



# GAMER

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The purpose of our database is to facilitate the management and organization of gaming-related data for a gaming platform. It serves as a central repository for storing information about players, games, teams, and the results of games played by teams.



The database includes the following entities:

Entities are captured in SQLite tables with the following schema. But screens show with MySQL.

# Players

The `players`` table includes:

- `id``: Unique ID for the player, represented as an `INTEGER``. This column serves as the `PRIMARY KEY``
- `username``: The username chosen by the player, stored as `TEXT`` and `UNIQUE``.
- `email``: Email address of the player, stored as `TEXT``.
- `age``: Age of the player, stored as `INTEGER``.
- `gender``: Gender of the player, stored as `TEXT``.

```
CREATE TABLE "players" (  
  "id" INTEGER,  
  "username" TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  "email" TEXT NOT NULL,  
  "age" INTEGER NOT NULL,  
  "gender" TEXT NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY("id")  
);
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
username	varchar(32)	NO	UNI	NULL	
email	varchar(32)	NO		NULL	
age	int	NO		NULL	
gender	varchar(32)	NO		NULL	

# Games

The `games` table includes:

- `id`: Unique ID for the game, represented as an `INTEGER`. This column serves as the `PRIMARY KEY`.
- `title`: The title of the game, stored as `TEXT` and `UNIQUE`.
- `genre`: Genre of the game, stored as `TEXT`.
- `release_date`: The release date of the game, stored as `DATE`.

```
CREATE TABLE "games" (  
  "id" INTEGER,  
  "title" TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  "genre" TEXT NOT NULL,  
  "release_date" NUMERIC NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
  PRIMARY KEY("id")  
);
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
title	varchar(32)	NO	MUL	NULL	
genre	varchar(32)	NO		NULL	
release_date	timestamp	NO		CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	DEFAULT_GENERATED

# Teams

The `teams` table includes:

- `id`: Unique ID for the team, represented as an `INTEGER`. This column serves as the `PRIMARY KEY`.
- `team_name`: The name of the team, stored as `TEXT` and `UNIQUE`.
- `country`: The country of the team, stored as `TEXT`.
- `owner_id`: ID of the owner, stored as `INTEGER`.

```
CREATE TABLE "teams" (  
  "id" INTEGER,  
  "team_name" TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  "country" TEXT NOT NULL,  
  "owner_id" INTEGER,  
  PRIMARY KEY ("id"),  
  FOREIGN KEY ("owner_id") REFERENCES "players" ("id")  
);
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
team_name	varchar(32)	NO	MUL	NULL	
country	varchar(32)	NO		NULL	
owner_id	int	NO	MUL	NULL	

`owner_id` is stored as `INTEGER` and serves as a `FOREIGN KEY` referencing the `id` in the `players` table, ensuring referential integrity

# Team Players

The `team_players` table includes:

- `id`: Unique ID for the team-player association, represented as an `INTEGER`. This column serves as the `PRIMARY KEY`.
- `team_id`: ID of the team, stored as `INTEGER`.
- `player_id`: ID of the player, stored as `INTEGER`.

```
CREATE TABLE "team_players" (  
  "id" INTEGER,  
  "team_id" INTEGER,  
  "player_id" INTEGER,  
  PRIMARY KEY ("id"),  
  FOREIGN KEY ("team_id") REFERENCES "teams" ("id"),  
  FOREIGN KEY ("player_id") REFERENCES "players" ("id")  
);
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
team_id	int	NO	MUL	NULL	
player_id	int	NO	MUL	NULL	

`team_id` and `player_id` are stored as `INTEGER` and serve as `FOREIGN KEY` referencing the `id` columns in the `teams` and `players` tables, respectively



# Played Team Games

The `played_team_games` table includes:

- `id`: Unique ID for the played game, represented as an `INTEGER`. This column serves as the `PRIMARY KEY`.
- `team_id`: ID of the team, stored as `INTEGER`.
- `game_id`: ID of the game, stored as `INTEGER`.
- `score`: The score achieved by the team in the game, stored as `INTEGER`.

```
CREATE TABLE "played_team_games" (  
  "id" INTEGER,  
  "team_id" INTEGER,  
  "game_id" INTEGER,  
  "score" INTEGER DEFAULT 0,  
  PRIMARY KEY("id"),  
  FOREIGN KEY("team_id") REFERENCES "teams"("id"),  
  FOREIGN KEY("game_id") REFERENCES "games"("id")  
);
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
team_id	int	NO	MUL	NULL	
game_id	int	NO	MUL	NULL	
score	int	NO		NULL	

`team_id` and `game_id` are stored as `INTEGER` and serve as `FOREIGN KEY` referencing the `id` in the `teams` table and the `id` in the `games` table, respectively.



# Optimizations

- Indexing the **team\_name** column facilitates faster retrieval of teams based on their names. This is particularly useful when searching for specific teams by name or when filtering teams in queries involving team-related operations.

```
CREATE INDEX "team_name_index" ON "teams" ("team_name");
```

- Indexing the **title** column enables rapid retrieval of games based on their titles. This is particularly beneficial for queries where users search for specific games by their titles or when filtering games based on their names.

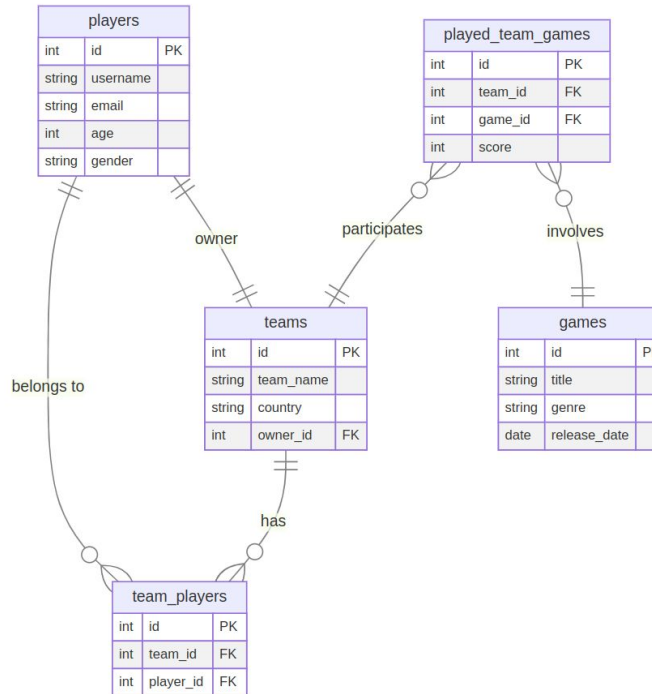
```
CREATE INDEX "game_title_index" ON "games" ("title");
```


- We create a view named **team\_scores\_view** that aggregates scores for each team across all games played. This view simplifies querying for total scores of teams, eliminating the need to manually calculate scores by summing individual game scores. By pre-computing and storing aggregated scores, the view improves query performance and reduces the complexity of score-related queries.

```
CREATE VIEW "team scores view" AS  
SELECT "team_id", SUM("score") AS "total_score"  
FROM "played team games"  
GROUP BY "team_id";
```

# Relationships


The below entity relationship diagram describes the relationships among the entities in the database.





As described by the diagram:

- One-to-One Relationship Between Players and Teams: Each player can own exactly one team, and each team is owned by exactly one player. This relationship is represented by the `owner_id` foreign key in the `teams` table, which references the `id` primary key in the `players` table.
- Many-to-Many Relationship Between Players and Teams: Each player can belong to 0 or many teams, and each team can have 0 or many players. This relationship is represented by the `team_players` table, where multiple players can be associated with multiple teams.
- Many-to-Many Relationship Between Teams and Games: Multiple teams can participate in 0 or many games, and each game can involve 0 or many teams. This relationship is captured by the `played_team_games` table, where multiple teams can play multiple games.




