees' experience for FIFA.

```

530
531 SELECT r.referee_firstname, r.referee_lastname, COUNT(m.match_id) AS total_matches
532 FROM referee r
533 JOIN match m ON r.referee_id = m.referee_id
534 GROUP BY r.referee_id, r.referee_firstname, r.referee_lastname;
535
536

```

Results Messages

	referee_firstname ▼	referee_lastname ▼	total_matches ▼
1	Brian	May	2
2	Elizabeth	Collins	1
3	Nicole	Travis	2
4	Erica	Clarke	1
5	Alan	Montgomery	2
6	Sarah	Velez	1
7	Robert	Todd	1
8	Christopher	Thornton	2
9	Matthew	Hansen	2
10	Rebecca	Shaw	1
11	Lindsay	Richardson	2
12	Daniel	Bates	1
13	Shannon	Duran	2
14	Matthew	Stephens	1
15	Wanda	Contreras	1
16	Amanda	Alvarez	1
17	Laura	Adams	1
18	Amber	Nielsen	1
19	Michelle	Smith	1
20	Toni	Arroyo	1

--Query 14: Total Number of Round Participations for Each Team

--Analysis:

The query lists the total number of round participations for each team. Several teams have participated in 1 round only. Teams with lower participation counts may need to focus on development programs and strategies to improve their performance in competitions to advance through more rounds. Teams with higher participation counts might have more opportunities for fan engagement and can leverage their success to boost merchandise sales, ticket sales, and fan events.

```

538 --2--|
539
540 WITH TeamRounds AS (
541     SELECT s.team_id, r.round_stage, r.round_num
542     FROM schedule s
543     JOIN match m ON s.match_id = m.match_id
544     JOIN round r ON m.round_id = r.round_id
545 )
546 SELECT team_id, COUNT(*) AS participation_count
547 FROM TeamRounds
548 GROUP BY team_id;
549

```

Results Messages

	team_id	participation_count
1	2140	1
2	3963	2
3	4061	1
4	4092	4
5	4656	4
6	4973	1
7	5449	5
8	6085	2
9	6148	5
10	6634	1
11	7281	5
12	8514	5
13	8962	6
14	9201	2
15	9377	1

## --Query 15: The Number of Matches in Each Fixture of Various Years

--Analysis: The query counts the number of matches that took place in each fixture of various years. The years 1994 (sequence 15) and 2018 (sequence 21) had the fewest matches, with 2 and 4 respectively. Management can use this data for strategic planning, ensuring that all aspects of event hosting are covered. With the increasing number of matches in certain years, it's important to consider sustainable practices to manage the environmental impact of hosting these events.

```

550
551  --3--
552
553  SELECT f.year, f.sequence_num, COUNT(*) AS match_count
554  FROM fixture f
555  JOIN round r ON f.fixture_id = r.fixture_id
556  JOIN match m ON r.round_id = m.round_id
557  GROUP BY f.year, f.sequence_num;
558
559  --4--
560
561  SELECT AVG(match_count) AS avg_matches_per_round

```

## Results Messages

	year	sequence_num	match_count
1	1930	1	4
2	1934	2	5
3	1938	3	4
4	1950	4	6
5	1990	14	7
6	1994	15	4
7	1998	16	6
8	2006	18	3
9	2018	21	2
10	2022	22	4

## --Query 16: The City with the Highest Average Stadium Seating Capacity

--Analysis: This query finds the city with the highest average seating capacity of stadiums. The city of Turin has the highest average seating capacity for stadiums, with an average capacity of 27,958. The city of Turin has the highest average seating capacity for stadiums, with an average capacity of 27,958. The city can capitalize on its high-capacity stadiums to boost tourism, by attracting visitors for football matches, concerts, and other events.

```

559  --4--
560  |
561  SELECT city_name, AVG(seating_capacity) AS average_capacity
562  FROM stadium s
563  JOIN city c ON s.city_id = c.city_id
564  GROUP BY city_name
565  HAVING AVG(seating_capacity) = (
566      SELECT MAX(average_capacity) FROM (
567          SELECT AVG(seating_capacity) AS average_capacity
568          FROM stadium
569          GROUP BY city_id

```

**Results**    Messages

	city_name ▼	average_capacity ▼
1	Turin	27958

--Query 17: Maximum Number of Matches Played by team in Each Year

--Analysis:

This query finds the maximum number of matches played by any team in each year. Teams may need to allocate more resources to training and medical staff to ensure players are well-supported during years with more frequent matches. Teams can use this historical data to analyze performance trends in years with more matches and adjust their strategies accordingly.

```

569  --5--
570
571  WITH YearlyMatches AS (
572      SELECT s.team_id, f.year, COUNT(m.match_id) AS matches_played
573      FROM schedule s
574      JOIN match m ON s.match_id = m.match_id
575      JOIN round r ON m.round_id = r.round_id

```

Results Messages

	year ▼	max_matches_played ▼
1	1930	1
2	1934	1
3	1938	1
4	1950	1
5	1990	2
6	1994	1
7	1998	2
8	2006	1
9	2018	1
10	2022	2

--Query 18: List of Football Matches with Dates, Team Names, and Referees Names

--Analysis:

The query retrieves a list of football matches with dates, participating team names, and the names of referees. The results show historical match data. For management, this information could help in analyzing referee assignments, planning for future matches, or reviewing past team performances.

```

601  --6--
602  SELECT m.match_id, m.match_date, t.team_name, r.referee_firstname, r.referee_lastname
603  FROM match m
604  JOIN schedule s ON m.match_id = s.match_id
605  JOIN team t ON s.team_id = t.team_id
606  JOIN referee r ON m.referee_id = r.referee_id
607  ORDER BY m.match_date;
608
609

```

## Results Messages

	match_id	match_date	team_name	referee_firstname	referee_lastname
1	10	1930-07-30	Uruguay national football team	Lindsay	Richardson
2	17	1930-08-12	United States national football team	Amanda	Alvarez
3	18	1930-08-16	Namibia national football team	Rebecca	Shaw
4	20	1930-08-28	Argentina national football team	Alan	Montgomery
5	23	1934-07-10	Italy national football team	Shannon	Duran
6	26	1934-07-16	Nigeria national football team	Erica	Clarke
7	24	1934-07-30	Spain national football team	Matthew	Hansen
8	22	1934-08-25	Georgia national football team	Nicole	Travis
9	25	1934-08-29	Sweden national football team	Michelle	Smith
10	29	1938-07-10	France national football team	Lindsay	Richardson
11	30	1938-07-13	England national football team	Aaron	Hart
12	28	1938-07-30	South Korea national football team	Robert	Todd
13	31	1938-08-13	Romania national football team	Brian	May
14	36	1950-06-06	Poland national football team	Paul	Fowler
15	37	1950-06-21	Italy national football team	Jessica	Brock
16	41	1950-06-24	Nigeria national football team	Daniel	Bates
17	38	1950-07-16	Spain national football team	Christopher	Thornton
18	39	1950-07-20	Sweden national football team	Laura	Adams
..	--	.....	.....	..	..



### Work Cited

Gibin, W. O. (2020, November 18). World Championship Cup FIFA.

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/willianoliveiragibin/world-championship-cup-fifa>