

Updated Milestone 2: Specifications

1. Entities and Attributes

List each table and its key fields.

At minimum, include tables for:

- Users — login info, display name, etc.
- Games — game type, status, timestamps, etc.
- Game Participants — records of which users are in which games
- Additional tables as needed (e.g., scores, chat messages, settings)

Each table should identify:

- Primary key (PK)
- Foreign keys (FK)
- Column names and types (e.g., VARCHAR, INT, BOOLEAN, etc.)

User <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • id — SERIAL — Primary Key • username — VARCHAR(255) • email — VARCHAR(255) • password — VARCHAR(255) • display_name — VARCHAR(255) • created_at — TIMESTAMP 	Game Participants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • game_id — INT — Foreign Key references games(id) • user_id — INT — Foreign Key reference user(id) • player_order — INT • is_winner — BOOLEAN • disconnected — BOOLEAN • Primary Key — composite (game_id, user_id)
Deck <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • id — SERIAL — Primary Key • color — VARCHAR(255) • value — VARCHAR(255) 	Game <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • id — SERIAL — Primary Key • host_id — INT — Foreign Key • start_time — TIMESTAMP • Is_ready — BOOLEAN • capacity — INT • winner_id — INT — Foreign Key references user(id) • status — VARCHAR(255)
Stats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • user_id — INT — Primary Key, Foreign Key references users(id) • games_won — INT 	Chat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • id — SERIAL — Primary Key

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • games_played — INT • winning_percentage — FLOAT • streak — INT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • game_id — INT — Foreign Key references games(id) • user_id — INT — Foreign Key references users(id) • message — VARCHAR(255) • time_sent — TIMESTAMP — default CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
<p>Move</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • id — SERIAL — Primary Key • game_id — INT — Foreign Key references games(id) • user_id — INT — Foreign Key references users(id) • play_type — VARCHAR(255) • card_id — INT — Foreign Key references cards(id) • draw_amount — INT • chosen_color — VARCHAR(255) • Revese — Boolean 	<p>Card</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • id — SERIAL — Primary Key • Deck_id — INT — foreign key • references card_values(id) • location — VARCHAR(255) • owner_id — INT — Foreign Key reference users(id) • game_id — INT — Foreign Key references games(id)

[dbdiagram.io code and screenshot](#)

```

Table users {
    id          serial [pk, unique]
    username    varchar(255) [not null, unique]
    email       varchar(255) [not null, unique]
    password    varchar(255) [not null]
    display_name varchar(255) [not null]
    created_at   timestamp [not null, default: `CURRENT_TIMESTAMP`]
}

Table lobbies {
    id          serial [pk, unique]
    name        varchar(255) [not null]
    capacity    int [not null]
    is_ready    bool [not null, default: false]
    host_id     int          // REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
}

Table games {
    id          serial [pk, unique]
    lobby_id    int          // REFERENCES lobbies(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    start_time  timestamp [not null]
    winner_id   int          // REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    status      varchar(255) [not null]
}

Table gameParticipants {
    game_id     int          // REFERENCES games(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    user_id     int          // REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    player_order int [not null]
    is_winner   bool [default: false]
    disconnected bool [default: false]
    hand_count  int [not null, default: 0]
    is_host     bool [default: false]

    indexes {
        (game_id, user_id) [pk]
    }
}

