

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

IPL 2025

DATABASE

MANAGEMENT

SYSTEM

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Project Overview

This project is about creating a database for the **IPL 2025 season** using **MySQL**.

It stores all the important details like **teams, players, matches, umpires, and points table**, and helps in getting information quickly using SQL queries.

The main idea is to make a system that:

- Keeps match data in an organized way
- Updates the points table automatically using triggers
- Shows final standings through views
- Tracks player performances like runs and wickets

We have connected all the tables using **primary and foreign keys** so that the data remains accurate. The design is based on an **ER diagram**, which makes it easy to understand the relationships between different tables.

In short, this project is like a mini version of a real cricket tournament database, which can be used to get stats, rankings, and other match details easily.

Requirements

I. Software Requirements

- **Database:** MySQL 8.x (or compatible version)
- **Interface Tools:** MySQL Workbench or MySQL Command Line Client or Command Prompt
- **Operating System:** Windows 10/11, Linux, or macOS
- **Text Editor (optional):** VS Code or Notepad++ (for writing SQL scripts)

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2. Hardware Requirements

- **Processor:** Intel Core i3 or above
- **RAM:** Minimum 4 GB (8 GB recommended)
- **Storage:** At least 500 MB free space for database and related files
- **Display:** 1366×768 resolution or higher

3. Dataset Requirements

- IPL 2025 season match schedule and results
- Player details (name, team, role, stats)
- Team details (name, coach, home ground)
- Umpire and Sponsors details
- Points table rules (win = 2 points, No-Result = 1 point, loss = 0 points)

