

[1] Create a database, like the Access database, with the following criteria:

- a. There must be at least six teams

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Teams;
```

teamID	teamName	coachName
3	Google	Larry Page
4	Intel	Gordon Moore
2	Microsoft	Bill Gates
1	NASA	Dwight Eisenhower
0	SpaceX	Elon Musk
5	Uber	Travis Kalanick

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- b. Each team must have at least five players

The player name is one key and is not separated into two separate keys for first and last name. This design feature is supported by the assignment questions not requesting a specific query or table creation that uses specifically only the first or last name of a player.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Players;
```

playerID	playerName	teamName
1	Garrett Camp	Uber
2	Dara Khosrowshahi	Uber
3	Luca Pozzi	Uber
4	Susan Fowler	Uber
5	Celina Mikolajczak	Uber
6	Tom Mueller	SpaceX
7	Gwynne Shotwell	SpaceX
8	Hans Koenigsmann	SpaceX
9	Garrett Reisman	SpaceX
10	Douglas Hurley	SpaceX
11	Robert Lightfoot	NASA
12	Margaret Hamilton	NASA
13	Neil Armstrong	NASA
14	Buzz Aldrin	NASA
15	Sally Ride	NASA
16	Satya Nadella	Microsoft
17	Paul Allen	Microsoft
18	Peggy Johnson	Microsoft
19	Jim Gray	Microsoft
20	Gordon Bell	Microsoft
21	Sergey Brin	Google
22	Sundar Pichai	Google
23	Jeff Dean	Google
24	Mary Ross	Google
25	Sanjay Ghemawat	Google
26	Robert Noyce	Intel
27	Robert Swan	Intel
28	Ann Kelleher	Intel
29	Jim Keller	Intel
30	Renee James	Intel

```
30 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- c. *There must be games and a game schedule such that each team plays each other team exactly once*

The games to be played along with their scheduled date and time are all elements of the Games table. This table also contains an area for logging who won the game once it has been played (which will be in #5).

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Games;
```

gameID	homeTeam	awayTeam	gameTime	homeWin	awayWin
0	Uber	SpaceX	2019-09-07 08:00:00	NULL	NULL
1	Uber	Microsoft	2019-09-07 09:00:00	NULL	NULL
2	Uber	Google	2019-09-07 10:00:00	NULL	NULL
3	NASA	Uber	2019-09-07 11:00:00	NULL	NULL
4	Intel	Uber	2019-09-07 12:00:00	NULL	NULL
5	Microsoft	SpaceX	2019-09-07 10:00:00	NULL	NULL
6	SpaceX	Google	2019-09-07 09:00:00	NULL	NULL
7	SpaceX	NASA	2019-09-07 12:00:00	NULL	NULL
8	Intel	SpaceX	2019-09-07 11:00:00	NULL	NULL
9	Google	Microsoft	2019-09-07 08:00:00	NULL	NULL
10	NASA	Microsoft	2019-09-14 13:00:00	NULL	NULL
11	Microsoft	Intel	2019-09-14 14:00:00	NULL	NULL
12	Google	NASA	2019-09-14 14:00:00	NULL	NULL
13	Google	Intel	2019-09-14 13:00:00	NULL	NULL
14	Intel	NASA	2019-09-14 08:00:00	NULL	NULL

15 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- d. *The schedule must associate two teams with each game and designate one of the two as the host and therefore responsible for bringing the after-game snacks*

The host is identified in the query above under the column entitled: homeTeam

- e. *Assignment as the host must be evenly distributed to the teams such that the difference between host games of team with most games as host and host games of team with fewest games as host is not bigger than two, but ideally being one.*

	Times as the Host	Times as the Visitor
Uber	3	2
NASA	2	3
Intel	3	2
Microsoft	2	3
SpaceX	2	3
Google	3	2

As can be seen from the table above, the deviation between the most and fewest times a team plays as the host team is no greater than one.

- f. *Tables must not replicate data unnecessarily, which is to say that any data that appears in more than one table that must be a primary or candidate key in at least one table and represent a foreign key in any other table where it appears.*

The only data that is replicated between the tables is the name of the team which is the primary key in the Teams table (as teamName) and a foreign key in the other two tables: Games (as homeTeam and awayTeam) and Players (as teamName).

- [2] *Submit complete sql code in the form of a file with a .sql suffix, that will create and populate all of your soccer league tables*

The .sql file is attached along with this document under the file name: Gray_HW3_Q2_CS317.sql

[3] *Submit complete sql code in the form of a file with a .sql suffix that will remove all of your soccer league tables*

The .sql file is attached along with this document under the file name: Gray_HW2_Q3_CS317.sql

