

Relational Schema:

Person(pid, fname, lname, DOB)

Audience(pid, email) pid foreign key referencing Person(pid)

Referee(pid, country, YOE) pid foreign key referencing Person(pid)

Player(pid, shirtNum, genPos) pid foreign key referencing Person(pid)

Coach(pid, role) pid foreign key referencing Person(pid)

PlayerGameInfo(mid, pid, y1, y2, r, pos) pid foreign key referencing Player(pid), mid foreign key referencing Match(mid)

Substitution(pid1, pid2, time, mid) pid1 foreign key referencing Player(pid), pid2 foreign key referencing Player(pid), mid foreign key referencing Match(mid)

RefereeGameInfo(pid, role, mid) pid foreign key referencing Referee(pid), mid foreign key referencing Match(mid)

Team(country, officialName, URL, group, groupPoints)

GoalInfo(mid, time, forTeam, player, penalty) mid foreign key referencing Match(mid), forTeam foreign key referencing Team(country), player foreign key referencing Player(pid)

Stadium(name, location, maxCapacity)

Match(mid, LOM, startTime, date, stadium, team1, team2) stadium foreign key referencing Stadium(name), team1 foreign key referencing Team(country), team2 foreign key referencing Team(country)

Ticket(tid, price, section, range, seat, mid, stadium) mid foreign key referencing Match(mid), stadium foreign key referencing Stadium(name)

Sales(pid, tid) pid foreign key referencing Person(pid), tid foreign key referencing Ticket(tid)

PlayerTeam(pid, team) pid foreign key referencing Player(pid) team foreign key referencing Team(country)

CoachTeam(pid, team) pid foreign key referencing Coach(pid) team foreign key referencing Team(country)

Pending constraints:

From ER diagram to the ER schema:

- 1) A person can be both a player, a coach and a referee, which shouldn't happen according to our ER Diagram.

Things that can be added as check constraints:

- 1) Yellow 1 should be true before yellow 2 card.
- 2) The group can only be of one of the valid options
- 3) The general positions of the managers, players, and coaches should be from a specific list of options
- 4) The match times in the same place on the same day need to have a bit of difference in time between them (couple of hours) for the match and for people to go in and out of the stadium and for cleanup
- 5) The times for the goals should be during the match
- 6) The time for the match should be between some specific time range example no more matches start after 12 am.
- 7) The number of tickets sold should be less or equal to the maximum capacity of the stadium.
- 8) The date of birth accepted should be have certain limit example not children born on the same day of the match and no person above for example 100 years old.
- 9) No person with more years of experience than their age or close to it.
- 10) Team 1 and team 2 in a match should be different.
- 11) The location and the stadium should exist.
- 12) Player substitution can only happen once (once a player is substituted out then can't come back in).

SQL Queries:

```
a) with A as ( select MID
                from GOALINFO G
                where G.PLAYER = (
                    select p.PID
                    from PLAYER p
                    intersect
                    select p.pid
                    from PERSON p
                    where p.FNAME = 'Christine' and p.LNAME = 'Sinclair'
                )
)
SELECT S.NAME,S.LOCATION,M.DATE
from MATCH M
      join STADIUM S on M.STADIUM = S.NAME
      join A on A.MID = M.MID;
```

Table A returns the match id of the goals that are scored by the players called “Christine Sinclair” this is done by getting all the people called “Christine Sinclair” then checking if their id is in the Players table. For the full query, we select the stadium name from the stadium table, stadium location from the stadium table, and match date from match date from the match table. This information is obtained by joining the match table with the stadium table on the

same stadium name and then further joining the resulting table with table A on the match id to finally get all the games that the player “Christine Sinclair” has played in and scored at least one goal.

```
db2 => with A as ( select MID
                    from G0db2 (cont.) => ALINFO G
                    whedb2 (cont.) => re G.PLAYER = (
db2 (cont.) =>      select p.PID
                    db2 (cont.) =>      from PLAYER p
                    db2 (cont.) =>      intersect
                    db2 (cont.) =>      select p.pid
                    db2 (cont.) =>      from PERSON p
                    db2 (cont.) =>      where p.FNAME = 'Christine' and p.LNAME = 'Sinclair'
                    )
)db2 (cont.) => db2 (cont.) =>
SELECT S.NAME,S.LOCATION,M.DATdb2 (cont.) => E
from db2 (cont.) => MATCH M
      join STdb2 (cont.) => ADIUM S on M.STADIUM = S.NAME
      join A on A.db2 (cont.) => MID = M.MID;
```