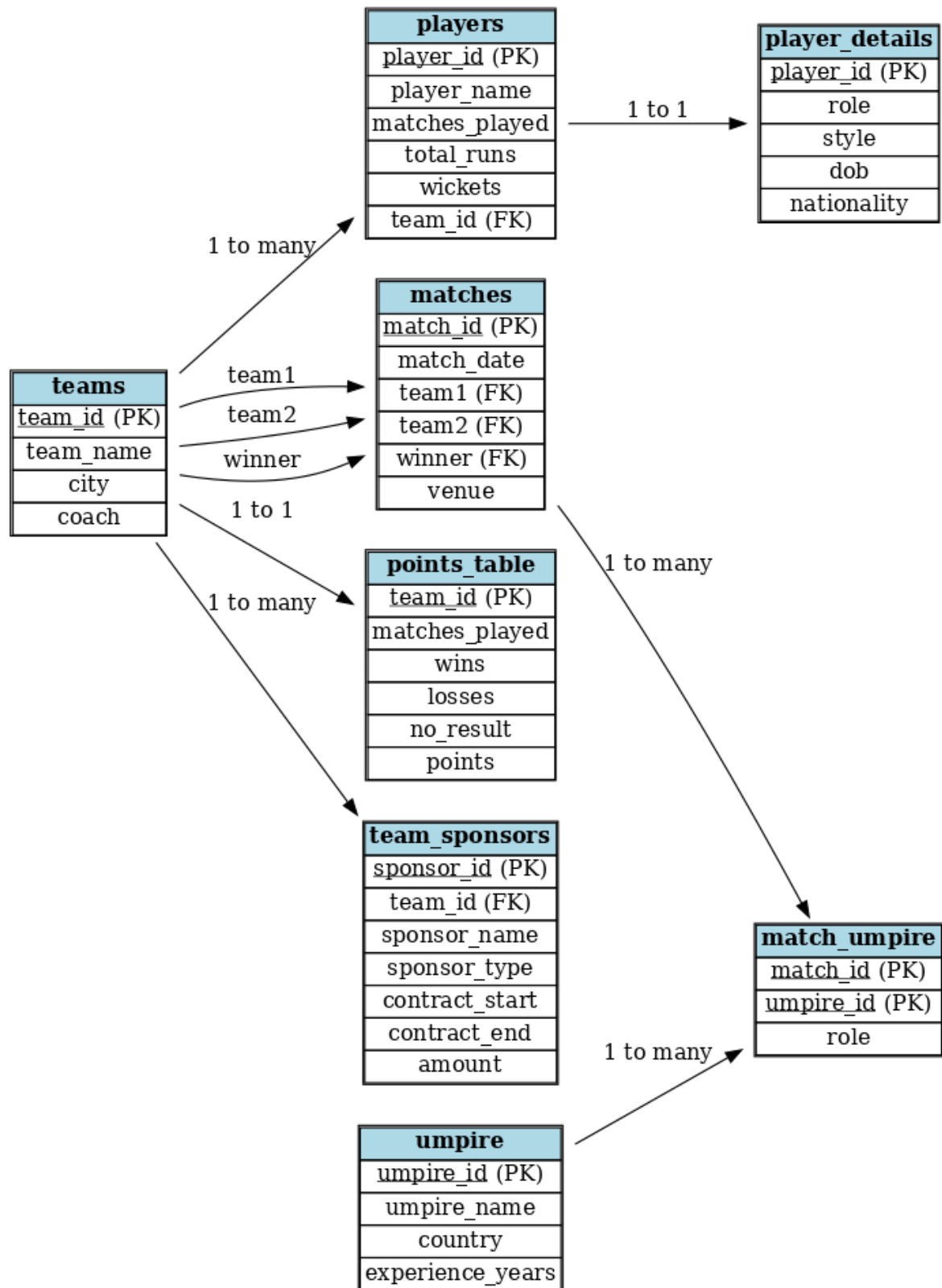
Database Design

The database for the **IPL 2025 SQL Project** is designed using the **Entity-Relationship (ER) model** to ensure the data is well-organized, normalized, and easy to maintain.

It consists of multiple interlinked tables, each responsible for storing specific information such as teams, players, matches, umpires, and points.

Entity – Relationship Diagram

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Schema Description

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Below is the list of tables with their purpose:

Table Name	Purpose
teams	Stores team details like name, coach, and home ground
Player_details	Contains player information including role, style, date-of-birth and nationality
matches	Holds match schedule, teams playing, results, and venue
match_umpire	Links matches with the umpires assigned
umpire	Contains umpire details such as name and experience and nationality
points_table	Stores wins, losses and points for each team
Players	Tracks player performance such as runs scored and wickets taken and matches played
Team_sponsors	Holds sponsor name, type, contract duration, contract value

Primary and Foreign Key Relationships

- **Primary Key (PK):** A column (or set of columns) that uniquely identifies each record in a table.
 - Example:
 - team_id in teams table
 - match_id in matches table
 - player_id in players table
- **Foreign Key (FK):** A column in one table that refers to the primary key in another table, creating a link between them.
 - Example:
 - team_id in players table → references teams.team_id

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- match_id in match_umpire table → references matches.match_id
- umpire_id in match_umpire table → references umpire.umpire_id

Relationship Summary:

- **One-to-Many:** One team has many players (teams → players).
- **Many-to-Many:** Matches can have multiple umpires, and an umpire can officiate multiple matches (matches ↔ umpire via match_umpire).
- **One-to-One:** Each match has exactly one match referee (matches → match_referee).

Tables Created

Below are the main tables created in the IPL 2025 database with descriptions, structures, and sample data.

Table: teams

Purpose: Stores details of matches.