[4] *Put the following queries in a third .sql file and show output*

a. *A query generating a table with player name, team name, and team coach name*

Since the question is vague on whether it wants a table for all players or a specific player, both are included in the third .sql file (named: Gray_HW3_Q4_CS317.sql) and within the outputs below. The first output is for all players and the second is for a specific player, Luca Pozzi.

```
mysql> SELECT Players.playerName, Teams.teamName, coachName FROM
-> Players INNER JOIN Teams ON Players.teamName = Teams.teamName;
```

playerName	teamName	coachName
Sergey Brin	Google	Larry Page
Sundar Pichai	Google	Larry Page
Jeff Dean	Google	Larry Page
Mary Ross	Google	Larry Page
Sanjay Ghemawat	Google	Larry Page
Robert Noyce	Intel	Gordon Moore
Robert Swan	Intel	Gordon Moore
Ann Kelleher	Intel	Gordon Moore
Jim Keller	Intel	Gordon Moore
Renee James	Intel	Gordon Moore
Satya Nadella	Microsoft	Bill Gates
Paul Allen	Microsoft	Bill Gates
Peggy Johnson	Microsoft	Bill Gates
Jim Gray	Microsoft	Bill Gates
Gordon Bell	Microsoft	Bill Gates
Robert Lightfoot	NASA	Dwight Eisenhower
Margaret Hamilton	NASA	Dwight Eisenhower
Neil Armstrong	NASA	Dwight Eisenhower
Buzz Aldrin	NASA	Dwight Eisenhower
Sally Ride	NASA	Dwight Eisenhower
Tom Mueller	SpaceX	Elon Musk
Gwynne Shotwell	SpaceX	Elon Musk
Hans Koenigsmann	SpaceX	Elon Musk
Garrett Reisman	SpaceX	Elon Musk
Douglas Hurley	SpaceX	Elon Musk
Garrett Camp	Uber	Travis Kalanick
Dara Khosrowshahi	Uber	Travis Kalanick
Luca Pozzi	Uber	Travis Kalanick
Susan Fowler	Uber	Travis Kalanick
Celina Mikolajczak	Uber	Travis Kalanick

```
30 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT Players.playerName, Teams.teamName, coachName FROM
-> Players INNER JOIN Teams ON Players.teamName = Teams.teamName WHERE
-> Players.playerName = 'Luca Pozzi';
```

playerName	teamName	coachName
Luca Pozzi	Uber	Travis Kalanick

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

b. *Queries capable of generating the tables shown on the assignment expectations document*

The queries for the regeneration of the tables shown are shown in the attached file (named: Gray_HW3_Q4_CS317.sql) with their respective outputs shown below.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM (SELECT playerName, gameTime, 1 AS snack FROM
-> (Games INNER JOIN Players ON Games.homeTeam = Players.teamName)
-> WHERE homeTeam IN (SELECT teamName FROM Players) UNION SELECT
-> playerName, gameTime, 0 AS snack FROM (Games INNER JOIN Players ON
-> Games.awayTeam = Players.teamName) WHERE awayTeam IN (SELECT
-> teamName FROM Players)) AS table1 WHERE playerName = 'Luca Pozzi'
-> ORDER BY gameTime;
```

playerName	gameTime	snack
Luca Pozzi	2019-09-07 08:00:00	1
Luca Pozzi	2019-09-07 09:00:00	1
Luca Pozzi	2019-09-07 10:00:00	1
Luca Pozzi	2019-09-07 11:00:00	0
Luca Pozzi	2019-09-07 12:00:00	0

5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM (SELECT playerName, awayTeam AS against, gameTime AS
-> be_there, 1 AS snack FROM (Games INNER JOIN Players ON Games.homeTeam =
-> Players.teamName) WHERE homeTeam IN (SELECT teamName FROM Players)
-> UNION SELECT playerName, homeTeam AS against, gameTime, 0 AS snack
-> FROM (Games INNER JOIN Players ON Games.awayTeam = Players.teamName)
-> WHERE awayTeam IN (SELECT teamName FROM Players)) AS table1 WHERE
-> playerName = 'Luca Pozzi' ORDER BY be_there;
```

playerName	against	be_there	snack
Luca Pozzi	SpaceX	2019-09-07 08:00:00	1
Luca Pozzi	Microsoft	2019-09-07 09:00:00	1
Luca Pozzi	Google	2019-09-07 10:00:00	1
Luca Pozzi	NASA	2019-09-07 11:00:00	0
Luca Pozzi	Intel	2019-09-07 12:00:00	0

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT playerName, against, gameTime AS be_there, snack, coachName
-> AS lead_by FROM (SELECT Players.playerName, against, gameTime, snack,
-> teamName FROM (SELECT * FROM (SELECT playerName, awayTeam AS
-> against, gameTime, 1 AS snack FROM (Games INNER JOIN Players ON
-> Games.homeTeam = Players.teamName) WHERE homeTeam IN (SELECT teamName
-> FROM Players) UNION SELECT playerName, homeTeam AS against, gameTime,
-> 0 AS snack FROM (Games INNER JOIN Players ON Games.awayTeam =
-> Players.teamName) WHERE awayTeam IN (SELECT teamName FROM Players)) AS
-> table1 WHERE playerName = 'Luca Pozzi' ORDER BY gameTime) AS table2
-> INNER JOIN Players ON table2.playerName = Players.playerName) AS
-> table3 INNER JOIN Teams ON table3.teamName = Teams.teamName;
```

playerName	against	be_there	snack	lead_by
Luca Pozzi	SpaceX	2019-09-07 08:00:00	1	Travis Kalanick
Luca Pozzi	Microsoft	2019-09-07 09:00:00	1	Travis Kalanick
Luca Pozzi	Google	2019-09-07 10:00:00	1	Travis Kalanick
Luca Pozzi	NASA	2019-09-07 11:00:00	0	Travis Kalanick
Luca Pozzi	Intel	2019-09-07 12:00:00	0	Travis Kalanick

5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

- [5] *Extra credit if you can create a table that shows the win, tie, and loss record of each team in a single query (no stored partial results) on your original tables (Hint: you may want to use the UNION operator and sub-queries for this one.)*

To create this, first I updated the Games table with the results of the game to show whether the home team or the away team won or if it was a tie. The key for the results are: Win = 1, Loss = 0, and Tie = -1.