NAME	LOCATION	DATE
Santiago Bernabeu	Madrid, Spain	04/01/2024
Signal Iduna Park	Dortmund, Germany	09/12/2024

2 record(s) selected.

```
b) with playerMatchCount as (select pid, count(*) as mc
                             from PLAYERGAMEINFO
                             group by pid),
team1Count as (select TEAM1, count(*) t1c
               from MATCH
               group by TEAM1),
team2Count as (select TEAM2, count(*) t2c
               from MATCH
               group by TEAM2),
teamMatchCount as (select TEAM1, t2c + t1c as mc
                   from team1Count
                   inner join team2Count on TEAM2 = TEAM1
                   union
                   select TEAM1, t1c
                   from team1Count
                   left join team2Count on TEAM2 = TEAM1
                   where TEAM2 is null
                   union
                   select TEAM2, t2c
                   from team2Count
                   left join team1Count on TEAM2 = TEAM1
                   where TEAM1 is null
                   )
select p.FNAME, p.LNAME, pt.TEAM, pl.SHIRTNUM
from PLAYERTeam pt
inner join PERSON P on pt.PID = P.PID
inner join PLAYER pl on pl.PID = p.PID
inner join playerMatchCount pmc on pmc.PID = pl.PID
```

```
inner join teamMatchCount tmc on tmc.TEAM1 = pt.TEAM
where tmc.mc = pmc.mc;
```

Table team1Count returns the number of matches a team in position team1 in the match table has participated in. Table team2Count returns the same thing but in position of team2. Table teamMatchCount returns the union of the 2 previous tables with the counts added when a team is in both positions team1 and team2 in the match table. The Table playerMatchCount returns the number of times a player has participated in matches. Then for the full query we selected the first name, last name from the person table, team from the team table, and shirt number from the player table. This is done by joining the Player team table with the person table on the player id then joining it to the player table on the player id. After that the resultant table was joined with playerMatchCount table on the player id then finally joining it to the teamMatchCount on the team value. Finally only the rows where the counts of the number of times the player has participate in games and the number of times the team has player, were selected.

```
db2 =>
db2 => with playerMatchCount as (select pid, count(*) as mc
db2 (cont.) =>      from PLAYERSMATCHINFO
db2 (cont.) =>      group by pid),
teadb2 (cont.) => db2 (cont.) => t1c as (select TEAM1, count(*) t1c
db2 (cont.) =>      from MATCH
db2 (cont.) =>      group by TEAM1),
db2 (cont.) => team2Count as (select TEAM2, count(*) t2c
db2 (cont.) =>      from MATCH
db2 (cont.) =>      group by TEAM2),
teamMatchCount as (select Tdb2 (cont.) => EAM1, t2c + t1c as mc
db2 (cont.) =>      from team1Count
db2 (cont.) =>      inner join team2Count on TEAM2 = TEAM1
db2 (cont.) =>      union
db2 (cont.) =>      select TEAM1, t1c
db2 (cont.) =>      from team1Count
db2 (cont.) =>      left join team2Count on TEAM2 = TEAM1
db2 (cont.) =>      where TEAM2 is null
db2 (cont.) =>      union
db2 (cont.) =>      select TEAM2, t2c
db2 (cont.) =>      from team2Count
db2 (cont.) =>      left join team1Count on TEAM2 = TEAM1
db2 (cont.) =>      where TEAM1 is null
db2 (cont.) =>      )
select p.FNAMEdb2 (cont.) => , p.LNAME, pt.TEAM, pl.SHIRTNUM
from PLAYERSdb2 (cont.) => RTEAM pt
indb2 (cont.) => ner join PERSON P on pt.PID = P.PID
inner join PLAYERSdb2 (cont.) => pl on pl.PID = p.PID
inner join db2 (cont.) => playerMatchCount pmc on pmc.PID = pl.PID
inner join db2 (cont.) => oin teamMatchCount tmc on tmc.TEAM1 = pt.TEAM
where tmc.mc = pmc.mc;db2 (cont.) =>

FNAME                                LNAME                                TEAM
-----
Dzszenifer                           Marozsan                             United States
1 record(s) selected.
```