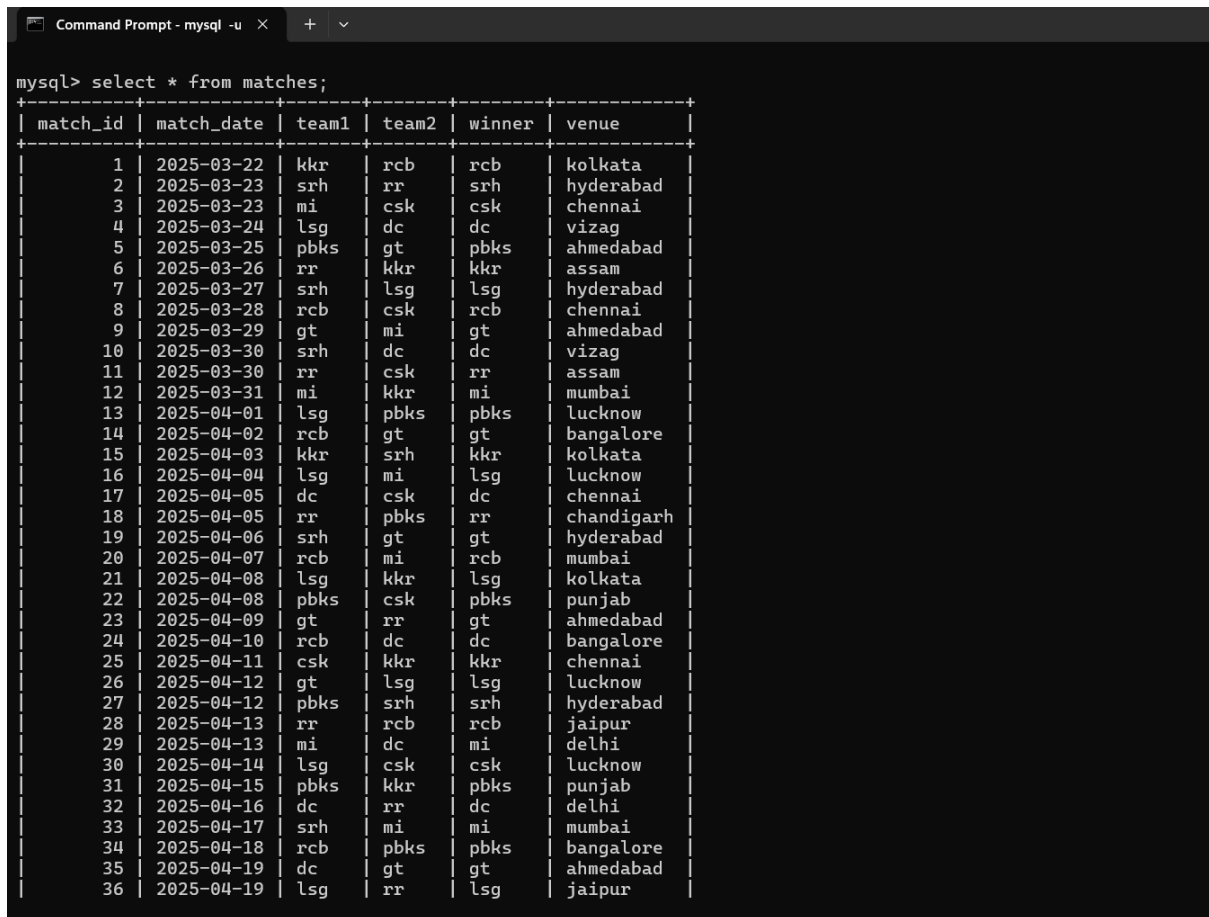
Structure:

```
mysql> create table matches(match_id int primary key auto_increment,match_date date,team1 varchar(20),team2 varchar(20),winner varchar(20),venue varchar(50));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.18 sec)

mysql> desc matches;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| match_id | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| match_date | date | YES | | NULL | |
| team1 | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| team2 | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| winner | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| venue | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```

Sample data:

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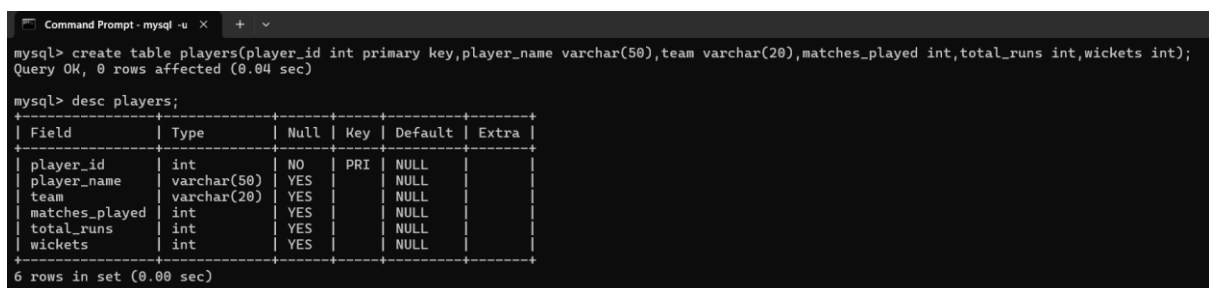
```
mysql> select * from matches;
```

match_id	match_date	team1	team2	winner	venue
1	2025-03-22	kkrr	rcb	rcb	kolkata
2	2025-03-23	srh	rr	srh	hyderabad
3	2025-03-23	mi	csk	csk	chennai
4	2025-03-24	lsg	dc	dc	vizag
5	2025-03-25	pbks	gt	pbks	ahmedabad
6	2025-03-26	rr	kkrr	kkrr	assam
7	2025-03-27	srh	lsg	lsg	hyderabad
8	2025-03-28	rcb	csk	rcb	chennai
9	2025-03-29	gt	mi	gt	ahmedabad
10	2025-03-30	srh	dc	dc	vizag
11	2025-03-30	rr	csk	rr	assam
12	2025-03-31	mi	kkrr	mi	mumbai
13	2025-04-01	lsg	pbks	pbks	lucknow
14	2025-04-02	rcb	gt	gt	bangalore
15	2025-04-03	kkrr	srh	kkrr	kolkata
16	2025-04-04	lsg	mi	lsg	lucknow
17	2025-04-05	dc	csk	dc	chennai
18	2025-04-05	rr	pbks	rr	chandigarh
19	2025-04-06	srh	gt	gt	hyderabad
20	2025-04-07	rcb	mi	rcb	mumbai
21	2025-04-08	lsg	kkrr	lsg	kolkata
22	2025-04-08	pbks	csk	pbks	punjab
23	2025-04-09	gt	rr	gt	ahmedabad
24	2025-04-10	rcb	dc	dc	bangalore
25	2025-04-11	csk	kkrr	kkrr	chennai
26	2025-04-12	gt	lsg	lsg	lucknow
27	2025-04-12	pbks	srh	srh	hyderabad
28	2025-04-13	rr	rcb	rcb	jaipur
29	2025-04-13	mi	dc	mi	delhi
30	2025-04-14	lsg	csk	csk	lucknow
31	2025-04-15	pbks	kkrr	pbks	punjab
32	2025-04-16	dc	rr	dc	delhi
33	2025-04-17	srh	mi	mi	mumbai
34	2025-04-18	rcb	pbks	pbks	bangalore
35	2025-04-19	dc	gt	gt	ahmedabad
36	2025-04-19	lsg	rr	lsg	jaipur

Table: Players

Purpose: Tracks player performance.

Structure:



```
mysql> create table players(player_id int primary key,player_name varchar(50),team varchar(20),matches_played int,total_runs int,wickets int);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

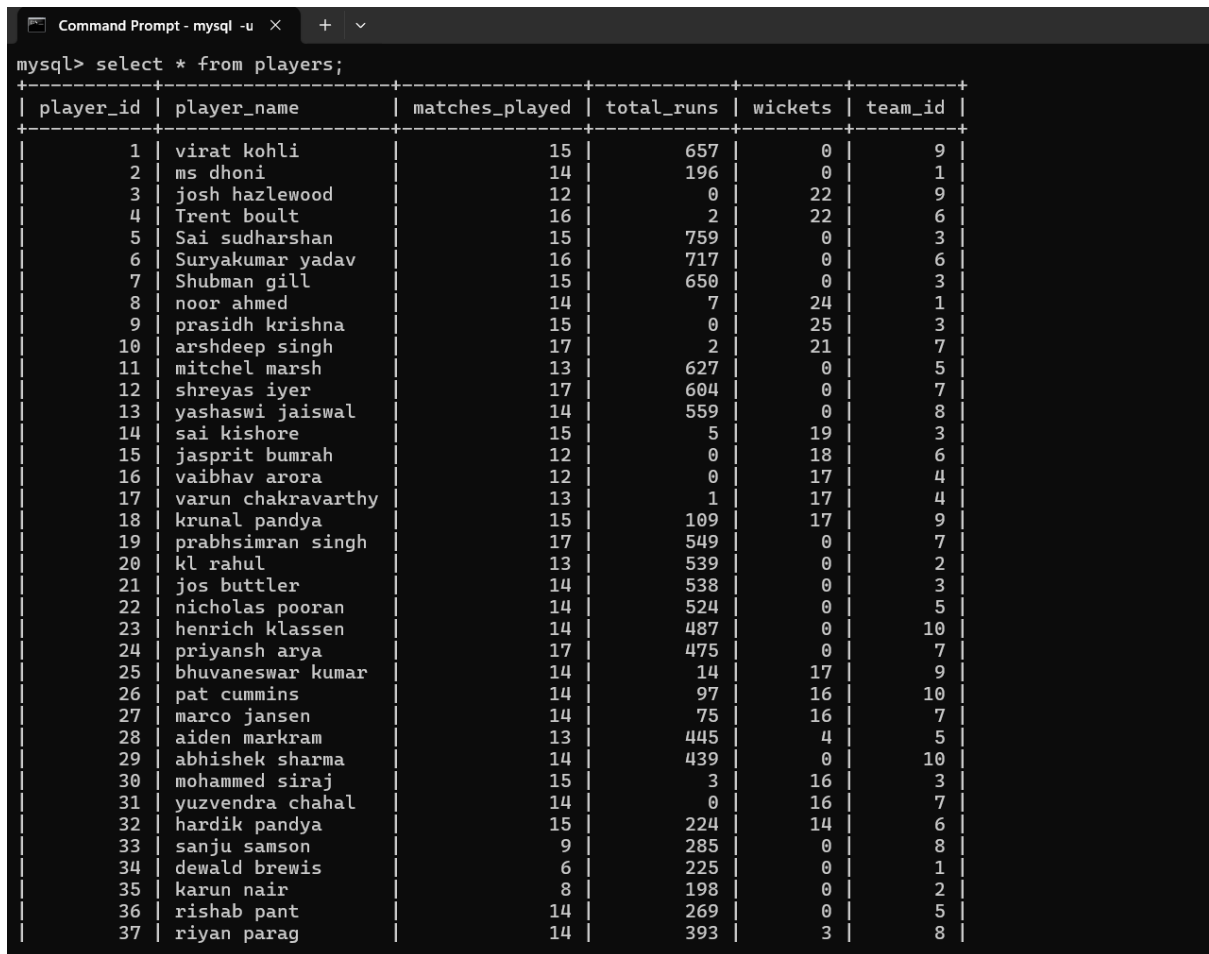
mysql> desc players;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
player_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
player_name	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
team	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
matches_played	int	YES		NULL	
total_runs	int	YES		NULL	
wickets	int	YES		NULL	

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Sample Data:

