# **PESU Sports Database**

## 1. Introduction

The purpose of this database is to manage and organize tournaments, matches, teams, players, and venues for an engineering university's sports events. The database tracks information about participating teams and players, matches conducted, venues where they are held, and the outcome of each match. The design includes several entities with relationships, defined by cardinalities, to ensure data integrity and efficient management.

## 2. Entities and Attributes

**TOURNAMENT**: This entity stores information about the tournaments held, including their ID, name, date range, and the venue where they take place.

### **Attributes:**

tournament\_id (Primary Key)
tournament\_name
start\_date
end\_date
venue\_id (Foreign Key)
participating\_university\_teams
participating\_outside\_teams

**TEAM:** This entity stores details of teams participating in the tournaments, including their ID, location, name, and coach details.

#### **Attributes:**

team\_id (Primary Key) team\_location team\_name coach\_name university\_department

**PLAYER:** The PLAYER entity holds information about the players, including which team they belong to and details like their position, age, and student ID.

#### **Attributes:**

player\_id (Primary Key)
team\_id (Foreign Key)
player\_name
student\_id
player\_position
player\_age (Derived attribute from player\_dob)

player\_year player\_dob

**VENUE:** This entity keeps track of the venues where tournaments and matches are held.

### **Attributes:**

venue\_id (Primary Key) venue\_name location

**MATCH:** This entity captures information about individual matches, including the university team playing, the opponent, the venue, and the result.

## **Attributes:**

match\_id (Primary Key)
university\_team\_id (Foreign Key)
opposing\_team\_name
match\_date
venue\_id (Foreign Key)
match\_result

## 3. Relationships and Cardinality

## **TOURNAMENT includes MATCH (1:N)**

A single tournament includes multiple matches, but each match belongs to only one tournament.

### **TOURNAMENT includes TEAM (M:N)**

A tournament can have many teams participating, and the same team can participate in multiple tournaments.

## TOURNAMENT held at VENUE (N:1)

Many tournaments can be held at the same venue, but each tournament is associated with only one venue.

### **TEAM has PLAYER (1:N)**

A team consists of multiple players, but each player belongs to only one team.

### **TEAM participates in MATCH (1:N)**

A team can participate in multiple matches, but a match involves only one university team (the opposing team is treated as an outside entity).

### MATCH played at VENUE (1:N)

Each match is played at a single venue, but a venue can host multiple matches.

## 4. Total Participation

#### **TEAM - MATCH:**

Every team participates in at least one match, which is why this is a mandatory participation relationship.

#### MATCH - VENUE:

Every match is played at a venue, which means all instances of a match must have a venue.

#### **TOURNAMENT - VENUE:**

Every tournament must have a venue where it is held, so this relationship also demonstrates total participation.

## 5. Derived Attributes

player\_age: The player\_age attribute is a derived attribute calculated from player\_dob. It is not stored directly in the database but can be calculated when needed.

### Example:

player\_age = CURRENT\_DATE - player\_dob

# 6. ER Diagram Explanation

The ER diagram consists of five main entities: Tournament, Team, Player, Venue, and Match, each represented by rectangles. Attributes, such as tournament\_name, team\_name, and player\_dob, are displayed as ovals connected to their respective entities. Relationships between entities, such as "includes," "has," and "played at," are illustrated using diamonds, with lines connecting the relevant entities. These relationships specify cardinality, indicating whether they are one-to-many (1:N) or many-to-many (M:N). Primary keys within the entities are typically underlined to denote their unique identification role within the database. The diagram highlights the connections between these entities, such as how a tournament can have multiple matches and teams, and how matches are played at specific venues. The relationships are labeled to indicate whether they are one-to-many (1:N) or many-to-many (M:N).

### 7. Conclusion

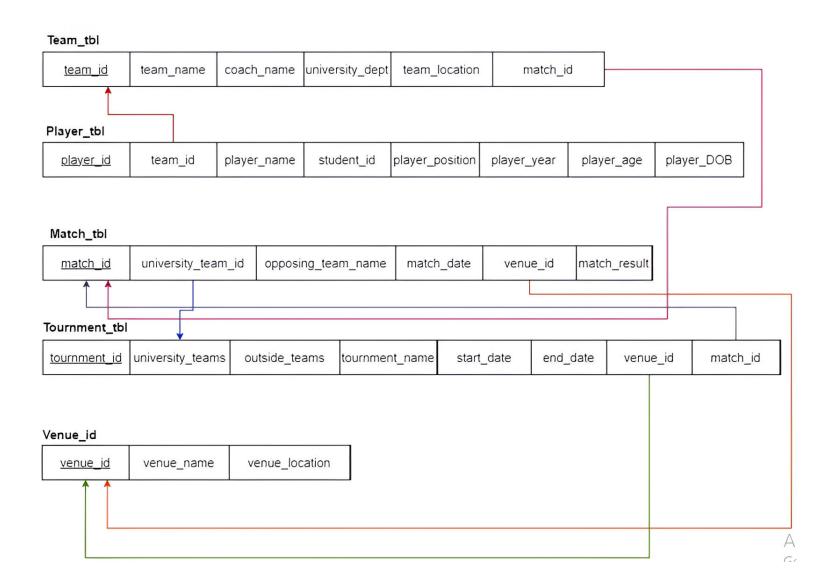
This sports database design ensures proper management of tournament and match data, tracking of players and teams, and clear association of each match with a venue. The ER diagram and relationships ensure efficient organization and retrieval of data, supporting future expansion and analysis of sports events.