- c) SELECT COUNTRY,COALESCE(T1+T2,0) AS TOTALMATCH,COALESCE(TOTALGOAL,0) AS TOTALGOAL  
FROM TEAM  
LEFT OUTER JOIN (SELECT FORTEAM,COUNT(\*) AS TOTALGOAL  
FROM GOALINFO  
WHERE PENALTY = false  
GROUP BY FORTEAM) AS GOAL ON GOAL.FORTEAM = TEAM.COUNTRY,  
(SELECT TEAM1,COUNT(\*) AS T1  
FROM MATCH  
GROUP BY TEAM1),  
(SELECT TEAM2,COUNT(\*) AS T2  
FROM MATCH  
GROUP BY TEAM2)  
WHERE TEAM1 = TEAM.COUNTRY AND TEAM2 = TEAM.COUNTRY;

For the match information we counted how many times a team occur as team1 or team2 and add the number up. For the goal information, we counted how many goal a team made not including penalties and then joined this information with the team table to get the result.

```
db2 => SELECT COUNTRY,COALESCE(T1+T2,0) AS TOTALMATCH,COALESCE(TOTALGOAL,0) AS TOTALGOAL
FROM TEAM
LEFT OUTER JOIN (SELEdb2 (cont.) => db2 (cont.) => CT FORTEAM,COUNT(*) AS TOTALGOAL
db2 (cont.) =>
FROM GOALINFO
WHERE PENALTY = false
db2 (cont.) =>
GROUP BY FORTEAM) AS GOAL ON GOAL.FORTEAM = TEAM.COUNTRY,
(SELECTdb2 (cont.) => TEAM1,COUNT(*) AS T1
FROM MATCH
Gdb2 (cont.) => db2 (cont.) => ROUP BY TEAM1),
(SELECT Tdb2 (cont.) => EAM2,COUNT(*) AS T2
FROM MATCH
GROUP Bdb2 (cont.) => Y TEAM2)
Wdb2 (cont.) => db2 (cont.) => HERE TEAM1 = TEAM.COUNTRY AND TEAM2 = TEAM.COUNTRY;
```

COUNTRY	TOTALMATCH	TOTALGOAL
Brazil	7	3
Germany	4	1
Portugal	7	6
United States	2	4
England	6	0
Netherlands	6	0
France	11	0
Japan	6	0
Argentina	10	0
Italy	8	0
Mexico	13	0
Spain	8	0

12 record(s) selected.

- d) SELECT NAME AS STADIUMNAME, TEAM1, TEAM2, DATE,TICKETSSOLD,(MAXCAPACITY - TICKETSSOLD) AS TICKETSLEFT,AVGPRICESOLD, TOTALREVENUE  
FROM STADIUM,MATCH,(SELECT TICKET.MID,COUNT(TICKET.TID) AS TICKETSSOLD,AVG(PRICE) AS AVGPRICESOLD, SUM(PRICE) AS TOTALREVENUE  
FROM TICKET,MATCH,SALES  
WHERE MATCH.MID = TICKET.MID AND SALES.TID = TICKET.TID  
GROUP BY TICKET.MID) AS TICKINFO  
WHERE NAME = MATCH.STADIUM AND TICKINFO.MID = MATCH.MID  
ORDER BY TICKETSSOLD DESC;