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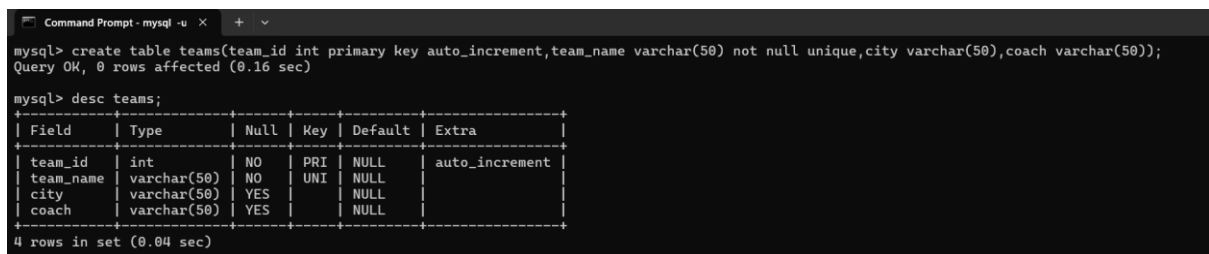
```
mysql> select * from players;
```

player_id	player_name	matches_played	total_runs	wickets	team_id
1	virat kohli	15	657	0	9
2	ms dhoni	14	196	0	1
3	josh hazlewood	12	0	22	9
4	Trent boubt	16	2	22	6
5	Sai sudharshan	15	759	0	3
6	Suryakumar yadav	16	717	0	6
7	Shubman gill	15	650	0	3
8	noor ahmed	14	7	24	1
9	prasidh krishna	15	0	25	3
10	arshdeep singh	17	2	21	7
11	mitchel marsh	13	627	0	5
12	shreyas iyer	17	604	0	7
13	yashaswi jaiswal	14	559	0	8
14	sai kishore	15	5	19	3
15	jasprit bumrah	12	0	18	6
16	vaibhav arora	12	0	17	4
17	varun chakravarthy	13	1	17	4
18	krunal pandya	15	109	17	9
19	prabhsimran singh	17	549	0	7
20	kl rahul	13	539	0	2
21	jos buttler	14	538	0	3
22	nicholas pooran	14	524	0	5
23	henrich klassen	14	487	0	10
24	priyansh arya	17	475	0	7
25	bhuvaneswar kumar	14	14	17	9
26	pat cummins	14	97	16	10
27	marco jansen	14	75	16	7
28	aiden markram	13	445	4	5
29	abhishek sharma	14	439	0	10
30	mohammed siraj	15	3	16	3
31	yuzvendra chahal	14	0	16	7
32	hardik pandya	15	224	14	6
33	sanju samson	9	285	0	8
34	dewald brewis	6	225	0	1
35	karun nair	8	198	0	2
36	rishab pant	14	269	0	5
37	riyan parag	14	393	3	8

Table: teams

Purpose: Stores information about IPL teams.

Structure:



```
mysql> create table teams(team_id int primary key auto_increment,team_name varchar(50) not null unique,city varchar(50),coach varchar(50));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.16 sec)

mysql> desc teams;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
team_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
team_name	varchar(50)	NO	UNI	NULL	
city	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
coach	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.04 sec)

Sample Data:

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```
Command Prompt - mysql -u X + v

mysql> select * from teams;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| team_id | team_name | city | coach |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | CSK | Chennai | Stephen Fleming |
| 2 | DC | Delhi | Ricky Ponting |
| 3 | GT | Ahmedabad | Ashish Nehra |
| 4 | KKR | Kolkata | Chandrakant Pandit |
| 5 | LSG | Lucknow | Justin Langer |
| 6 | MI | Mumbai | Mark Boucher |
| 7 | PBKS | Mohali | Trevor Bayliss |
| 8 | RR | Jaipur | Kumar Sangakkara |
| 9 | RCB | Bengaluru | Andy Flower |
| 10 | SRH | Hyderabad | Daniel Vettori |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Table: Points_table

Purpose: Tracks team standings in the tournament.

Structure:

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u X + v

mysql> create table points_table(team_id int not null primary key,matches_played int default 0,wins int default 0,losses int default 0,no_result int default 0,points int default 0,constraint fk_points_team foreign key(team_id) references teams(team_id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> desc points_table;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| team_id | int | NO | PRI | NULL | |
| matches_played | int | YES | | 0 | |
| wins | int | YES | | 0 | |
| losses | int | YES | | 0 | |
| no_result | int | YES | | 0 | |
| points | int | YES | | 0 | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into points_table(team_id) select team_id from teams;
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from points_table;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| team_id | matches_played | wins | losses | no_result | points |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Sample Data:

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```
mysql> select * from points_table;
```

team_id	matches_played	wins	losses	no_result	points
1	14	4	10	0	8
2	14	7	6	1	15
3	15	9	6	0	18
4	14	5	7	2	12
5	14	6	8	0	12
6	16	9	7	0	18
7	17	10	6	1	21
8	14	4	10	0	8
9	16	11	4	1	23
10	14	6	7	1	13

