FIFA World Cup 2022 Database

Ignacio Abrams, Christopher Brown

Overview



- Application Description
- Conceptual Model
- Initial Database Schema
- Final Database Schema
- Database Instance
- Data Manipulation
- Web interface
- Observations

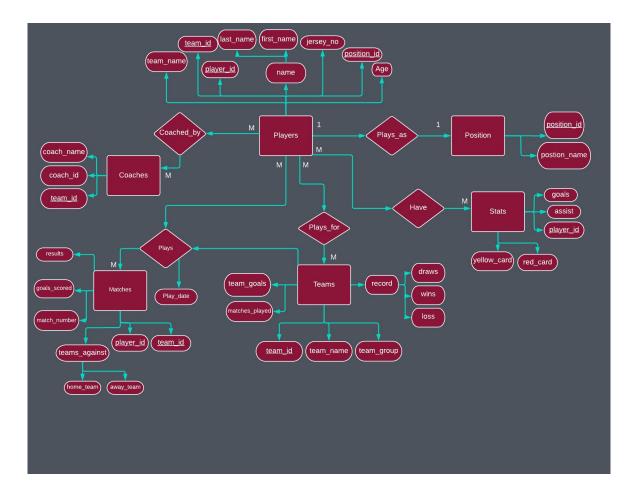
Application Description

We decided to create a simple database of the World Cup 2022 in Qatar. Because the World Cup has begun we thought it was ideal to create a database that could help us keep track of the most important stats from players and teams. Also, we chose to do the World Cup because we thought it would be fun to apply different database concepts to futbol.



Conceptual Model

- Entities: Players, Matches, Position, Teams, Coaches, and Stats.
- Relationships: Plays_for, Have, Plays_as, Coached by, and Plays.
- Weak entities: Stats is a weak entity because it solely depends on the player entity. The identifying relationship is have.
- Composite attributes: Name. The name attribute is composed by the player first name and last name. (first_name, last_name). Record. The record of a team is composed by their wins, draws, and losses. Teams_against. This attribute is composed by the teams who will go against each other.(home_team, away_team)
- Relationship attributes: play_date. Is determined by Matches and Teams entity.
- Derived attribute: Also the record attribute can be derived by the results attribute in the Matches entity.

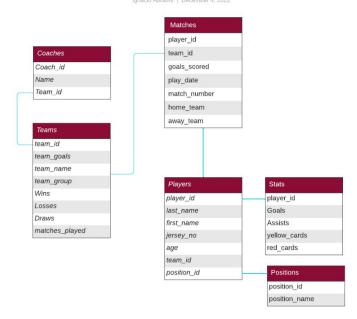


Initial database Schema

- Our initial database schema resembles our ER diagram.
- Our tables are: Coaches, Matches, Teams,
 Players, Stats and Positions.
- Because most of our relationships are many to many relationships, most of our data in our ER diagram can be represented in our schema.
- Very straightforward.