For the ticket information we listed the stadium name,team1, team2, date, sold ticket , the left ticket and the average price of the tickets that are sold for every match with the total amount of revenue (price of all the tickets sold). First we selected the match id, the number of ticket id, and the average price from the ticket and match table grouped by the match id to get the sold ticket number, average price for each match, and the total revenue. Then using the above query as a subquery join with stadium and match table to get the stadium name, team 1, team 2, date of match, tickets sold, left seats using the maximum capacity minus the sold tickets, and finally the total revenue ordered by the number of tickets sold. This might give us insight into which matches were most popular and if location ie stadium had any effect on the number of tickets sold and many other things.

```

db2 => SELECT NAME AS STADIUMNAME, TEAM1, TEAM2, DATE, TICKETSSOLD, (MAXCAPACITY - TICKETSSOLD) AS TICKETSLEFT, AVG(PRICESOLD), TOTALREVENUE
FROM STADIUM.MATCH, (SELECT TICKET.MID, COUNT(TICKETDB2 (cont.) => T.TID) AS TICKETSSOLD, AVG(PRICE) AS AVGPRICESOLD, SUM(PRICE) AS TOTALREVENUE
FROM TICKET, MATCH, STADIUM (cont.) => ESC
db2 (cont.) => WHERE MATCH.MID = TICKET.MID AND SALES.TID = TICKET.TID
db2 (cont.) => GROUP BY TICKET.MID) AS TICKINFO
WHERE NAME = MATCHDB2 (cont.) => CH.STADIUM AND TICKINFO.MID = MATCH.MID
ORDER BY TICKETSSOLD DB2 (cont.) => ESC
;db2 (cont.) =>

```

STADIUMNAME	TEAM1	TEAM2	DATE	TICKETSSOLD	TICKETSLEFT	AVGPRICESOLD	TOTALREVENUE
San Siro	England	Argentina	08/28/2024	4	1825	5466.5000000000000000000000000000	21866.00
Santiago Bernabeu	Japan	Spain	04/01/2024	3	2258	4919.6666666666666666666666666666	14759.00
Anfield	Japan	Mexico	02/19/2024	3	7581	7746.0000000000000000000000000000	23238.00
Old Trafford	Japan	France	12/13/2024	3	2613	3690.0000000000000000000000000000	11878.00
Emirates Stadium	England	Brazil	11/07/2024	3	5887	3986.6666666666666666666666666666	11728.00
Anfield	Netherlands	Argentina	08/20/2024	2	7582	5564.0000000000000000000000000000	18129.00
Allianz Arena	Japan	Spain	02/29/2024	2	121	8287.0000000000000000000000000000	16574.00
Old Trafford	Mexico	Portugal	04/04/2024	2	2614	3384.0000000000000000000000000000	6849.00
Anfield	Argentina	France	11/03/2024	2	7582	6366.0000000000000000000000000000	12692.00
San Siro	United States	Italy	08/19/2024	2	1827	6764.0000000000000000000000000000	13528.00
Santiago Bernabeu	Mexico	Netherlands	02/10/2024	2	2269	8548.0000000000000000000000000000	17171.00
Camp Nou	Argentina	Brazil	05/14/2024	2	3725	2782.0000000000000000000000000000	9848.00
Old Trafford	Mexico	France	06/23/2024	2	2614	5078.0000000000000000000000000000	18157.00
San Siro	France	Spain	06/14/2024	2	1827	1678.0000000000000000000000000000	3351.00
Santiago Bernabeu	Spain	Mexico	09/20/2024	2	2269	3856.0000000000000000000000000000	8711.00
Old Trafford	Mexico	England	12/27/2024	2	2614	3155.0000000000000000000000000000	8138.00
Anfield	Italy	Japan	10/05/2024	1	7583	9485.0000000000000000000000000000	9485.00
Santiago Bernabeu	Brazil	Mexico	11/13/2024	1	2260	8999.0000000000000000000000000000	8999.00
Allianz Arena	Spain	Italy	12/14/2024	1	122	7876.0000000000000000000000000000	7876.00
Signal Iduna Park	Japan	France	09/12/2024	1	883	9818.0000000000000000000000000000	9818.00
Old Trafford	Portugal	Argentina	10/17/2024	1	2615	4417.0000000000000000000000000000	4417.00
Emirates Stadium	Netherlands	Spain	04/03/2024	1	5889	6937.0000000000000000000000000000	6937.00
Stanford Bridge	England	France	01/25/2024	1	3264	7651.0000000000000000000000000000	7651.00
Old Trafford	France	Mexico	07/07/2024	1	2615	3295.0000000000000000000000000000	3295.00
Santiago Bernabeu	Brazil	France	12/03/2024	1	2268	3893.0000000000000000000000000000	2492.00
Etiha Stadium	Brazil	Portugal	02/07/2024	1	4969	3349.0000000000000000000000000000	3349.00
Stanford Bridge	France	Italy	07/07/2024	1	3264	1381.0000000000000000000000000000	1381.00
Camp Nou	Mexico	England	10/29/2024	1	3726	1786.0000000000000000000000000000	1786.00