```
mysql> UPDATE Games SET homeWin = CASE
-> WHEN gameID = 0 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 1 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 2 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 3 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 4 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 5 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 6 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 7 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 8 THEN -1
-> WHEN gameID = 9 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 10 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 11 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 12 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 13 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 14 THEN 0
-> END;
Query OK, 15 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 15  Changed: 15  Warnings: 0

mysql>
mysql> UPDATE Games SET awayWin = CASE
-> WHEN gameID = 0 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 1 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 2 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 3 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 4 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 5 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 6 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 7 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 8 THEN -1
-> WHEN gameID = 9 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 10 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 11 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 12 THEN 1
-> WHEN gameID = 13 THEN 0
-> WHEN gameID = 14 THEN 1
-> END;
Query OK, 15 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 15  Changed: 15  Warnings: 0
```

The updated table is shown below.

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Games;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| gameID | homeTeam | awayTeam | gameTime | homeWin | awayWin |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 0 | Uber | SpaceX | 2019-09-07 08:00:00 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | Uber | Microsoft | 2019-09-07 09:00:00 | 0 | 1 |
| 2 | Uber | Google | 2019-09-07 10:00:00 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | NASA | Uber | 2019-09-07 11:00:00 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Intel | Uber | 2019-09-07 12:00:00 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Microsoft | SpaceX | 2019-09-07 10:00:00 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | SpaceX | Google | 2019-09-07 09:00:00 | 0 | 1 |
| 7 | SpaceX | NASA | 2019-09-07 12:00:00 | 1 | 0 |
| 8 | Intel | SpaceX | 2019-09-07 11:00:00 | -1 | -1 |
| 9 | Google | Microsoft | 2019-09-07 08:00:00 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | NASA | Microsoft | 2019-09-14 13:00:00 | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | Microsoft | Intel | 2019-09-14 14:00:00 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Google | NASA | 2019-09-14 14:00:00 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | Google | Intel | 2019-09-14 13:00:00 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | Intel | NASA | 2019-09-14 08:00:00 | 0 | 1 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

After updating the table, I created the query to display the results of the teams.

```
mysql> SELECT Team, SUM(Win) AS Win, SUM(Tie) AS Tie ,SUM(Loss) AS Loss FROM
-> (SELECT * FROM
-> (SELECT * FROM
-> (SELECT Team, SUM(Win) AS Win , 0 AS Tie, 0 AS Loss FROM
-> (SELECT * FROM
-> (SELECT awayTeam AS Team, COUNT(*) AS Win FROM Games WHERE
-> awayWin = 1 GROUP BY awayTeam) AS awayWins UNION
-> (SELECT homeTeam AS Team, COUNT(*) AS Win FROM Games WHERE
-> homeWin = 1 GROUP BY homeTeam)) AS Win GROUP BY Team)
-> AS Win UNION
-> (SELECT Team, 0 AS Win, 0 AS Tie, SUM(Loss) AS Loss FROM
-> (SELECT * FROM
-> (SELECT awayTeam AS Team, COUNT(*) AS Loss FROM Games WHERE
-> awayWin = 0 GROUP BY awayTeam) AS awayWins UNION
-> (SELECT homeTeam AS Team, COUNT(*) AS Loss FROM Games WHERE
-> homeWin = 0 GROUP BY homeTeam)) AS Loss GROUP BY Team))
-> AS Loss UNION
-> (SELECT Team, 0 AS Win, SUM(Tie) AS Tie, 0 AS Loss FROM
-> (SELECT * FROM
-> (SELECT awayTeam AS Team, COUNT(*) AS Tie FROM Games WHERE
-> awayWin = -1 GROUP BY awayTeam) AS awayWins UNION
-> (SELECT homeTeam AS Team, COUNT(*) AS Tie FROM Games WHERE
-> homeWin = -1 GROUP BY homeTeam)) AS Tie GROUP BY Team))
-> AS Tie GROUP BY Team;
+-----+-----+-----+
| Team   | Win  | Tie  | Loss |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Google | 1    | 0    | 3    |
| Intel  | 1    | 1    | 3    |
| Microsoft | 4    | 0    | 1    |
| NASA   | 2    | 0    | 3    |
| SpaceX | 3    | 1    | 1    |
| Uber   | 1    | 0    | 3    |
+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Unfortunately, I cannot seem to figure out why my query is not working. It is removing a win count from teams Google and Uber.