```
INSERT INTO "players" ("username", "email", "age", "gender") VALUES
('player1', 'player1@example.com', 25, 'Male'),
('player2', 'player2@example.com', 30, 'Female'),
('player3', 'player3@example.com', 22, 'Male');
```

id	username	email	age	gender
1	player1	player1@example.com	25	Male
2	player2	player2@example.com	30	Female
3	player3	player3@example.com	22	Male


```
INSERT INTO "games" ("title", "genre", "release_date") VALUES
('Game 1', 'Action', '2024-01-01'),
('Game 2', 'Adventure', '2024-02-15'),
('Game 3', 'Puzzle', '2024-03-30');
```

id	title	genre	release date
1	Game 1	Action	2024-01-01
2	Game 2	Adventure	2024-02-15
3	Game 3	Puzzle	2024-03-30



```
INSERT INTO "teams" ("team_name", "country", "owner_id") VALUES
('Team A', 'USA', 1),
('Team B', 'Canada', 2),
('Team C', 'UK', 3);
```

id	team name	country	owner id
1	Team A	USA	1
2	Team B	Canada	2
3	Team C	UK	3



```
INSERT INTO "team_players" ("team_id", "player_id") VALUES
```

```
(1, 1),
```

```
(1, 2),
```

```
(2, 2),
```

```
(2, 3),
```

```
(3, 3);
```

id	team id	player id
1	1	1
2	1	2
3	2	2
4	2	3
5	3	3

```
INSERT INTO "played_team_games" ("team_id", "game_id", "score") VALUES
```

```
(1, 1, 100),
```

```
(1, 3, 80),
```


```
(3, 1, 70),
```

```
(2, 2, 45),
```

```
(2, 1, 62),
```

```
(3, 3, 90);
```

id	team id	game id	score
1	1	1	100
2	1	3	80
3	3	1	70
4	2	2	45
5	2	1	62
6	3	3	90



```
-- Find the usernames of players who are members of teams from a specific country:
```

```
SELECT "username" FROM "players"
WHERE "id" IN (
    SELECT "player_id" FROM "team_players"
    WHERE "team_id" IN (
        SELECT "id" FROM "teams"
        WHERE "country"='Canada'
    )
);
```


username
player2
player3

```
-- Retrieve the details of games played by teams along with the team names:
```

```
SELECT "teams"."team_name", "games"."title", "played_team_games"."score" FROM
"played_team_games"
JOIN "teams" ON "teams"."id"="played_team_games"."team_id"
JOIN "games" ON "games"."id"="played_team_games"."game_id";
```

team name	title	score
Team A	Game 1	100
Team A	Game 3	80
Team C	Game 1	70
Team B	Game 2	45
Team B	Game 1	62
Team C	Game 3	90





```
-- Find the team name of teams who played the game 'Game 2'
```

```
SELECT "team_name" FROM "teams"
```

```
WHERE "id" IN (
```

```
    SELECT "game_id" FROM "played_team_games"
```

```
    WHERE "game_id" IN (
```

```
        SELECT "id" FROM "games"
```

```
        WHERE "title"='Game 2'
```

```
    )
```

```
);
```

team name
Team B

```
-- Retrieve the top 3 teams based on their total scores using team_scores_view VIEW
```


```
SELECT "teams"."team_name", "total_score" FROM "team_scores_view"
```

```
JOIN "teams" ON "teams"."id"="team_scores_view"."team_id"
```

```
ORDER BY "total_score" DESC
```

```
LIMIT 3;
```

team name	total score
Team A	180
Team C	160
Team B	107




```
-- Update the age of player with email 'player2...' to 31
UPDATE "players" SET "age"='31'
WHERE "email" LIKE 'player2%';
```

OLD

id	username	email	age	gender
1	player1	player1@example.com	25	Male
2	player2	player2@example.com	30	Female
3	player3	player3@example.com	22	Male

Updated

id	username	email	age	gender
1	player1	player1@example.com	25	Male
2	player2	player2@example.com	31	Female
3	player3	player3@example.com	22	Male



```
-- Delete player with username 'player3' from 'Team B' team
DELETE FROM "team_players"
WHERE "player_id"=(
    SELECT "id" FROM "players"
    WHERE "username"='player3'
)
AND "team_id"=(
    SELECT "id" FROM "teams"
    WHERE "team_name"='Team B'
);
```

Old

id	team id	player id
1	1	1
2	1	2
3	2	2
4	2	3
5	3	3

Updated

id	team id	player id
1	1	1
2	1	2
3	2	2
5	3	3