```

```
}

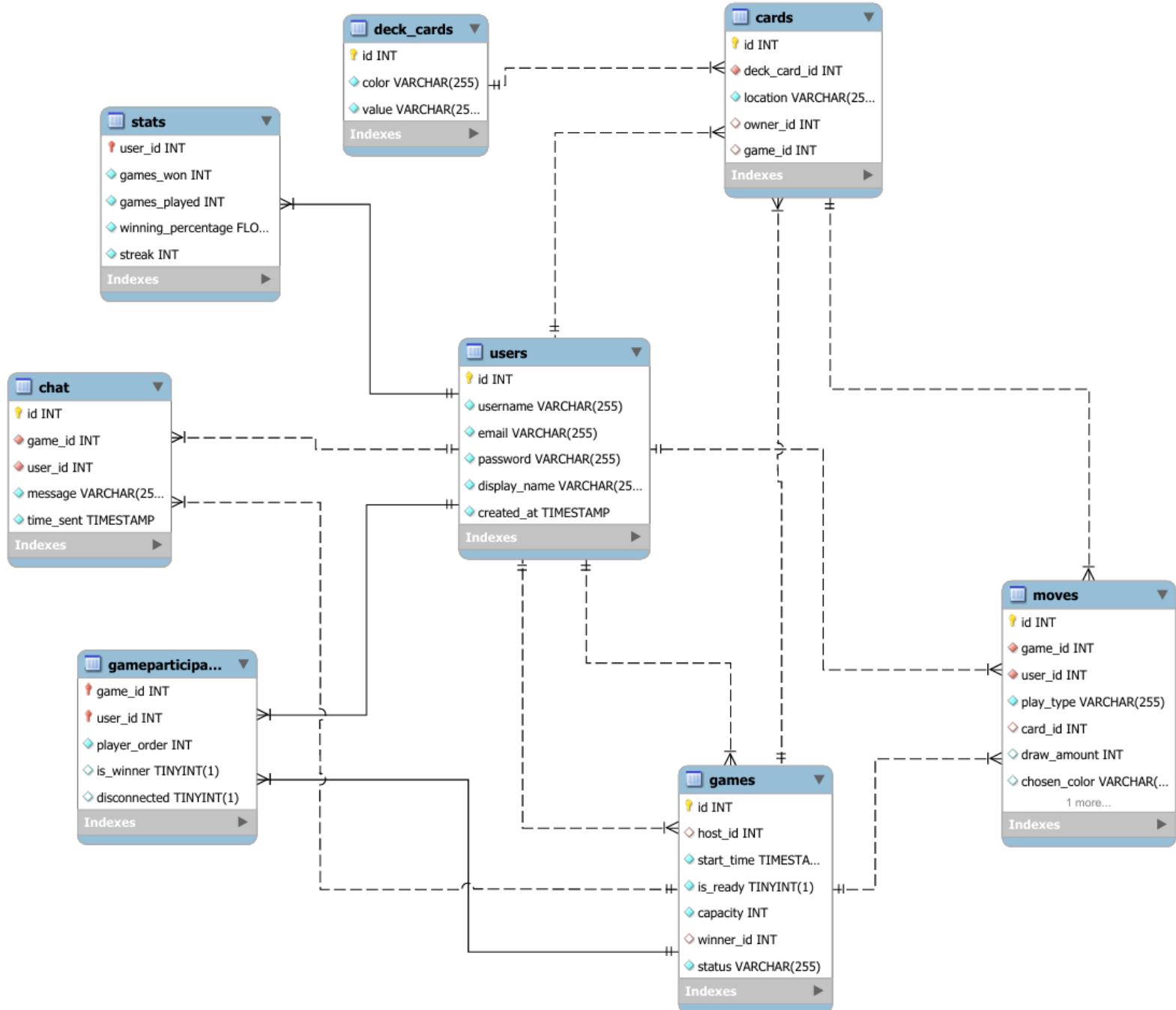
Table cards {
    id      serial [pk, unique]
    color   varchar(255) [not null]
    value   varchar(255) [not null]
    location  varchar(255) [not null]
    owner_id  int          // REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    game_id   int          // REFERENCES games(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
}

Table moves {
    id          serial [pk, unique]
    game_id    int          // REFERENCES games(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    user_id    int          // REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    play_type  varchar(255) [not null]
    card_id    int          // REFERENCES cards(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    draw_amount int
    chosen_color  varchar(255)
    target_player int        // REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
}

Table chat {
    id      serial [pk, unique]
    game_id  int          // REFERENCES games(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    user_id  int          // REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    message  varchar(255) [not null]
    time_sent timestamp [not null, default: `CURRENT_TIMESTAMP`]
}

Table stats {
    user_id      int [pk] // REFERENCES users(id) ON DELETE CASCADE
    games_won    int [not null, default: 0]
    games_played int [not null, default: 0]
    winning_percentage float [not null, default: 0]
    streak      int [not null, default: 0]
}
```

```
// Foreign keys
Ref: lobbies.host_id > users.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: games.lobby_id > lobbies.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: games.winner_id > users.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: gameParticipants.game_id > games.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: gameParticipants.user_id > users.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: cards.game_id > games.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: cards.owner_id > users.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: moves.game_id > games.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: moves.user_id > users.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: moves.card_id > cards.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: moves.target_player > users.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: chat.game_id > games.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: chat.user_id > users.id [delete: cascade]
Ref: stats.user_id > users.id [delete: cascade]
```



2. Relationships

Show how tables relate to each other using connecting lines or arrows.

Examples:

- One-to-many: a user can participate in many games
- Many-to-many: players can be in multiple games (handled via a join table)

Use clear relationship notation (e.g., 1-* , -, 1-1) to show cardinality.

User - Game (M: M)

Each user can play many games, and every game can have many users.

Statistics - User (1:1)

Each set of statistics belongs to only one user, and each user only has one set of statistics.

Lobby - Games (1:M)

Each lobby may have many games, but each game only originates from one lobby.

Game – Cards (1:M)

Each game only uses one deck filled with many cards; the used cards only belong to that particular game.

User - Game participant (1:M)

Each user can show up in many games as a participant

Game - Game participant (1:M)

Each game can have many game participants, but each game participant belongs to one game.

Game - Chat (1:1)

Each game only has one global chat, and each chat belongs to one game.

User - Chat (1:M)

A user can send multiple chats, but each chat only belongs to one user

Game - Move (1-M)

Each game can have many moves played, but each move is only played in one game

User - Move (1-M)

Each user can have many moves, but each move belongs to one user

3. Normalization and Design Rationale

In a brief note (1 short sentence), explain:

- Why you structured the tables this way
- How this design supports the features you identified in Milestone 1
- Any tradeoffs or simplifications you made for the MVP

We structured the tables around clear entities like users, lobbies, games, and moves that support classic multiplayer UNO gameplay. This design supports core Milestone 1 features like room creation, joining games, tracking moves, and recording results. In our original MVP we made an effort to keep the design simple and focused. We tried to do the same thing here with our schema.