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Table: player_details

Purpose: Contains player information

Structure:

```
mysql> create table player_details(player_id int primary key,role varchar(50) not null,style varchar(50) not null,dob date not null,nationality varchar(50) not null,foreign key(player_id) references players(player_id) on delete cascade on update cascade);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.17 sec)

mysql> desc player_details;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
player_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
role	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
style	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
dob	date	NO		NULL	
nationality	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	

```
5 rows in set (0.04 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO player_details (player_id, role, style, dob, nationality) VALUES
-> (1,'Batsman','Right-handed','1988-11-05','India'),
-> (2,'Wicketkeeper','Right-handed','1981-07-07','India'),
-> (3,'Bowler','Right-arm fast','1991-01-08','Australia'),
-> (4,'Bowler','Left-arm fast','1989-07-22','New Zealand'),
-> (5,'Batsman','Left-handed','2001-10-15','India'),
-> (6,'Batsman','Right-handed','1990-09-14','India'),
-> (7,'Batsman','Right-handed','1999-09-08','India'),
-> (8,'Bowler','Left-arm orthodox','2005-06-03','Afghanistan'),
-> (9,'Bowler','Right-arm fast','1996-02-19','India'),
-> (10,'Bowler','Left-arm medium-fast','1999-02-05','India'),
```

Sample Data:

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```
mysql> select * from player_details;
```

player_id	role	style	dob	nationality
1	Batsman	Right-handed	1988-11-05	India
2	Wicketkeeper	Right-handed	1981-07-07	India
3	Bowler	Right-arm fast	1991-01-08	Australia
4	Bowler	Left-arm fast	1989-07-22	New Zealand
5	Batsman	Left-handed	2001-10-15	India
6	Batsman	Right-handed	1990-09-14	India
7	Batsman	Right-handed	1999-09-08	India
8	Bowler	Left-arm orthodox	2005-06-03	Afghanistan
9	Bowler	Right-arm fast	1996-02-19	India
10	Bowler	Left-arm medium-fast	1999-02-05	India
11	All-rounder	Right-handed	1991-10-20	Australia
12	Batsman	Right-handed	1994-12-06	India
13	Batsman	Left-handed	2001-12-28	India
14	Bowler	Left-arm orthodox	1996-11-15	India
15	Bowler	Right-arm fast	1993-12-06	India
16	Bowler	Right-arm medium	1997-12-14	India
17	Bowler	Right-arm leg spin	1991-08-29	India
18	All-rounder	Left-handed	1991-03-24	India
19	Batsman	Right-handed	2000-08-10	India
20	Batsman	Right-handed	1992-04-18	India
21	Batsman	Right-handed	1990-09-08	England
22	Batsman	Left-handed	1995-10-02	West Indies
23	Batsman	Right-handed	1991-07-30	South Africa
24	Batsman	Right-handed	2002-05-21	India
25	Bowler	Right-arm medium	1990-02-05	India
26	All-rounder	Right-handed	1993-05-08	Australia
27	All-rounder	Right-handed	2000-05-14	South Africa
28	Batsman	Right-handed	1994-10-04	South Africa
29	Batsman	Left-handed	2000-08-28	India
30	Bowler	Right-arm fast	1994-03-13	India
31	Bowler	Right-arm leg spin	1990-07-23	India
32	All-rounder	Right-handed	1993-10-11	India
33	Wicketkeeper	Right-handed	1994-11-11	India
34	Batsman	Right-handed	2002-04-29	South Africa
35	Batsman	Right-handed	1991-12-06	India

Table: Umpire

Purpose: Stores umpire details.

Structure:

```
mysql> desc umpire;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
umpire_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
umpire_name	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
country	varchar(20)	NO		NULL	
experience_years	int	YES		NULL	

Sample Data:

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```
mysql> select * from umpire;
```

umpire_id	umpire_name	country	experience_years
1	Abhijeet Bengeri	india	16
2	vinod seshan	india	3
3	adrian holdstock	south africa	19
4	akshay totre	india	6
5	K.N Ananthapadmanabhan	india	17
6	saiyad khalid	india	18
7	abhijeet bhattacharya	india	18
8	ulhas gandhe	india	17
9	rohan pandit	india	2
10	nitin menon	india	12
11	saidharshan kumar	india	7
12	parashar joshi	india	10
13	kannur swaroopanand	india	2
14	chris gaffaney	new zealand	18
15	keyur kelkar	india	7
16	virender sharma	india	10
17	mohit krishnadas	india	3
18	jayaraman madanagopal	india	18
19	kaushik gandhi	india	2
20	anish sahasrabudhe	india	22
21	michael gough	england	19

```
21 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Table: match_umpire

Purpose: Links matches with the umpires assigned.

Structure:

```
mysql> create table match_umpire(match_id int,umpire_id int,role varchar(50),primary key(match_id,umpire_id),foreign key(match_id)references matches(match_id), foreign key(umpire_id) references umpire(umpire_id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.18 sec)

mysql> desc match_umpire;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
match_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
umpire_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
role	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	

```
3 rows in set (0.04 sec)

mysql> insert into match_umpire values(1,1,'On-field');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> select * from match_umpire;
```

match_id	umpire_id	role
1	1	On-field

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> insert into match_umpire values(1,2,'On-field');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> insert into match_umpire values(1,18,'TV Umpire');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

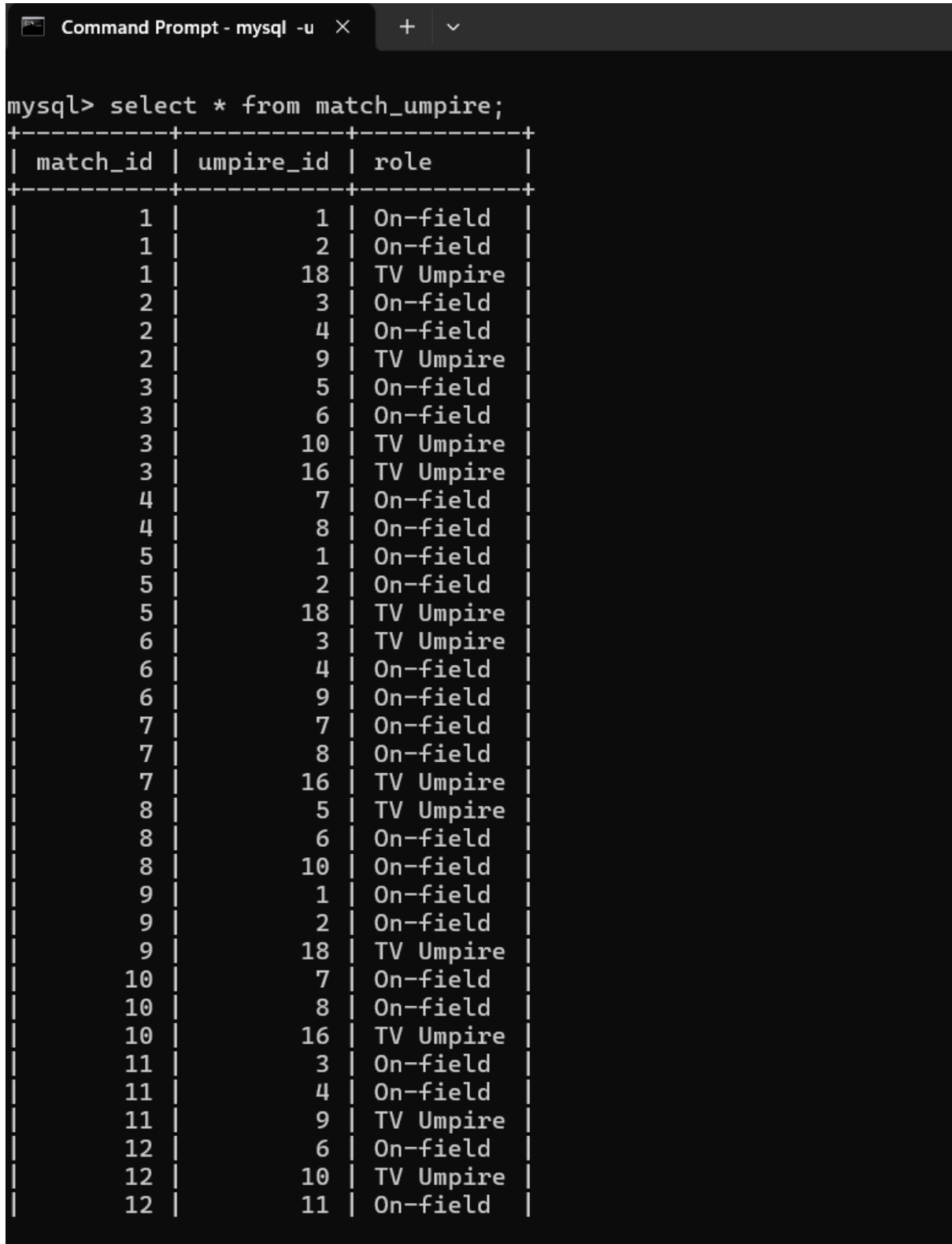
mysql> select * from match_umpire;
```

match_id	umpire_id	role
1	1	On-field
1	2	On-field
1	18	TV Umpire

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Sample Data:

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```
mysql> select * from match_umpire;
```

match_id	umpire_id	role
1	1	On-field
1	2	On-field
1	18	TV Umpire
2	3	On-field
2	4	On-field
2	9	TV Umpire
3	5	On-field
3	6	On-field
3	10	TV Umpire
3	16	TV Umpire
4	7	On-field
4	8	On-field
5	1	On-field
5	2	On-field
5	18	TV Umpire
6	3	TV Umpire
6	4	On-field
6	9	On-field
7	7	On-field
7	8	On-field
7	16	TV Umpire
8	5	TV Umpire
8	6	On-field
8	10	On-field
9	1	On-field
9	2	On-field
9	18	TV Umpire
10	7	On-field
10	8	On-field
10	16	TV Umpire
11	3	On-field
11	4	On-field
11	9	TV Umpire
12	6	On-field
12	10	TV Umpire
12	11	On-field

