

**Database Management System I**  
**CPS 542 – Fall 2023**

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**From:** Group 16

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**Project Title: Formula 1 Race Management Database**

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**Project Description :**

The Formula 1 database is designed to manage comprehensive data related to Formula 1 racing. Its entity set includes: *Races*, *Drivers*, *Teams*, *Results*, *Seasons*, and the weak entity, *RaceSession*. Races hold information about race events, their dates, and locations. Drivers have attributes pertaining to their nationalities and respective teams that are participating in the races. Teams include the team's name and principal details about the team and its participation in various races. Results capture race-specific data, including driver's positions and their attained points. Seasons organize races by year. The RaceSession entity tracks the duration of the race and the changed duration. This database serves as a centralized repository for Formula 1-related information and can be used as an aid to facilitate analysis, for historical record keeping, and for reporting to users in the Formula 1 community.

**Assumptions:**

1. Total Duration of the race is in minutes(120).
2. Circuit length is in miles.
3. This data is for season year 2022.
4. The determination of the individual season champion will be based solely on the individual driver's performance throughout the season, without consideration of team performance.
5. In the race results, the drivers will have their points listed based on their top 2 finishes, where winner will get 25 points and runner up gets 18 points.
6. Points will be awarded to teams based on the performance of their drivers who achieve top - 2 finishes in the race.
7. Team Winner is the maximum Team\_Score. The individual winner is the maximum Total\_ind\_Score.

### Entities, Attributes And Keys:

Race: (Race\_Name(Primary Key), Date(Year, Month, Day), location(State, Country),Circuit(Circuit\_Name, Circuit\_length), Year(Foreign Key))

Relationships:

One Race can have many Drivers (1:M)

Many Races in a Season(M:1)

Once Race has a Race Session(1:1)

Drivers: (DriverID(Primary Key), Nationality, Last\_Name, First\_Name, Total\_ind\_score, Year(Foreign Key), Team\_Name(Foreign Key))

Relationships :

Many Drivers can participate in many races (M: M)

Many Drivers belong to one team (M: 1)

Each Driver has a Result(1:1)

Many Drivers Register for one Season(M:1)

Team: (Team\_Name(Primary Key), Principal(P\_First\_Name, P\_Last\_Name), Team\_Score, Year(Foreign Key))

Relationship:

Many Teams Compete in One Season(M:1)

One Team has Many Drivers(1:M)

One Team has many Results

Results: (Result\_ID (Primary Key), Position, Points, Driver\_ID(Foreign Key), Team\_Name(Foreign Key), Year(Foreign Key))

Relationships:

Many Results correspond to one Team (1:1)

Every Result has a Driver(1:1)(Full Participation)

Season(Year(Primary Key), Team\_Winner, Individual\_Winner)

Relationships:

One season hosts many races (1:M)

One season has many teams Compete(1:M)

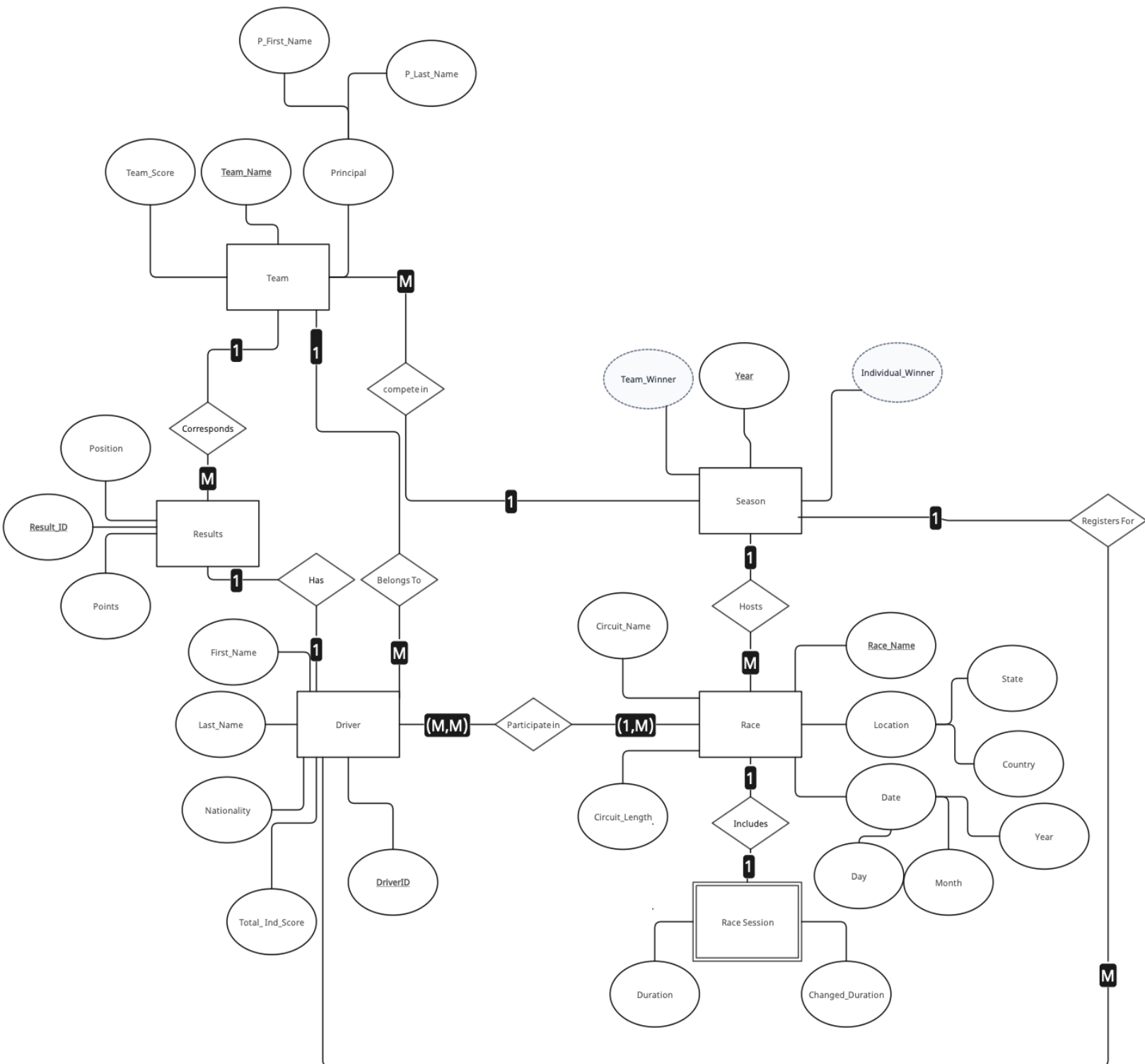
One Season has many Drivers Register(1:M)

RaceSession (Weak Entity)(Race\_SessionID(Primary Key), Race\_Name(Discriminator), Duration, Changed\_Duration)

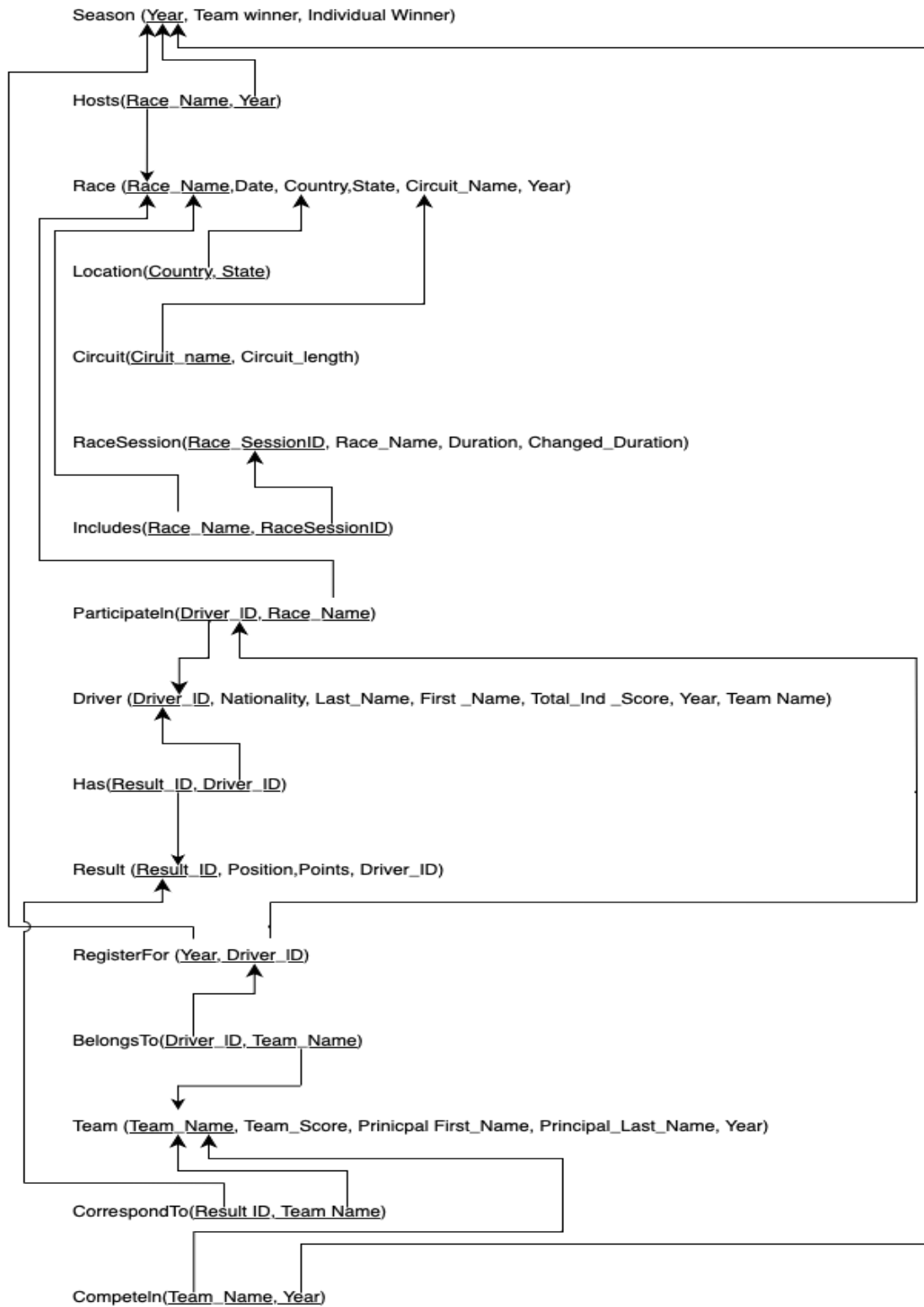
Relationships:

Each RaceSession is included in one Race (1:1)

### Entity - Relationship Diagram:



## Relational Schema Diagram:



## Functional Dependencies and Normalization:

Our database preserves all attributes and dependencies, ensuring that those mentioned in our ER diagram remain present after normalization. We initially examined our ER diagram to confirm that our relations were in the first and second normal forms, with each attribute allowed only one atomic value. After this verification, we addressed any transitive dependencies to place our database in the third normal form, resolving the following:

- $\{\text{Race\_Name}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Race\_Name}, \text{Date}, \text{State}, \text{Country}, \text{Circuit\_Name}, \text{Year}\}$
- $\{\text{Location}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Country}, \text{State}\}$
- $\{\text{Circuit}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Circuit\_Name}, \text{Circuit\_Length}\}$

These transitive dependencies were resolved by creating new relations. If  $X \rightarrow Y$ , Y was removed from its original relation, and a new relation was formed where X is the primary key, remaining in the original relation, and Y is solely found in the new relation. With this approach, the third normal form is satisfied, ensuring that for each  $X \rightarrow A$ , either X is a super key or A is a candidate key. This dependency preservation is always achievable in the third normal form.