28 record(s) selected.

```

e) SELECT FNAME,LNAME,PERSON.PID,COALESCE(TOTALGOAL,0) AS
TOTALGOAL,COALESCE(TOTALYELLOWCARD,0) AS
TOTALYELLOWCARD,COALESCE(TOTALREDCARD,0) AS TOTALREDCARD
FROM PERSON
LEFT OUTER JOIN (SELECT PID,SUM(Y1 + Y2) AS TOTALYELLOWCARD,SUM(R) AS
TOTALREDCARD
FROM PLAYERGAMEINFO
GROUP BY PID) AS CARD ON CARD.PID = PERSON.PID
LEFT OUTER JOIN (SELECT GOALINFO.PLAYER, COUNT(*) AS TOTALGOAL
FROM GOALINFO
GROUP BY GOALINFO.PLAYER) AS GOAL ON PLAYER = PERSON.PID
ORDER BY TOTALGOAL DESC;

```

We decided to make a player summary to see all player performance in this world cup. this query will show the first and last name of the player, player id, total goal they made, total number of yellow cards and red cards they received. The yellow card and red card information was obtained from the playerGameInfo table and the goal information from goalInfo table. After that, the person table was joined (left outer join) with these two query to get our desire information.

```

db2 => SELECT FNAME,LNAME,PERSON.PID,COALESCE(TOTALGOAL,0) AS TOTALGOAL,COALESCE(TOTALYELLOWCARD,0) AS TOTALYELLOWCARD,COALESCE(TOTALREDCARD,0) AS TOTALREDCARD
FROM PERSON
LEFT OUTER JOIN (SELECTdb2 (cont.) => db2 (cont.) => PID,SUM(Y1 + Y2) AS TOTALYELLOWCARD,SUM(R) AS TOTALREDCARD
db2 (cont.) => FROM PLAYERGAMEINFO
db2 (cont.) => GROUP BY PID) AS CARD ON CARD.PID = PERSON.PID
LEFT OUTER JOIN (SELECT GOALINFO.PLAYER, COUNT(*) AS TOTALGOAL
db2 (cont.) => FROM GOALINFO
db2 (cont.) => GROUP BY GOALINFO.PLAYER) AS GOAL ON PLAYER = PERSON.PID
ORDER BY TOTALGOAL DESCdb2 (cont.) => SC
LIMIT 10
;db2 (cont.) => db2 (cont.) =>

```

FNAME	LNAME	PID	TOTALGOAL	TOTALYELLOWCARD	TOTALREDCARD
Megan	Campbell	93	3	0	0
Tony	Adams	32	2	2	1
Christine	Sinclair	0	2	0	0
Thomas	Tuchel	53	2	0	0
Elisabeth	Leidinge	82	2	0	1
Paul	Pogba	61	2	1	1
Wayne	Rooney	27	1	4	0
Dzsenifer	Marozsan	76	1	3	2
Tobias	Linderoth	55	1	1	0
Amandine	Henry	54	1	1	1

10 record(s) selected.

Player Information:

SQL ->

CREATE VIEW playerinfo AS

SELECT p.fname, p.lname, pl.shirtNum, p.DOB, t.country, t.officialName as association, t."group"

FROM Person p

JOIN Player pl ON p.pid = pl.pid

JOIN PlayerTeam pt ON pl.pid = pt.pid

JOIN Team t ON pt.team = t.country;

- a) The create view returns the first name, last name from the person table, the shirt number of the player from the player table, then the date of birth from the person table, the country and the official name of the association and the group from the team table. This is done by joining the player table and the person table on the person id and then further joining it with the teamplayer table on the player id then finally joining the team table on the resultant table on the country of the team.