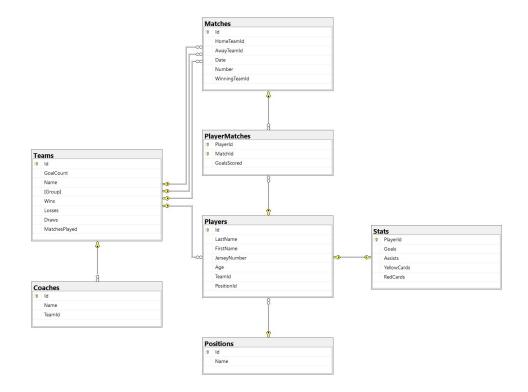
Initial Database Schema

Ignacio Abrams | December 4, 2022

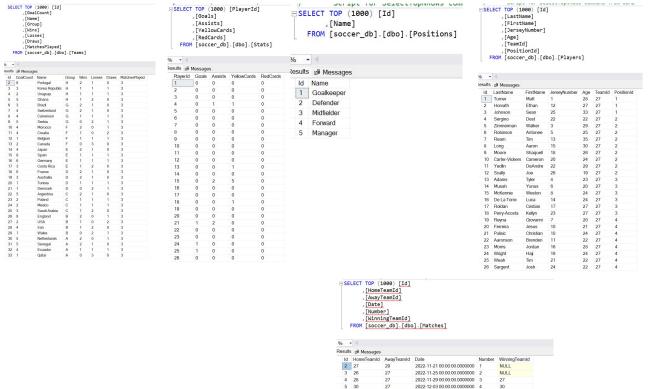


Final Database Schema

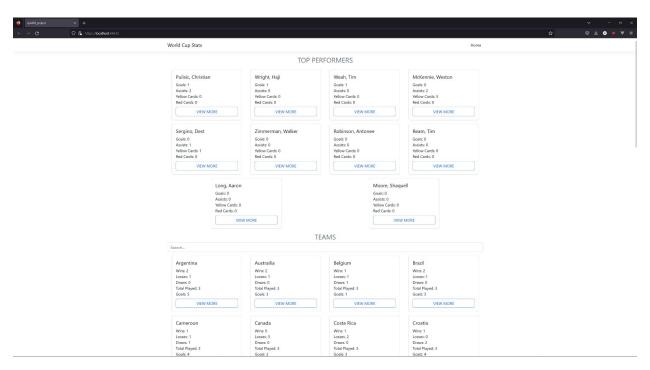
- After revising our initial database schema, we thought about adding the PlayerMatches table that consists of the PlayerID, MatchId and GoalsScored tuples.
- The reason for this was to not only have the data of a match, but also have the data of when players score in a match.
- The rest remained more or less the same although we refined the attribute semantics, all joins are lossless and the dependencies are in 3rd normal Form.
- Primary keys: Id
- Foreign keys: PlayerId, PositionId, TeamId, and MatchId.



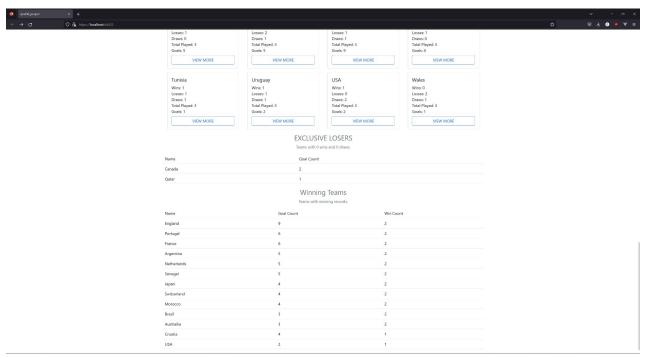
Database Instance



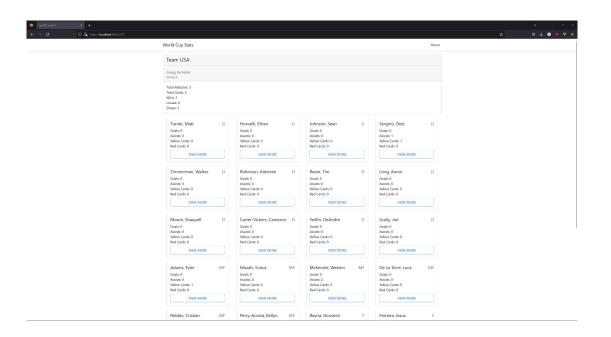
```
□SELECT TOP (1000) [PlayerId]
         ,[MatchId]
         ,[GoalsScored]
   FROM [soccer_db].[dbo].[PlayerMatches]
% - 4
Results Messages
 PlayerId MatchId GoalsScored
 21
  25
          SCIEDE IOI SETECTIONIAVOMS CO
 SELECT TOP (1000) [Id]
        ,[Name]
        ,[TeamId]
   FROM [soccer_db].[dbo].[Coaches]
Results RM Messages
 Id Name
 1 Gregg Berhalter 27
```



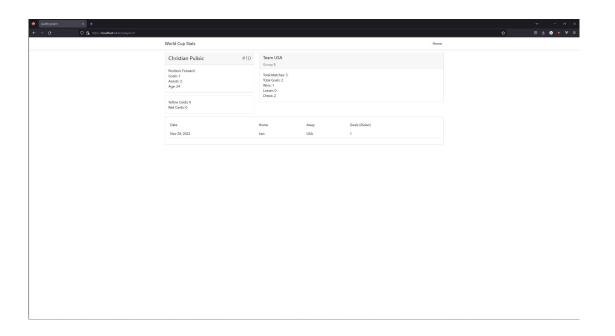
 Home view shows top performers, and a list of teams competing in the World Cup, with their stats



• Can view the teams with winning records, and those who have never won or tied a game



The Team view shows a list of players and basic stats



• The player view shows basic stats about both the player and his team

Observations and Conclusions

- ORMs can be opinionated about naming schemes
 - Column names should be in "PascalCase", no underscores
 - By convention, primary keys should be called "Id" or "<Object>Id" (PlayerId)
 - By convention, foreign keys should be called "<Object>Id" (PlayerId)
- ASP.NET modifies names to "camelCase" when transferring over the REST API
- To reduce the amount of data being sent, either use SELECT statements when querying the database, or map out smaller objects after they have been pulled from the database, but before sending them as a response.
- Relationships, whether a relationship was a many-to-many relationship or otherwise.