1. Race: (Race\_Name, Date, Location(State, Country), Circuit(Circuit\_Name, Circuit\_Length), Year)

- Functional Dependency
  - $\{\text{Location}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Country}, \text{State}\}$
  - $\{\text{Circuit}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Circuit\_Name}, \text{Circuit\_Length}\}$
- Normalization
  - New table and attributes
  - $\{\text{Race\_Name}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Race\_Name}, \text{Date}, \text{State}, \text{Country}, \text{Circuit\_Name}, \text{Year}\}$
  - $\{\text{Location}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Country}, \text{State}\}$
  - $\{\text{Circuit}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Circuit\_Name}, \text{Circuit\_Length}\}$

2. Drivers: (Driver\_ID, Nationality, Last\_Name, First\_Name, Total\_ind\_score, Year, Team\_Name)

- Functional Dependency

$\{\text{Driver\_ID}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Driver\_ID, Nationality, Last\_Name, First\_Name, Total\_ind\_score, Year, Team\_Name}\}$

- Normalization

The above entity is already in Boyce Codd Normal form as all the non-key attributes depend on the Driver\_ID, which is the primary key.

3. Team: (Team\_Name, Principal(P\_First\_Name, P\_Last\_Name), Team\_Score, Year)

- Functional Dependency

$\{\text{Team\_Name}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Team\_Name, Principal(P\_First\_Name, P\_Last\_Name), Team\_Score, Year}\}$

- Normalization

The above entity is in Boyce Codd Normal form as all the non-key attributes depend on the Team\_Name, which is a primary key.

4. Results: (Result\_ID, Position, Points, Driver\_ID, Team\_Name, Year)

- Functional Dependency

$\{\text{Result\_ID}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Result\_ID, Position, Points, Driver\_ID, Team\_Name, Year}\}$

- Normalization

The above entity is in Boyce Codd Normal form as all the non-key attributes depend on the Result\_ID, which is a primary key.

5. Season(Year(Primary Key), Team\_Winner, Individual\_Winner)

- Functional Dependency

$\{\text{Year}\} \rightarrow \{\text{Year, Team\_Winner, Individual\_Winner}\}$

- Normalization

The above entity is in Boyce Codd Normal form as all the non-key attributes depend on the Year, which is the primary key.



6. RaceSession (Race\_SessionID, Race\_Name, Duration, Changed\_Duration)

- Functional Dependency

$\{\text{Race\_SessionID}\} \rightarrow \{(\text{Race\_SessionID}, \text{Race\_Name}, \text{Duration}, \text{Changed\_Duration})\}$

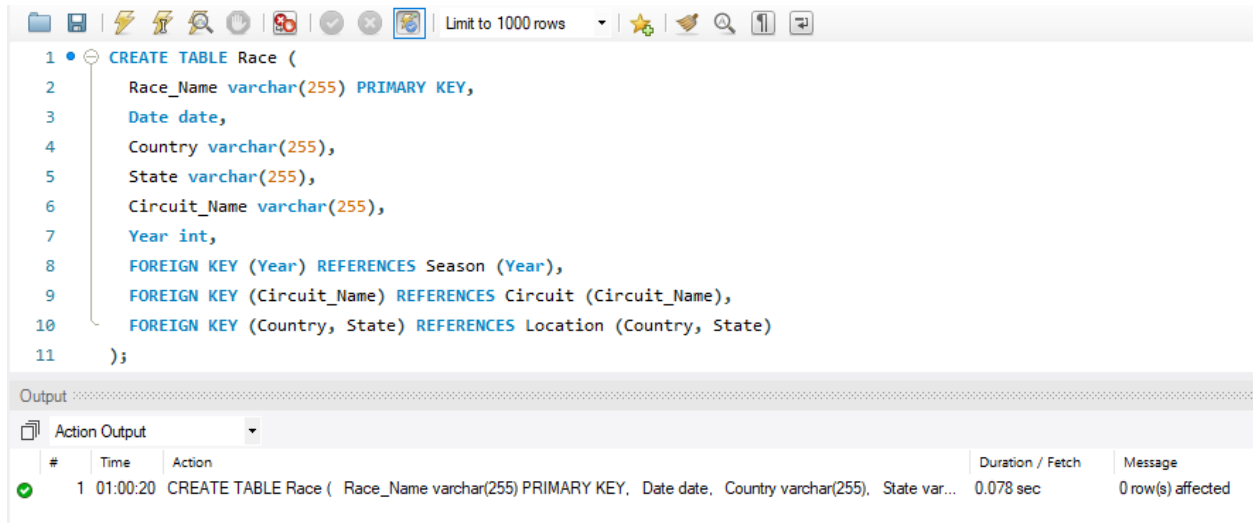
- Normalization

The above entity is in Boyce Codd Normal form as all the non-key attributes depend on the Race\_SessionID, which is the primary key.

## Queries:

- Queries to create table

### 1) Table: Race



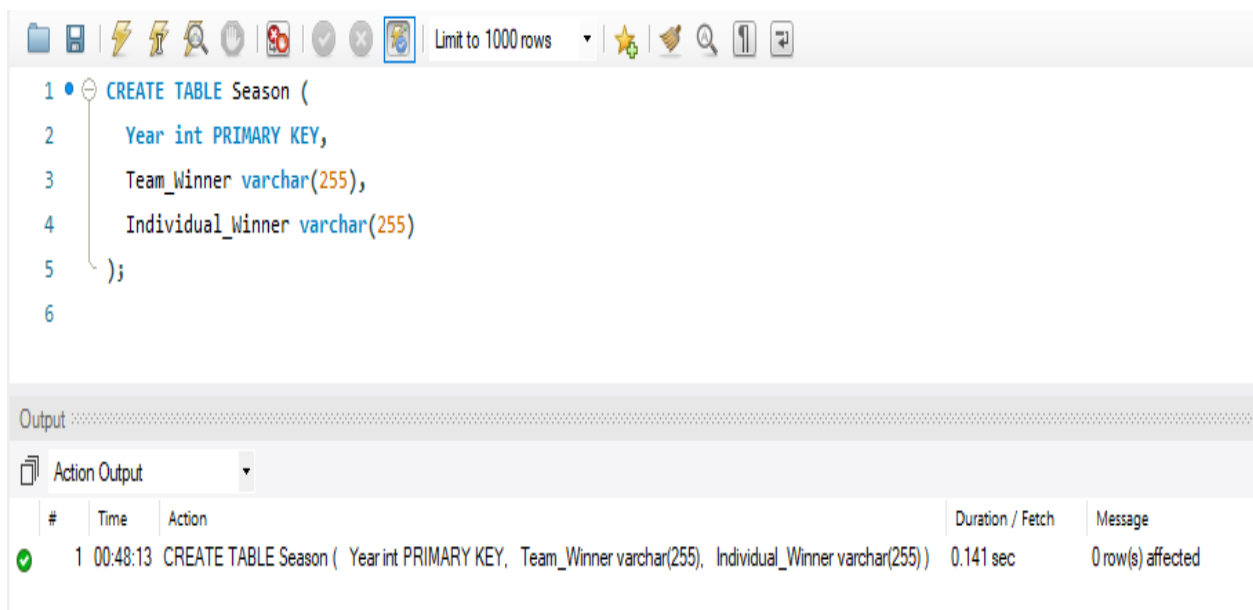
```

1 • CREATE TABLE Race (
2     Race_Name varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY,
3     Date date,
4     Country varchar(255),
5     State varchar(255),
6     Circuit_Name varchar(255),
7     Year int,
8     FOREIGN KEY (Year) REFERENCES Season (Year),
9     FOREIGN KEY (Circuit_Name) REFERENCES Circuit (Circuit_Name),
10    FOREIGN KEY (Country, State) REFERENCES Location (Country, State)
11 );
  
```

Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
✓ 1	01:00:20	CREATE TABLE Race ( Race_Name varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY, Date date, Country varchar(255), State var...	0.078 sec	0 row(s) affected

### 2) Table: Season



```

1 • CREATE TABLE Season (
2     Year int PRIMARY KEY,
3     Team_Winner varchar(255),
4     Individual_Winner varchar(255)
5 );
6
  
```

Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
✓ 1	00:48:13	CREATE TABLE Season ( Year int PRIMARY KEY, Team_Winner varchar(255), Individual_Winner varchar(255))	0.141 sec	0 row(s) affected

### 3) Table: Circuit

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 CREATE TABLE Circuit (
2     Circuit_Name varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY,
3     Circuit_Length decimal(10,2)
4 );

```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	00:59:19	CREATE TABLE Circuit ( Circuit_Name varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY, Circuit_Length decimal(10,2))	0.047 sec	0 row(s) affected

### 4) Table: Race Session

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 CREATE TABLE RaceSession (
2     Race_SessionID varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY,
3     Race_Name varchar(255),
4     Duration int,
5     Changed_Duration int,
6     FOREIGN KEY (Race_Name) REFERENCES Race (Race_Name)
7 );
8

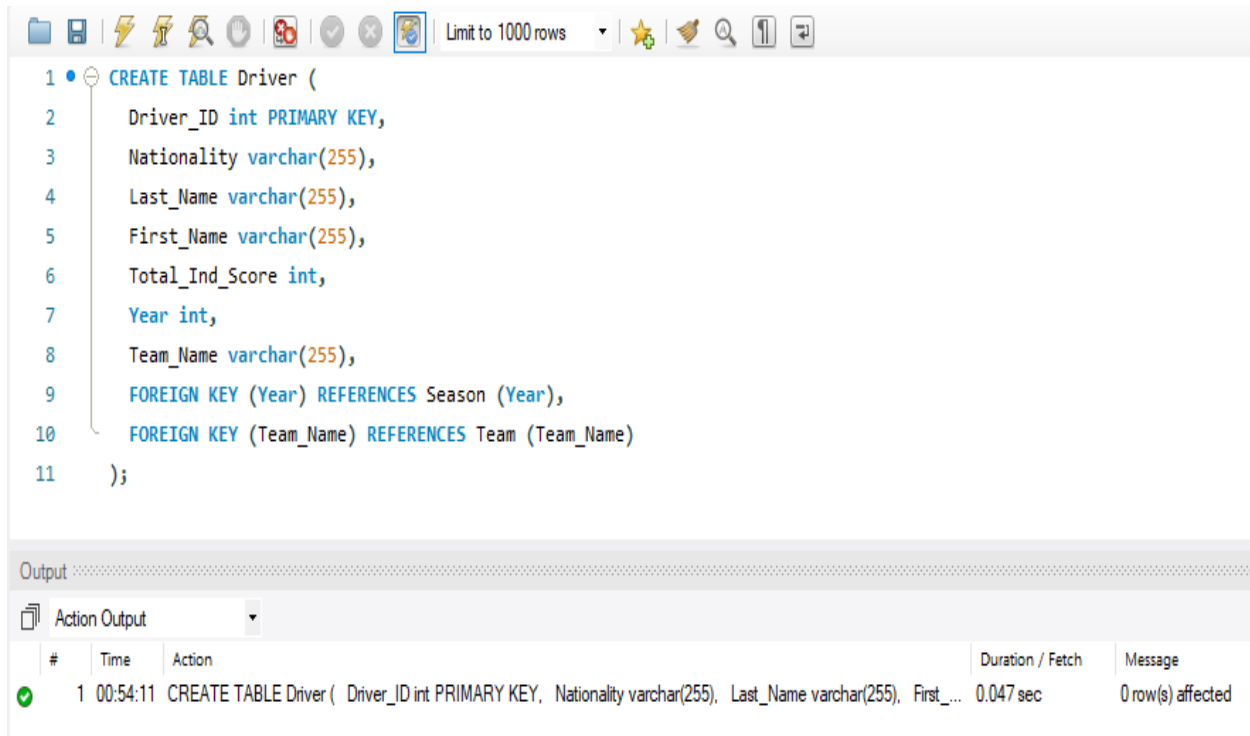
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:01:22	CREATE TABLE RaceSession ( Race_SessionID varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY, Race_Name varchar(255), Durat...	0.360 sec	0 row(s) affected

## 5) Table: Driver



The screenshot shows a database IDE with a toolbar at the top. The main editor displays the SQL code to create the 'Driver' table. The code is as follows:

```

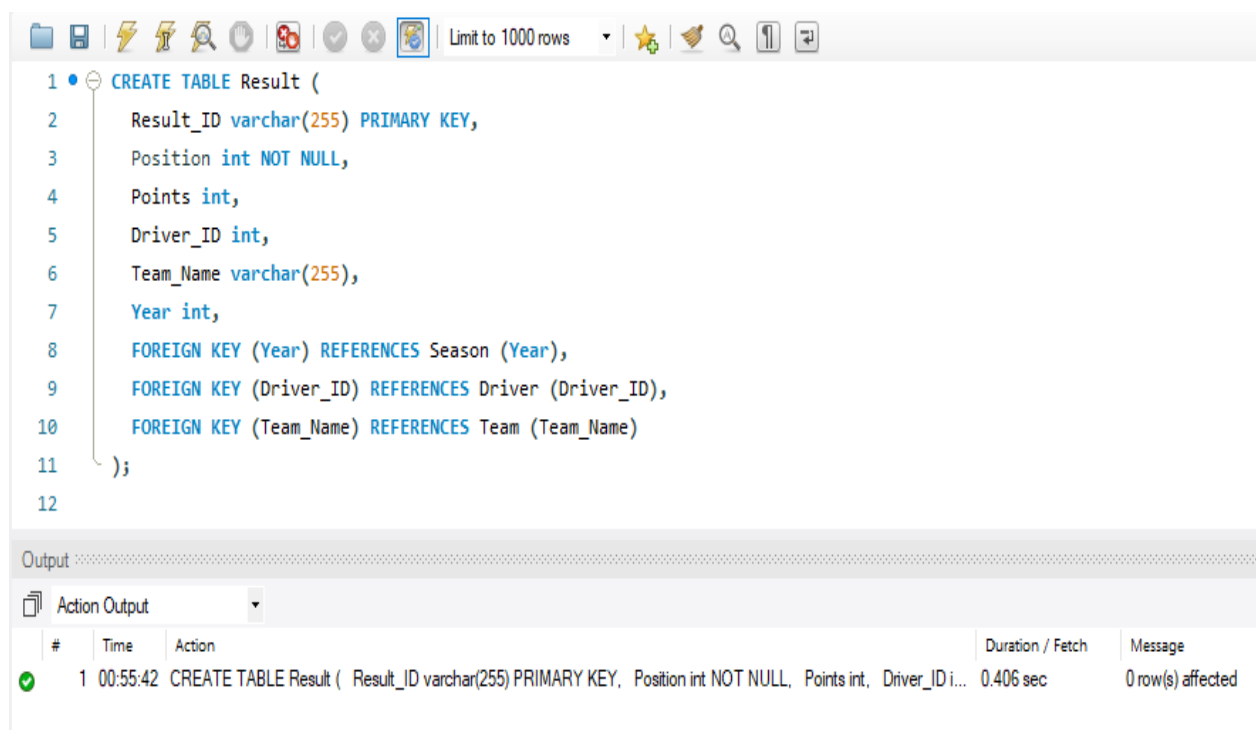
1 CREATE TABLE Driver (
2     Driver_ID int PRIMARY KEY,
3     Nationality varchar(255),
4     Last_Name varchar(255),
5     First_Name varchar(255),
6     Total_Ind_Score int,
7     Year int,
8     Team_Name varchar(255),
9     FOREIGN KEY (Year) REFERENCES Season (Year),
10    FOREIGN KEY (Team_Name) REFERENCES Team (Team_Name)
11 );

```

Below the editor is the 'Output' pane, which shows the execution results. The 'Action Output' tab is selected, displaying a table with the following data:

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	00:54:11	CREATE TABLE Driver ( Driver_ID int PRIMARY KEY, Nationality varchar(255), Last_Name varchar(255), First_Name varchar(255), Total_Ind_Score int, Year int, Team_Name varchar(255), FOREIGN KEY (Year) REFERENCES Season (Year), FOREIGN KEY (Team_Name) REFERENCES Team (Team_Name) );	0.047 sec	0 row(s) affected

## 6) Result: Result



The screenshot shows a database IDE with a toolbar at the top. The main editor displays the SQL code to create the 'Result' table. The code is as follows:

```

1 CREATE TABLE Result (
2     Result_ID varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY,
3     Position int NOT NULL,
4     Points int,
5     Driver_ID int,
6     Team_Name varchar(255),
7     Year int,
8     FOREIGN KEY (Year) REFERENCES Season (Year),
9     FOREIGN KEY (Driver_ID) REFERENCES Driver (Driver_ID),
10    FOREIGN KEY (Team_Name) REFERENCES Team (Team_Name)
11 );
12

```

Below the editor is the 'Output' pane, which shows the execution results. The 'Action Output' tab is selected, displaying a table with the following data:

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	00:55:42	CREATE TABLE Result ( Result_ID varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY, Position int NOT NULL, Points int, Driver_ID int, Team_Name varchar(255), Year int, FOREIGN KEY (Year) REFERENCES Season (Year), FOREIGN KEY (Driver_ID) REFERENCES Driver (Driver_ID), FOREIGN KEY (Team_Name) REFERENCES Team (Team_Name) );	0.406 sec	0 row(s) affected

## 7) Table: Team

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 CREATE TABLE Team (
2     Team_Name varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY,
3     Principal_First_Name varchar(255),
4     Principal_Last_Name varchar(255),
5     Team_Score int,
6     Year int,
7     FOREIGN KEY (Year) REFERENCES Season (Year)
8 );

```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	00:52:30	CREATE TABLE Team ( Team_Name varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY, Principal_First_Name varchar(255), Principal...	0.047 sec	0 row(s) affected

## 8) Table: Location

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 CREATE TABLE Location (
2     Country varchar(255),
3     State varchar(255),
4     PRIMARY KEY(Country,State)
5 );
6

```

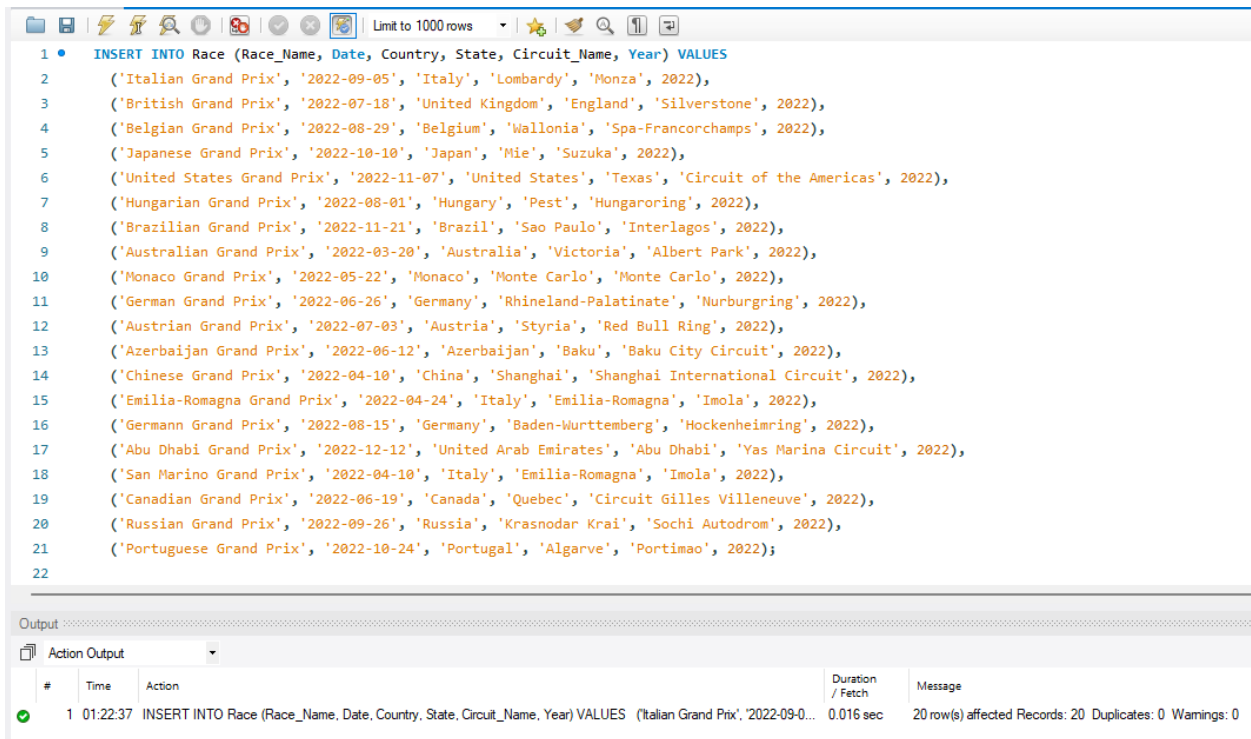
Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	00:58:06	CREATE TABLE Location ( Country varchar(255), State varchar(255), PRIMARY KEY(Country,State))	0.422 sec	0 row(s) affected

- Queries to INSERT data

### 1) INSERT into Race table:



```

1 • INSERT INTO Race (Race_Name, Date, Country, State, Circuit_Name, Year) VALUES
2   ('Italian Grand Prix', '2022-09-05', 'Italy', 'Lombardy', 'Monza', 2022),
3   ('British Grand Prix', '2022-07-18', 'United Kingdom', 'England', 'Silverstone', 2022),
4   ('Belgian Grand Prix', '2022-08-29', 'Belgium', 'Wallonia', 'Spa-Francorchamps', 2022),
5   ('Japanese Grand Prix', '2022-10-10', 'Japan', 'Mie', 'Suzuka', 2022),
6   ('United States Grand Prix', '2022-11-07', 'United States', 'Texas', 'Circuit of the Americas', 2022),
7   ('Hungarian Grand Prix', '2022-08-01', 'Hungary', 'Pest', 'Hungaroring', 2022),
8   ('Brazilian Grand Prix', '2022-11-21', 'Brazil', 'Sao Paulo', 'Interlagos', 2022),
9   ('Australian Grand Prix', '2022-03-20', 'Australia', 'Victoria', 'Albert Park', 2022),
10  ('Monaco Grand Prix', '2022-05-22', 'Monaco', 'Monte Carlo', 'Monte Carlo', 2022),
11  ('German Grand Prix', '2022-06-26', 'Germany', 'Rhineland-Palatinate', 'Nurburgring', 2022),
12  ('Austrian Grand Prix', '2022-07-03', 'Austria', 'Styria', 'Red Bull Ring', 2022),
13  ('Azerbaijan Grand Prix', '2022-06-12', 'Azerbaijan', 'Baku', 'Baku City Circuit', 2022),
14  ('Chinese Grand Prix', '2022-04-10', 'China', 'Shanghai', 'Shanghai International Circuit', 2022),
15  ('Emilia-Romagna Grand Prix', '2022-04-24', 'Italy', 'Emilia-Romagna', 'Imola', 2022),
16  ('Germann Grand Prix', '2022-08-15', 'Germany', 'Baden-Wuerttemberg', 'Hockenheimring', 2022),
17  ('Abu Dhabi Grand Prix', '2022-12-12', 'United Arab Emirates', 'Abu Dhabi', 'Yas Marina Circuit', 2022),
18  ('San Marino Grand Prix', '2022-04-10', 'Italy', 'Emilia-Romagna', 'Imola', 2022),
19  ('Canadian Grand Prix', '2022-06-19', 'Canada', 'Quebec', 'Circuit Gilles Villeneuve', 2022),
20  ('Russian Grand Prix', '2022-09-26', 'Russia', 'Krasnodar Krai', 'Sochi Autodrom', 2022),
21  ('Portuguese Grand Prix', '2022-10-24', 'Portugal', 'Algarve', 'Portimao', 2022);
22

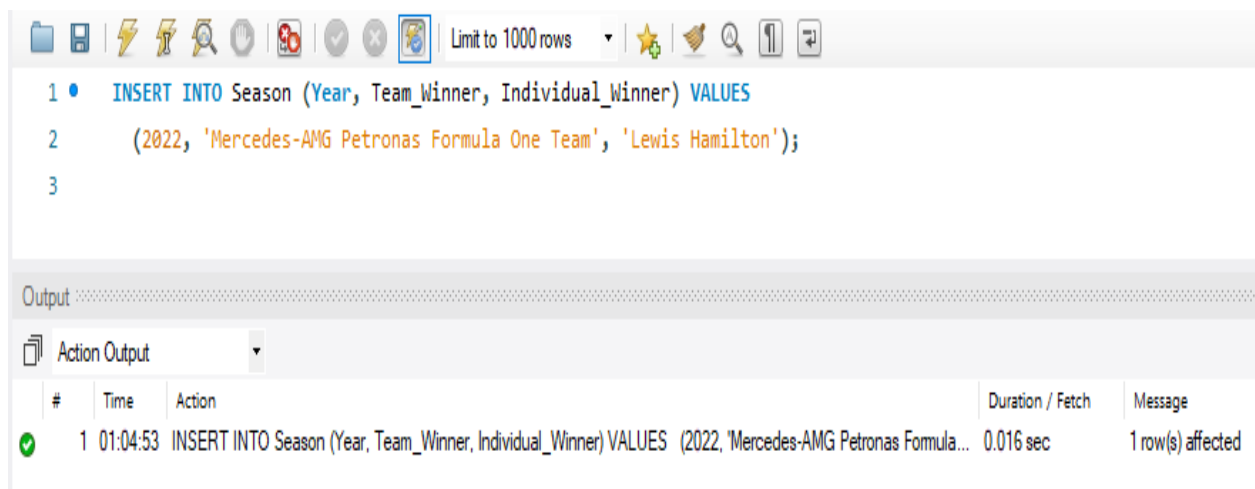
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
✓ 1	01:22:37	INSERT INTO Race (Race_Name, Date, Country, State, Circuit_Name, Year) VALUES ('Italian Grand Prix', '2022-09-05', 'Italy', 'Lombardy', 'Monza', 2022), ('British Grand Prix', '2022-07-18', 'United Kingdom', 'England', 'Silverstone', 2022), ('Belgian Grand Prix', '2022-08-29', 'Belgium', 'Wallonia', 'Spa-Francorchamps', 2022), ('Japanese Grand Prix', '2022-10-10', 'Japan', 'Mie', 'Suzuka', 2022), ('United States Grand Prix', '2022-11-07', 'United States', 'Texas', 'Circuit of the Americas', 2022), ('Hungarian Grand Prix', '2022-08-01', 'Hungary', 'Pest', 'Hungaroring', 2022), ('Brazilian Grand Prix', '2022-11-21', 'Brazil', 'Sao Paulo', 'Interlagos', 2022), ('Australian Grand Prix', '2022-03-20', 'Australia', 'Victoria', 'Albert Park', 2022), ('Monaco Grand Prix', '2022-05-22', 'Monaco', 'Monte Carlo', 'Monte Carlo', 2022), ('German Grand Prix', '2022-06-26', 'Germany', 'Rhineland-Palatinate', 'Nurburgring', 2022), ('Austrian Grand Prix', '2022-07-03', 'Austria', 'Styria', 'Red Bull Ring', 2022), ('Azerbaijan Grand Prix', '2022-06-12', 'Azerbaijan', 'Baku', 'Baku City Circuit', 2022), ('Chinese Grand Prix', '2022-04-10', 'China', 'Shanghai', 'Shanghai International Circuit', 2022), ('Emilia-Romagna Grand Prix', '2022-04-24', 'Italy', 'Emilia-Romagna', 'Imola', 2022), ('Germann Grand Prix', '2022-08-15', 'Germany', 'Baden-Wuerttemberg', 'Hockenheimring', 2022), ('Abu Dhabi Grand Prix', '2022-12-12', 'United Arab Emirates', 'Abu Dhabi', 'Yas Marina Circuit', 2022), ('San Marino Grand Prix', '2022-04-10', 'Italy', 'Emilia-Romagna', 'Imola', 2022), ('Canadian Grand Prix', '2022-06-19', 'Canada', 'Quebec', 'Circuit Gilles Villeneuve', 2022), ('Russian Grand Prix', '2022-09-26', 'Russia', 'Krasnodar Krai', 'Sochi Autodrom', 2022), ('Portuguese Grand Prix', '2022-10-24', 'Portugal', 'Algarve', 'Portimao', 2022);	0.016 sec	20 row(s) affected Records: 20 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

### 2) INSERT into Season table (Including only one season in the database is a result of the challenge of simultaneously filling numerous entries at the moment):



```

1 • INSERT INTO Season (Year, Team_Winner, Individual_Winner) VALUES
2   (2022, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 'Lewis Hamilton');
3

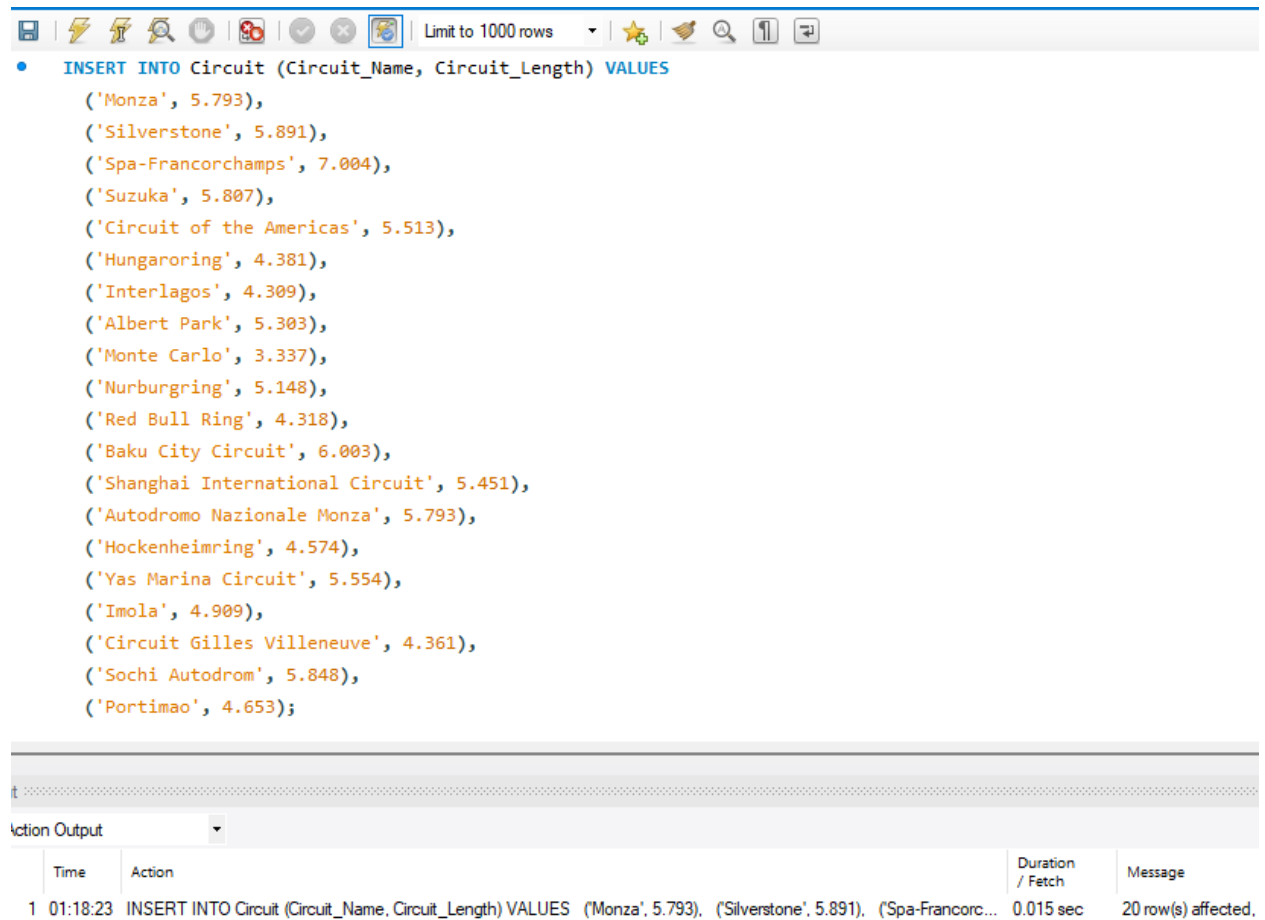
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
✓ 1	01:04:53	INSERT INTO Season (Year, Team_Winner, Individual_Winner) VALUES (2022, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 'Lewis Hamilton');	0.016 sec	1 row(s) affected

### 3) INSERT into table Circuit:



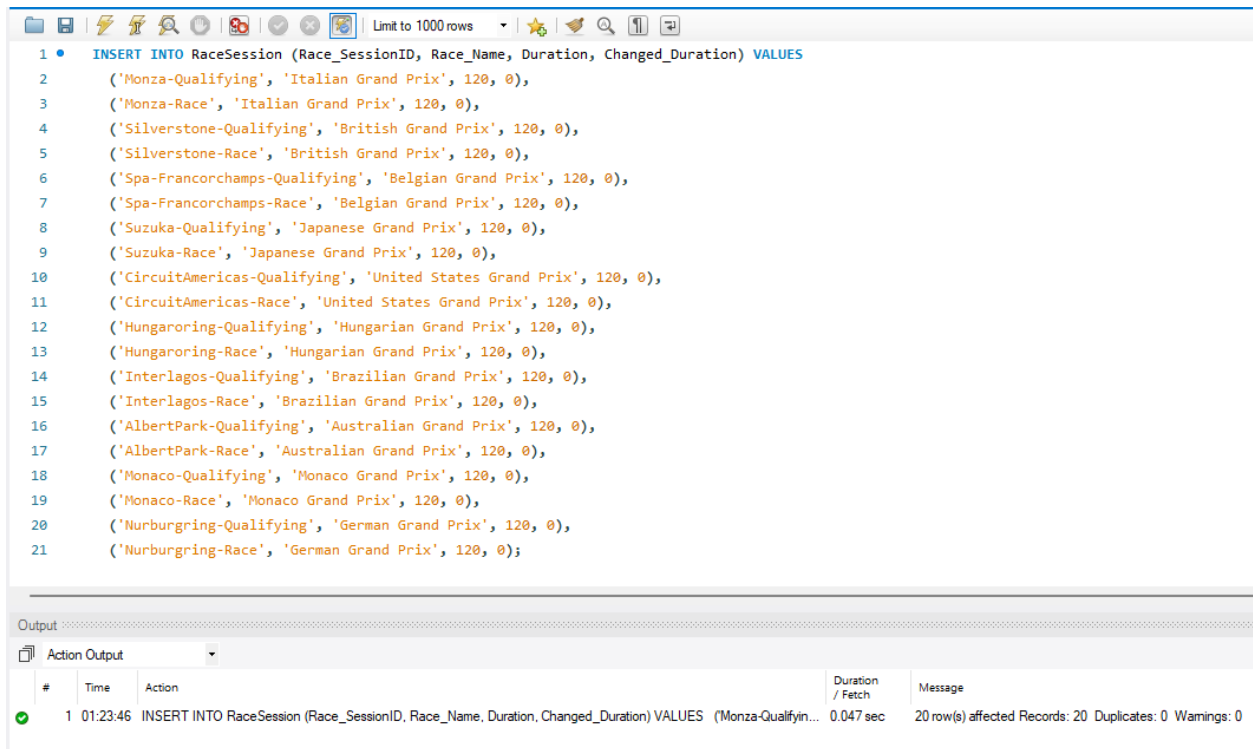
The screenshot shows a database management interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons and a dropdown menu set to "Limit to 1000 rows". Below the toolbar, a blue bullet point indicates the execution of an SQL statement:

```
INSERT INTO Circuit (Circuit_Name, Circuit_Length) VALUES
('Monza', 5.793),
('Silverstone', 5.891),
('Spa-Francorchamps', 7.004),
('Suzuka', 5.807),
('Circuit of the Americas', 5.513),
('Hungaroring', 4.381),
('Interlagos', 4.309),
('Albert Park', 5.303),
('Monte Carlo', 3.337),
('Nurburgring', 5.148),
('Red Bull Ring', 4.318),
('Baku City Circuit', 6.003),
('Shanghai International Circuit', 5.451),
('Autodromo Nazionale Monza', 5.793),
('Hockenheimring', 4.574),
('Yas Marina Circuit', 5.554),
('Imola', 4.909),
('Circuit Gilles Villeneuve', 4.361),
('Sochi Autodrom', 5.848),
('Portimao', 4.653);
```

Below the SQL statement, there is a section labeled "Action Output" with a dropdown menu. Below this, a table displays the execution results:

	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:18:23	INSERT INTO Circuit (Circuit_Name, Circuit_Length) VALUES ('Monza', 5.793), ('Silverstone', 5.891), ('Spa-Francorchamps', 7.004), ('Suzuka', 5.807), ('Circuit of the Americas', 5.513), ('Hungaroring', 4.381), ('Interlagos', 4.309), ('Albert Park', 5.303), ('Monte Carlo', 3.337), ('Nurburgring', 5.148), ('Red Bull Ring', 4.318), ('Baku City Circuit', 6.003), ('Shanghai International Circuit', 5.451), ('Autodromo Nazionale Monza', 5.793), ('Hockenheimring', 4.574), ('Yas Marina Circuit', 5.554), ('Imola', 4.909), ('Circuit Gilles Villeneuve', 4.361), ('Sochi Autodrom', 5.848), ('Portimao', 4.653);	0.015 sec	20 row(s) affected.

#### 4) INSERT into table Race Session:



```

1 • INSERT INTO RaceSession (Race_SessionID, Race_Name, Duration, Changed_Duration) VALUES
2   ('Monza-Qualifying', 'Italian Grand Prix', 120, 0),
3   ('Monza-Race', 'Italian Grand Prix', 120, 0),
4   ('Silverstone-Qualifying', 'British Grand Prix', 120, 0),
5   ('Silverstone-Race', 'British Grand Prix', 120, 0),
6   ('Spa-Francorchamps-Qualifying', 'Belgian Grand Prix', 120, 0),
7   ('Spa-Francorchamps-Race', 'Belgian Grand Prix', 120, 0),
8   ('Suzuka-Qualifying', 'Japanese Grand Prix', 120, 0),
9   ('Suzuka-Race', 'Japanese Grand Prix', 120, 0),
10  ('CircuitAmericas-Qualifying', 'United States Grand Prix', 120, 0),
11  ('CircuitAmericas-Race', 'United States Grand Prix', 120, 0),
12  ('Hungaroring-Qualifying', 'Hungarian Grand Prix', 120, 0),
13  ('Hungaroring-Race', 'Hungarian Grand Prix', 120, 0),
14  ('Interlagos-Qualifying', 'Brazilian Grand Prix', 120, 0),
15  ('Interlagos-Race', 'Brazilian Grand Prix', 120, 0),
16  ('AlbertPark-Qualifying', 'Australian Grand Prix', 120, 0),
17  ('AlbertPark-Race', 'Australian Grand Prix', 120, 0),
18  ('Monaco-Qualifying', 'Monaco Grand Prix', 120, 0),
19  ('Monaco-Race', 'Monaco Grand Prix', 120, 0),
20  ('Nurburgring-Qualifying', 'German Grand Prix', 120, 0),
21  ('Nurburgring-Race', 'German Grand Prix', 120, 0);

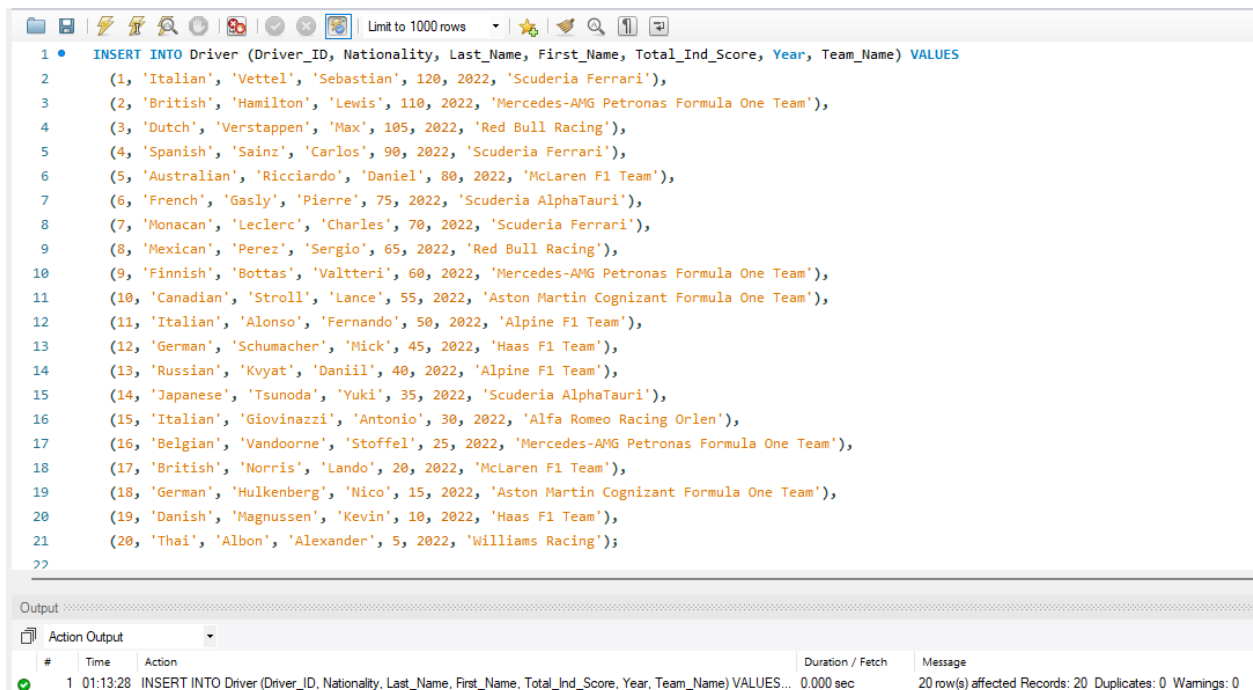
```

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:23:46	INSERT INTO RaceSession (Race_SessionID, Race_Name, Duration, Changed_Duration) VALUES ('Monza-Qualifyin...	0.047 sec	20 row(s) affected Records: 20 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

#### 5) INSERT into table Driver:



```

1 • INSERT INTO Driver (Driver_ID, Nationality, Last_Name, First_Name, Total_Ind_Score, Year, Team_Name) VALUES
2   (1, 'Italian', 'Vettel', 'Sebastian', 120, 2022, 'Scuderia Ferrari'),
3   (2, 'British', 'Hamilton', 'Lewis', 110, 2022, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team'),
4   (3, 'Dutch', 'Verstappen', 'Max', 105, 2022, 'Red Bull Racing'),
5   (4, 'Spanish', 'Sainz', 'Carlos', 90, 2022, 'Scuderia Ferrari'),
6   (5, 'Australian', 'Ricciardo', 'Daniel', 80, 2022, 'McLaren F1 Team'),
7   (6, 'French', 'Gasly', 'Pierre', 75, 2022, 'Scuderia AlphaTauri'),
8   (7, 'Monacan', 'Leclerc', 'Charles', 70, 2022, 'Scuderia Ferrari'),
9   (8, 'Mexican', 'Perez', 'Sergio', 65, 2022, 'Red Bull Racing'),
10  (9, 'Finnish', 'Bottas', 'Valtteri', 60, 2022, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team'),
11  (10, 'Canadian', 'Stroll', 'Lance', 55, 2022, 'Aston Martin Cognizant Formula One Team'),
12  (11, 'Italian', 'Alonso', 'Fernando', 50, 2022, 'Alpine F1 Team'),
13  (12, 'German', 'Schumacher', 'Mick', 45, 2022, 'Haas F1 Team'),
14  (13, 'Russian', 'Kvyat', 'Daniil', 40, 2022, 'Alpine F1 Team'),
15  (14, 'Japanese', 'Tsunoda', 'Yuki', 35, 2022, 'Scuderia AlphaTauri'),
16  (15, 'Italian', 'Giovinazzi', 'Antonio', 30, 2022, 'Alfa Romeo Racing Orlen'),
17  (16, 'Belgian', 'Vandoorne', 'Stoffel', 25, 2022, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team'),
18  (17, 'British', 'Norris', 'Lando', 20, 2022, 'McLaren F1 Team'),
19  (18, 'German', 'Hulkenberg', 'Nico', 15, 2022, 'Aston Martin Cognizant Formula One Team'),
20  (19, 'Danish', 'Magnussen', 'Kevin', 10, 2022, 'Haas F1 Team'),
21  (20, 'Thai', 'Albon', 'Alexander', 5, 2022, 'Williams Racing');
22

```

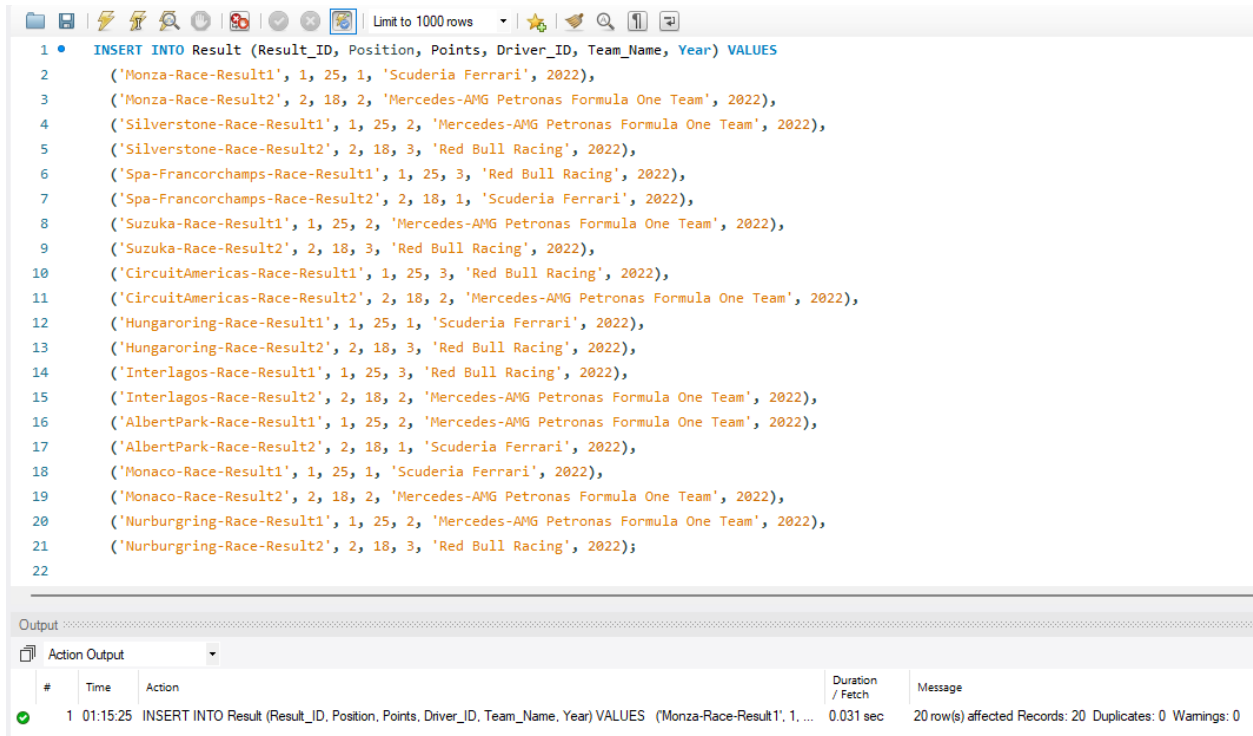
Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:13:28	INSERT INTO Driver (Driver_ID, Nationality, Last_Name, First_Name, Total_Ind_Score, Year, Team_Name) VALUES...	0.000 sec	20 row(s) affected Records: 20 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0



## 6) INSERT into table Result:



The screenshot shows a database client interface with a toolbar at the top. The main area displays an SQL INSERT statement for the 'Result' table. The statement is as follows:

```

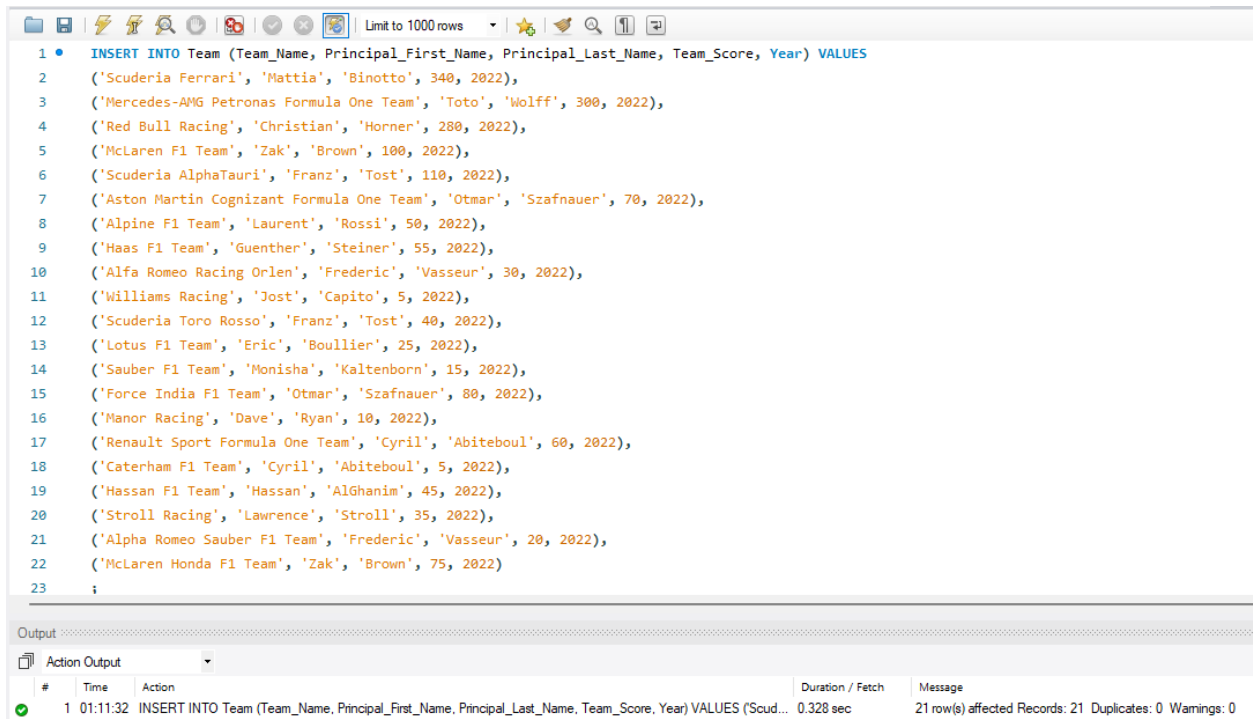
1 • INSERT INTO Result (Result_ID, Position, Points, Driver_ID, Team_Name, Year) VALUES
2 ('Monza-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 1, 'Scuderia Ferrari', 2022),
3 ('Monza-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022),
4 ('Silverstone-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022),
5 ('Silverstone-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022),
6 ('Spa-Francorchamps-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022),
7 ('Spa-Francorchamps-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 1, 'Scuderia Ferrari', 2022),
8 ('Suzuka-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022),
9 ('Suzuka-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022),
10 ('CircuitAmericas-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022),
11 ('CircuitAmericas-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022),
12 ('Hungaroring-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 1, 'Scuderia Ferrari', 2022),
13 ('Hungaroring-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022),
14 ('Interlagos-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022),
15 ('Interlagos-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022),
16 ('AlbertPark-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022),
17 ('AlbertPark-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 1, 'Scuderia Ferrari', 2022),
18 ('Monaco-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 1, 'Scuderia Ferrari', 2022),
19 ('Monaco-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022),
20 ('Nurburgring-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022),
21 ('Nurburgring-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022);
22

```

Below the SQL statement, the 'Output' section is visible, showing the 'Action Output' table. The table has columns: #, Time, Action, Duration / Fetch, and Message. The output shows a successful execution of the INSERT statement.

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:15:25	INSERT INTO Result (Result_ID, Position, Points, Driver_ID, Team_Name, Year) VALUES ('Monza-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 1, 'Scuderia Ferrari', 2022), ('Monza-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022), ('Silverstone-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022), ('Silverstone-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022), ('Spa-Francorchamps-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022), ('Spa-Francorchamps-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 1, 'Scuderia Ferrari', 2022), ('Suzuka-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022), ('Suzuka-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022), ('CircuitAmericas-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022), ('CircuitAmericas-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022), ('Hungaroring-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 1, 'Scuderia Ferrari', 2022), ('Hungaroring-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022), ('Interlagos-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022), ('Interlagos-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022), ('AlbertPark-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022), ('AlbertPark-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 1, 'Scuderia Ferrari', 2022), ('Monaco-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 1, 'Scuderia Ferrari', 2022), ('Monaco-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022), ('Nurburgring-Race-Result1', 1, 25, 2, 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 2022), ('Nurburgring-Race-Result2', 2, 18, 3, 'Red Bull Racing', 2022);	0.031 sec	20 row(s) affected Records: 20 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

## 7) INSERT into table Team:



The screenshot shows a database client interface with a toolbar at the top. The main area displays an SQL INSERT statement for the 'Team' table. The statement is as follows:

```

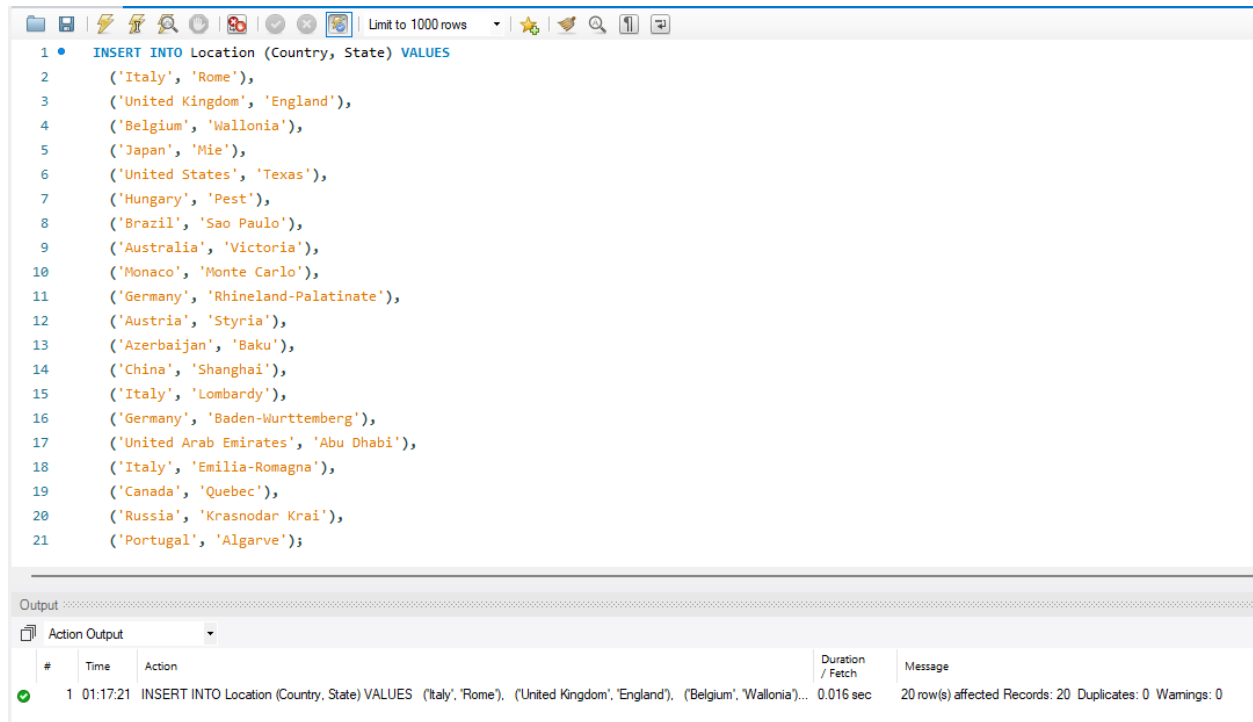
1 • INSERT INTO Team (Team_Name, Principal_First_Name, Principal_Last_Name, Team_Score, Year) VALUES
2 ('Scuderia Ferrari', 'Mattia', 'Binotto', 340, 2022),
3 ('Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team', 'Toto', 'Wolff', 300, 2022),
4 ('Red Bull Racing', 'Christian', 'Horner', 280, 2022),
5 ('McLaren F1 Team', 'Zak', 'Brown', 100, 2022),
6 ('Scuderia AlphaTauri', 'Franz', 'Tost', 110, 2022),
7 ('Aston Martin Cognizant Formula One Team', 'Otmar', 'Szafnauer', 70, 2022),
8 ('Alpine F1 Team', 'Laurent', 'Rossi', 50, 2022),
9 ('Haas F1 Team', 'Guenther', 'Steiner', 55, 2022),
10 ('Alfa Romeo Racing Orlen', 'Frederic', 'Vasseur', 30, 2022),
11 ('Williams Racing', 'Jost', 'Capito', 5, 2022),
12 ('Scuderia Toro Rosso', 'Franz', 'Tost', 40, 2022),
13 ('Lotus F1 Team', 'Eric', 'Boullier', 25, 2022),
14 ('Sauber F1 Team', 'Monisha', 'Kaltenborn', 15, 2022),
15 ('Force India F1 Team', 'Otmar', 'Szafnauer', 80, 2022),
16 ('Manor Racing', 'Dave', 'Ryan', 10, 2022),
17 ('Renault Sport Formula One Team', 'Cyril', 'Abiteboul', 60, 2022),
18 ('Caterham F1 Team', 'Cyril', 'Abiteboul', 5, 2022),
19 ('Hassan F1 Team', 'Hassan', 'AlGhanim', 45, 2022),
20 ('Stroll Racing', 'Lawrence', 'Stroll', 35, 2022),
21 ('Alpha Romeo Sauber F1 Team', 'Frederic', 'Vasseur', 20, 2022),
22 ('McLaren Honda F1 Team', 'Zak', 'Brown', 75, 2022)
23 ;

```

Below the SQL statement, the 'Output' section is visible, showing the 'Action Output' table. The table has columns: #, Time, Action, Duration / Fetch, and Message. The output shows a successful execution of the INSERT statement.

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:11:32	INSERT INTO Team (Team_Name, Principal_First_Name, Principal_Last_Name, Team_Score, Year) VALUES ('Scud...	0.328 sec	21 row(s) affected Records: 21 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

## 8) INSERT into table Location:



The screenshot displays a database management interface. The top section shows an SQL query being executed:

```
1 • INSERT INTO Location (Country, State) VALUES
2   ('Italy', 'Rome'),
3   ('United Kingdom', 'England'),
4   ('Belgium', 'Wallonia'),
5   ('Japan', 'Mie'),
6   ('United States', 'Texas'),
7   ('Hungary', 'Pest'),
8   ('Brazil', 'Sao Paulo'),
9   ('Australia', 'Victoria'),
10  ('Monaco', 'Monte Carlo'),
11  ('Germany', 'Rhineland-Palatinate'),
12  ('Austria', 'Styria'),
13  ('Azerbaijan', 'Baku'),
14  ('China', 'Shanghai'),
15  ('Italy', 'Lombardy'),
16  ('Germany', 'Baden-Wuerttemberg'),
17  ('United Arab Emirates', 'Abu Dhabi'),
18  ('Italy', 'Emilia-Romagna'),
19  ('Canada', 'Quebec'),
20  ('Russia', 'Krasnodar Krai'),
21  ('Portugal', 'Algarve');
```

Below the query, the 'Output' section is visible, showing the 'Action Output' for the executed statement:

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:17:21	INSERT INTO Location (Country, State) VALUES ('Italy', 'Rome'), ('United Kingdom', 'England'), ('Belgium', 'Wallonia')...	0.016 sec	20 row(s) affected Records: 20 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

- **SELECT Queries**

### 1) Selecting Result using JOIN query on Driver

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and search, along with a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 • SELECT
2     Result.Result_ID,
3     Result.Position,
4     Result.Points,
5     Driver.First_Name,
6     Driver.Last_Name,
7     Driver.Nationality
8 FROM
9     Result
10 JOIN
11     Driver ON Result.Driver_ID = Driver.Driver_ID
12     where Result.Result_ID = 'Monza-Race-Result1' OR Result.Result_ID = 'Monza-Race-Result2'
13
```

Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying a table with 7 columns: Result\_ID, Position, Points, First\_Name, Last\_Name, and Nationality. It contains two rows of data.

Result_ID	Position	Points	First_Name	Last_Name	Nationality
Monza-Race-Result1	1	25	Sebastian	Vettel	Italian
Monza-Race-Result2	2	18	Lewis	Hamilton	British

At the bottom, the 'Output' pane shows the 'Action Output' for the query execution. It includes a status bar with a green checkmark, a row number, time, action name, column list, duration, and message.

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:28:35	SELECT Result.Result_ID, Result.Position, Result.Points, Driver.First_Name, Driver.Last_Name, Driver...	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	2 row(s) returned

## 2) Selecting Driver and using JOIN query on Team and WHERE clause for Year:

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • SELECT
2     Driver.First_Name,
3     Driver.Last_Name,
4     Driver.Team_Name,
5     Team.Principal_First_Name,
6     Team.Principal_Last_Name
7 FROM
8     Driver
9 JOIN
10    Team ON Driver.Team_Name = Team.Team_Name AND Driver.Year = Team.Year
11 WHERE
12    Driver.Year = 2022;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	First_Name	Last_Name	Team_Name	Principal_First_Name	Principal_Last_Name
▶	Sebastian	Vettel	Scuderia Ferrari	Mattia	Binotto
	Lewis	Hamilton	Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team	Toto	Wolff
	Max	Verstappen	Red Bull Racing	Christian	Horner
	Carlos	Sainz	Scuderia Ferrari	Mattia	Binotto
	Daniel	Ricciardo	McLaren F1 Team	Zak	Brown
	Pierre	Gasly	Scuderia AlphaTauri	Franz	Tost
	Charles	Lederc	Scuderia Ferrari	Mattia	Binotto
	Sergio	Perez	Red Bull Racing	Christian	Horner
	Valtteri	Bottas	Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team	Toto	Wolff
	Lance	Stroll	Aston Martin Cognizant Formula One Team	Otmar	Szafnauer
	Fernando	Alonso	Alpine F1 Team	Laurent	Rossi
	Mick	Schumacher	Haas F1 Team	Guenther	Steiner
	Daniil	Kvyat	Alpine F1 Team	Laurent	Rossi
	Yuki	Tsunoda	Scuderia AlphaTauri	Franz	Tost
	Antonio	Giovinazzi	Alfa Romeo Racing Orlen	Frederic	Vasseur
	Stoffel	Vandoorne	Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team	Toto	Wolff
	Lando	Norris	McLaren F1 Team	Zak	Brown
	Nico	Hulkenberg	Aston Martin Cognizant Formula One Team	Otmar	Szafnauer
	Kevin	Magnussen	Haas F1 Team	Guenther	Steiner
	Alexander	Albon	Williams Racing	Jost	Capito

Result 4 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:42:46	SELECT Driver.First_Name, Driver.Last_Name, Driver.Team_Name, Team.Principal_First_Name, Tea...	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec	20 row(s) returned

### 3) Selecting Race and using JOIN query on Circuit and Grouping by Country

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • SELECT
2     Country,
3     AVG(Circuit.Circuit_Length) AS Average_Circuit_Length
4 FROM
5     Race
6 JOIN
7     Circuit ON Race.Circuit_Name = Circuit.Circuit_Name
8 GROUP BY
9     Country;

```

Result Grid

Country	Average_Circuit_Length
United Arab Emirates	5.550000
Australia	5.300000
Austria	4.320000
Azerbaijan	6.000000
Belgium	7.000000
Brazil	4.310000
United Kingdom	5.890000
Canada	4.360000
China	5.450000
Italy	5.203333
Germany	4.860000
Hungary	4.380000
Japan	5.810000
Monaco	3.340000
Portugal	4.650000
Russia	5.850000
United States	5.510000

Result 6

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:44:16	SELECT Country, AVG(Circuit.Circuit_Length) AS Average_Circuit_Length FROM Race JOIN Circuit O...	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	17 row(s) returned

#### 4) Selecting from Race and using JOIN query on Circuit and WHERE clause for Country:

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • SELECT
2     Race.Race_Name,
3     Race.Date,
4     Race.Country,
5     Race.State,
6     Circuit.Circuit_Name
7 FROM
8     Race
9 JOIN
10    Circuit ON Race.Circuit_Name = Circuit.Circuit_Name
11 WHERE
12     Race.Country = 'Italy';
13

```

Result Grid

Race_Name	Date	Country	State	Circuit_Name
Emilia-Romagna Grand Prix	2022-04-24	Italy	Emilia-Romagna	Imola
San Marino Grand Prix	2022-04-10	Italy	Emilia-Romagna	Imola
Italian Grand Prix	2022-09-05	Italy	Lombardy	Monza