b)

```
db2 => CREATE VIEW playerinfo AS
SELEcd2 (cont.) => T p.fname, p.lname, pl.shirtNum, p.DOB, t.country, t.officialName as association, t."group"
FROM Person p
db2 (cont.) => db2 (cont.) => JOIN Player pl ON p.pid = pl.pid
db2 (cont.) => JOIN PlayerTeam pt ON pl.pid = pt.pid
db2 (cont.) => JOIN Team t ON pt.team = t.country;
DB20000I The SQL command completed successfully.
```

c)

```
db2 => SELECT * FROM playerinfo LIMIT 5;
```

FNAME	ASSOCIATION	LNAME	group	SHIRTNUM	DOB	COUNTRY
Carli	Argentine Football Association	Lloyd	D	2	08/26/1952	Argentina
Jurgen	Royal Spanish Football Federation	Klopp	E	24	05/10/1969	Spain
Thierry	Royal Spanish Football Federation	Henry	E	7	02/02/2015	Spain
Zinedine	Portuguese Football Federation	Zidane	E	2	02/04/1996	Portugal
Pep	Japan Football Association	Guardiola	E	21	03/21/1942	Japan

5 record(s) selected.

- d) This is a picture where we replaced Group A with just A to account for the difference of the data Stored.

```
db2 => select * from playerinfo where "group" = 'A' limit 5;
```

FNAME	ASSOCIATION	LNAME	group	SHIRTNUM	DOB	COUNTRY
Cheryl	United States Soccer Federation	Salisbury	A	4	11/09/2021	United States
Rudi	United States Soccer Federation	Voller	A	9	02/03/1971	United States
Dzsennifer	United States Soccer Federation	Marozsan	A	20	02/11/2005	United States
Claudio	United States Soccer Federation	Ranieri	A	14	07/29/1997	United States
Vicky	United States Soccer Federation	Losada	A	12	09/27/1998	United States

5 record(s) selected.

Here is another picture of the requested query

```
db2 => select * from playerinfo where "group" = 'Group A' limit 5;
```

FNAME	ASSOCIATION	LNAME	group	SHIRTNUM	DOB	COUNTRY
-----						
0 record(s) selected.						

e)

```
db2 => insert into playerinfo values ('Daniel', 'Lee', 23, '2000-01-01', 'Spain', 'Royal Spanish Football Federation', 'E');
DB21034E The command was processed as an SQL statement because it was not a
valid Command Line Processor command. During SQL processing it returned:
SQL0150N The target fullselect, view, typed table, materialized query table,
range-clustered table, or staging table in the INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE, MERGE,
or TRUNCATE statement is a target for which the requested operation is not
permitted. SQLSTATE=42807
```

This happened because a view is a virtual table that is created on a base query on one or more base tables. The data is not stored directly but rather derived. This is why we can't store values into the table. If we want to insert values it has to be through the base tables when then would get reflected in the view table.

Check Constraints:

The check constraint that we chose is to make the input of an invalid position of the player throw an error making this makes sure that only valid positions are entered. This screenshot shows both the creation of the table with the check constraint and the creation of a new record that fails.

```
db2 => CREATE TABLE Player (
db2 (cont.) => pid INT NOT NULL,
db2 (cont.) => shirtNum INT NOT NULL,
db2 (cont.) => genPos VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT NotAValidPosition CHECK ( genPos in ('Forward', 'Striker', 'Winger', 'Attacking Midfielder', 'Central
Midfielder', 'Defensive Midfielder', 'Full-back', 'Centre-back', 'Sweeper', 'Goalkeeper' ) ),
db2 (cont.) => PRIMARY KEY (pid),
db2 (cont.) => FOREIGN KEY (pid) REFERENCES Person(pid)
db2 (cont.) => );
DB20000I The SQL command completed successfully.
db2 => INSERT INTO Person (pid, fname, lname, DOB) VALUES
(0, 'Christine', 'Sinclair', '1964-03-24')db2 (cont.) => ;
DB20000I The SQL command completed successfully.
db2 => insert into player (pid, shirtNum, genPos) values (0, 7, 'Attacker');
DB21034E The command was processed as an SQL statement because it was not a
valid Command Line Processor command. During SQL processing it returned:
SQL0545N The requested operation is not allowed because a row does not
satisfy the check constraint "CS421G202.PLAYER.NOTAVALIDPOSITION".
SQLSTATE=23513
```