# Steps to convert ER diagram into a relational schema

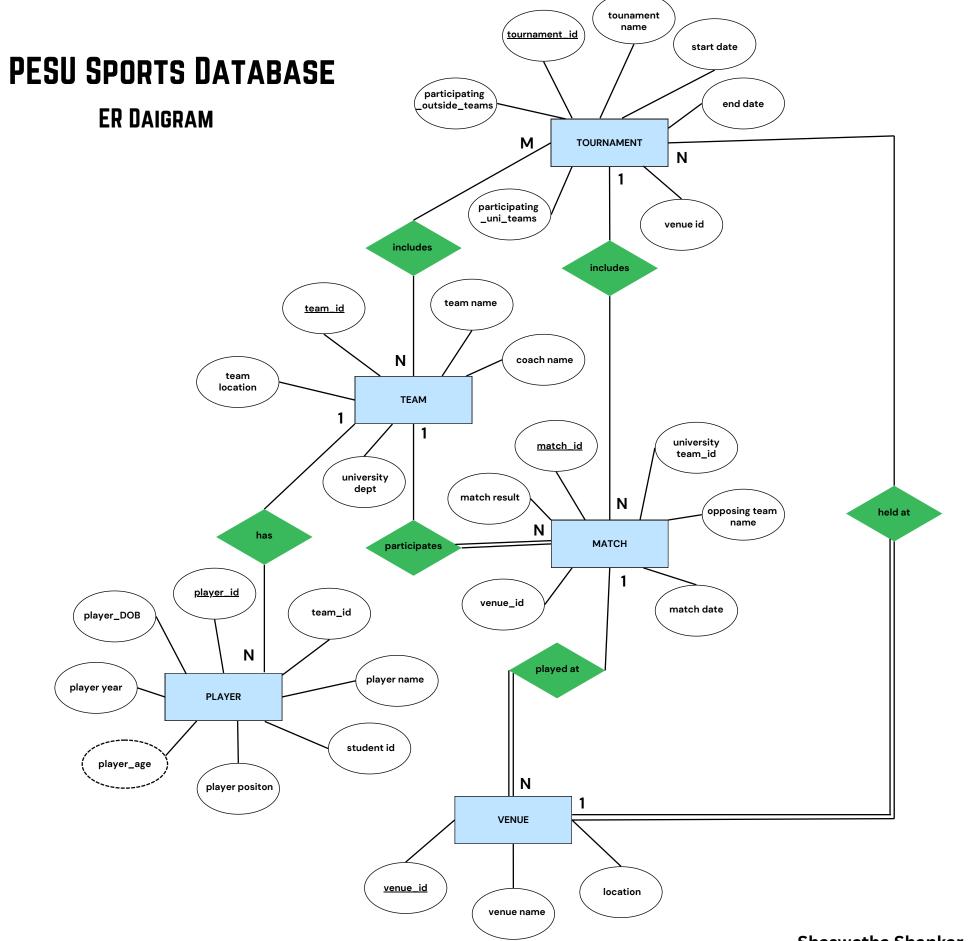
- Mapping of strong entity sets
- Mapping of weak entity sets
- Mapping of strong entity sets with complex attributes
- Compound attributes
- Derived attributes
- Multivalued attributes
- Mapping of relational sets
- 1:1 or one-to-one
- 1:N or one-to-many or many-to-one
- M:N or many-to-many
- N-ary relations

TEAM NO -17 SHARIKHA MUSKAAN-PES2UG22CS517 SHASWETHA SHANKAR-PES2UG22CS523

## Relational Schema for Sports DataBase



PESU SPORTS DATABASE – RELATIONAL SCHEMA SHASWETHA SHANKAR-PES2UG22CS523 SHARIKHA MUSKAAN-PES2UG22CS517 **TEAM NO-17** 



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