Result 8 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
✓ 1	01:45:31	SELECT Race.Race_Name, Race.Date, Race.Country, Race.State, Circuit.Circuit_Name FROM ...	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	3 row(s) returned

#### 5) Selecting from Driver and using WHERE clause for Team Name and Year:

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • SELECT First_Name, Last_Name FROM Driver WHERE Team_Name = 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team' AND Year = 2022;
2

```

Result Grid

First_Name	Last_Name
Lewis	Hamilton
Valtteri	Bottas
Stoffel	Vandoorne

Driver 10 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
✓ 1	01:46:23	SELECT First_Name, Last_Name FROM Driver WHERE Team_Name = 'Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Te...	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	3 row(s) returned

## 6) Selecting from Race and using WHERE clause for Country and Year:

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```

1 • SELECT Race_Name, Date
2 FROM Race
3 WHERE Country = 'Germany' AND Year = 2022;
4

```

The toolbar at the top includes icons for file operations, a search icon, and a dropdown menu set to "Limit to 1000 rows". Below the query editor is a "Result Grid" section with a "Filter Rows:" input field. The result grid displays the following data:

Race_Name	Date
Germann Grand Prix	2022-08-15
German Grand Prix	2022-06-26
NULL	NULL

Below the result grid is a tab labeled "Race 12". The "Output" section shows the "Action Output" for the query execution:

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:47:26	SELECT Race_Name, Date FROM Race WHERE Country = 'Germany' AND Year = 2022 LIMIT 0, 1000	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	2 row(s) returned

## 7) Selecting from Season and using WHERE clause for Year:

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```

1 • SELECT Team_Winner, Individual_Winner
2 FROM Season
3 WHERE Year = 2022;

```

The toolbar at the top includes icons for file operations, a search icon, and a dropdown menu set to "Limit to 1000 rows". Below the query editor is a "Result Grid" section with a "Filter Rows:" input field. The result grid displays the following data:

Team_Winner	Individual_Winner
Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team	Lewis Hamilton

Below the result grid is a tab labeled "Season 14". The "Output" section shows the "Action Output" for the query execution:

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:48:17	SELECT Team_Winner, Individual_Winner FROM Season WHERE Year = 2022 LIMIT 0, 1000	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	1 row(s) returned

## 8) Selecting from Race and using WHERE clause for Year and GROUP BY for Country:

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • SELECT
2     Country,
3     COUNT(DISTINCT Race.Race_Name) AS Number_of_Races
4 FROM
5     Race
6 WHERE
7     Race.Year = 2022
8 GROUP BY
9     Country;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Exports: | Wrap Cell Content: [A](#)

Country	Number_of_Races
Australia	1
Austria	1
Azerbaijan	1
Belgium	1
Brazil	1
Canada	1
China	1
Germany	2
Hungary	1
Italy	3
Japan	1
Monaco	1
Portugal	1
Russia	1
United Ar...	1
United Kin...	1
United St...	1

Result 16 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
✓ 1	01:49:34	SELECT Country, COUNT(DISTINCT Race.Race_Name) AS Number_of_Races FROM Race WHERE ...	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	17 row(s) returned



9) Selecting from Driver for average point and using JOIN query on Result, WHERE clause for Driver Name and GROUP BY for First Name:

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • SELECT
2     Driver.First_Name,
3     AVG(Result.Points) AS Average_Points
4 FROM
5     Driver
6 JOIN
7     Result ON Driver.Driver_ID = Result.Driver_ID AND Driver.Year = Result.Year
8 WHERE
9     Driver.First_Name = 'Max'
10 GROUP BY
11     Driver.First_Name;

```

Result Grid

First_Name	Average_Points
Max	21.0000

Result 18 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:50:24	SELECT Driver.First_Name, AVG(Result.Points) AS Average_Points FROM Driver JOIN Result ON Drive...	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	1 row(s) returned

## 10) Selecting from Circuit using WHERE clause for Circuit length:

1 • `SELECT * FROM Circuit WHERE Circuit_Length > 5.5;`  
2

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: |

Circuit_Name	Circuit_Length
Autodromo Nazionale Monza	5.79
Baku City Circuit	6.00
Circuit of the Americas	5.51
Monza	5.79
Silverstone	5.89
Sochi Autodrom	5.85
Spa-Francorchamps	7.00
Suzuka	5.81
Yas Marina Circuit	5.55
NULL	NULL

Circuit 20 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:52:52	SELECT * FROM Circuit WHERE Circuit_Length > 5.5 LIMIT 0, 1000	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	9 row(s) returned

## 11) Selecting from RaceSession, using WHERE clause on Race Name and LIKE operator for Specific Race Name and Race Session ID:

1 • `SELECT * FROM RaceSession WHERE Race_Name LIKE '%Brazil%' AND Race_SessionID LIKE '%Qualifying%';`  
2

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: |

Race_SessionID	Race_Name	Duration	Changed_Duration
Interlagos-Qualifying	Brazilian Grand Prix	120	0
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

RaceSession 24 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:54:41	SELECT * FROM RaceSession WHERE Race_Name LIKE "%Brazil%" AND Race_SessionID LIKE "%Qualifying%" LI...	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	1 row(s) returned

## 12) Selecting from Team and WHERE clause for Team Score and Year:

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • SELECT * FROM Team WHERE Team_Score > 50 AND Year = 2022;
2
```

Result Grid

Team_Name	Principal_First_Name	Principal_Last_Name	Team_Score	Year
Aston Martin Cognizant Formula One Team	Otmar	Szafnauer	70	2022
Force India F1 Team	Otmar	Szafnauer	80	2022
Haas F1 Team	Guenther	Steiner	55	2022
McLaren F1 Team	Zak	Brown	100	2022
McLaren Honda F1 Team	Zak	Brown	75	2022
Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team	Toto	Wolff	300	2022
Red Bull Racing	Christian	Horner	280	2022
Renault Sport Formula One Team	Cyril	Abiteboul	60	2022
Scuderia AlphaTauri	Franz	Tost	110	2022
Scuderia Ferrari	Mattia	Binotto	340	2022
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Team 27 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:56:12	SELECT * FROM Team WHERE Team_Score > 50 AND Year = 2022 LIMIT 0, 1000	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	10 row(s) returned

## 13) Selecting Driver and INNER JOIN query on Team and WHERE clause Team Score with the Year:

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • SELECT Driver.First_Name, Driver.Last_Name, Driver.Team_Name, Team.Team_Score
2 FROM Driver
3 INNER JOIN Team ON Driver.Team_Name = Team.Team_Name AND Driver.Year = Team.Year
4 WHERE Team.Team_Score > 70 AND Driver.Year = 2022;
5
```

Result Grid

First_Name	Last_Name	Team_Name	Team_Score
Daniel	Ricciardo	McLaren F1 Team	100
Lando	Norris	McLaren F1 Team	100
Lewis	Hamilton	Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team	300
Valtteri	Bottas	Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team	300
Stoffel	Vandoorne	Mercedes-AMG Petronas Formula One Team	300
Max	Verstappen	Red Bull Racing	280
Sergio	Perez	Red Bull Racing	280
Pierre	Gasly	Scuderia AlphaTauri	110
Yuki	Tsunoda	Scuderia AlphaTauri	110
Sebastian	Vettel	Scuderia Ferrari	340
Carlos	Sainz	Scuderia Ferrari	340
Charles	Lederc	Scuderia Ferrari	340

Result 30 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:58:22	SELECT Driver.First_Name, Driver.Last_Name, Driver.Team_Name, Team.Team_Score FROM Driver INNER JOIN ...	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	12 row(s) returned

#### 14) Selecting from Circuit and using ORDER BY query to sort the length of the circuit:

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 • SELECT Circuit_Name, Circuit_Length
2 FROM Circuit
3 ORDER BY Circuit_Length ASC;
4

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: [IA](#)

Circuit_Name	Circuit_Length
Monte Carlo	3.34
Interlagos	4.31
Red Bull Ring	4.32
Circuit Gilles Villeneuve	4.36
Hungaroring	4.38
Hockenheimring	4.57
Portimao	4.65
Imola	4.91
Nurburgring	5.15
Albert Park	5.30
Shanghai International...	5.45
Circuit of the Americas	5.51
Yas Marina Circuit	5.55
Autodromo Nazionale ...	5.79
Monza	5.79
Suzuka	5.81
Sochi Autodrom	5.85
Silverstone	5.89
Baku City Circuit	6.00
Spa-Francorchamps	7.00
NULL	NULL

Circuit 32 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Duration / Fetch	Message
1	01:59:25	SELECT Circuit_Name, Circuit_Length FROM Circuit ORDER BY Circuit_Length ASC LIMIT 0, 1000	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec	20 row(s) returned

**Observation :**

In our Formula 1 database project, initially unfamiliar with the topic, we faced confusion understanding attributes and entities. To bridge the knowledge gap, in-house experts explained the sport, guiding us in shaping our database. Building a small database underscored the complexity of design, requiring us to create assumptions, entities, and attributes logically.

The project shifted our individual learning paradigm, fostering teamwork and collaboration. Overcoming the challenge of asking for help, we relied on each other's strengths, breaking from the individual learning model of previous classes.

Unexpectedly, our ER diagram underwent significant changes, such as merging Circuit attributes into Race. This highlighted the interconnected nature of entities and relationships, necessitating adjustments and redesigns.

Choosing Formula 1 Racing as our database topic provided a unique challenge, allowing some to explore a new domain while testing the expertise of others. The project's uncharted territory required initial reliance on experts and later on the collective knowledge acquired during database development.

In conclusion, the Formula 1 database project was a captivating challenge, offering insights into database design, teamwork, and the dynamic world of Formula 1.

**Conclusion :**

In summary, our Formula 1 database project was a transformative journey, challenging our understanding of database design and teamwork. The initial hurdles due to Formula 1's unfamiliarity highlighted the importance of domain knowledge. Collaborating with experts fostered a culture of shared learning.

The practical application of concepts emphasized the dynamic nature of design, seen in the evolving ER diagram. Teamwork played a key role, breaking the mold of individual learning and enhancing problem-solving.

A notable shift occurred when we adapted assumptions, integrating Circuit attributes into the Race entity, showcasing real-world database interconnectedness.

This project went beyond academia, offering a platform for learning and collaboration in the dynamic world of Formula 1. It equipped us with valuable skills and a deeper appreciation for teamwork in real-world projects. As we celebrate its completion, we carry forward knowledge, refined teamwork, and newfound enthusiasm for Formula 1.

Student LN	Student ID	Student participation phase 1	Student participation phase 2	Student participation phase 3
Hava	1017922760	Entities and Attributes	Relational Schema	Created table queries, insert query 4 queries to retrieve data
Joshi	1017922060	Entities and Attributes	Relational Schema	Created table queries, insert query, 6 queries to retrieve data
Sheldon	1016351520	Entities and Attributes	ER Diagram	Normalised, 2 tables, 2 queries to retrieve data
Chanchad	1017891080	Project Description	ER Diagram	Normalised 2 tables and 2 queries to retrieve data
Bojja	1017888630	Project Description	ER Diagram	Normalised, 2 Tables