Table: team_sponsors

Purpose: Holds sponsor name, type, contract duration, contract value

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Structure:

```
mysql> create table team_sponsors(sponsor_id int primary key auto_increment,team_id int not null,sponsor_name varchar(100) not null,sponsor_type varchar(50),contract_start date,contract_end date,amount decimal(15,2),foreign key(team_id)references teams(team_id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.14 sec)

mysql> desc team_sponsors;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sponsor_id | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| team_id | int | NO | MUL | NULL | |
| sponsor_name | varchar(100) | NO | | NULL | |
| sponsor_type | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
| contract_start | date | YES | | NULL | |
| contract_end | date | YES | | NULL | |
| amount | decimal(15,2) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.03 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO team_sponsors (team_id, sponsor_name, sponsor_type, contract_start, contract_end, amount)
-> VALUES
-> -- Chennai Super Kings
-> (1, 'TVS Eurogrip', 'Title Sponsor', '2025-01-01', '2025-12-31', 75000000),
-> (1, 'India Cements', 'Associate Sponsor', '2025-01-01', '2025-12-31', 25000000),
-> -- Mumbai Indians
-> (2, 'Slice', 'Title Sponsor', '2025-01-01', '2025-12-31', 80000000),
-> (2, 'Reliance Jio', 'Associate Sponsor', '2025-01-01', '2025-12-31', 30000000),
->
```

Sample Data:

```
mysql> select * from team_sponsors;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sponsor_id | team_id | sponsor_name | sponsor_type | contract_start | contract_end | amount |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 1 | TVS Eurogrip | Title Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 75000000.00 |
| 2 | 1 | India Cements | Associate Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 25000000.00 |
| 3 | 2 | JSW Paints | Title Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 74000000.00 |
| 4 | 2 | Apollo Tyres | Associate Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 26000000.00 |
| 5 | 3 | Capri Global | Title Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 69000000.00 |
| 6 | 3 | BKT Tyres | Associate Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 21000000.00 |
| 7 | 4 | MyFab11 | Title Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 70000000.00 |
| 8 | 4 | Lux Cozi | Jersey Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 20000000.00 |
| 9 | 5 | Greenply | Title Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 71000000.00 |
| 10 | 5 | ACKO Insurance | Associate Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 23000000.00 |
| 11 | 6 | Slice | Title Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 80000000.00 |
| 12 | 6 | Reliance Jio | Associate Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 30000000.00 |
| 13 | 7 | Lotus Herbals | Title Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 68000000.00 |
| 14 | 7 | EbixCash | Jersey Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 20000000.00 |
| 15 | 8 | Luminous Power | Title Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 72000000.00 |
| 16 | 8 | BKT Tyres | Associate Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 22000000.00 |
| 17 | 9 | Qatar Airways | Title Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 85000000.00 |
| 18 | 9 | Myntra | Associate Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 28000000.00 |
| 19 | 10 | Cars24 | Title Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 70000000.00 |
| 20 | 10 | Khadim India | Jersey Sponsor | 2025-01-01 | 2025-12-31 | 21000000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
20 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```

SQL Operations

Data Definition Language: Data Definition Language (DDL) commands are used to define and manage the structure of the database objects such as tables, indexes, and constraints.

CREATE TABLE

Creates a new table with specified columns, data types, and constraints.

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

```
mysql> create table matches(match_id int primary key auto_increment,match_date date,team1 varchar(20),team2 varchar(20),winner varchar(20),venue varchar(50));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.18 sec)

mysql> desc matches;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| match_id | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| match_date | date | YES | | NULL | |
| team1 | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| team2 | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| winner | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| venue | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```

ALTER TABLE

Modifies an existing table structure, such as adding or dropping columns or constraints.

Example: Adding a new column to the table by using alter command.

```
mysql> alter table matches add column toss_winner varchar(20);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.14 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> desc matches;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| match_id | int | NO | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |
| match_date | date | YES | | NULL | |
| team1 | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| team2 | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| winner | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
| venue | varchar(50) | YES | | NULL | |
| toss_winner | varchar(20) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

DROP TABLE

Deletes an entire table and its data permanently.

Example: Dropping the home_ground table.

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

```
mysql> create table home_ground(capacity int,name varchar(23));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)

mysql> desc home_ground;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| capacity | int | YES | | NULL | |
| name | varchar(23) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> drop table home_ground;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

mysql> desc home_ground;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'ipldreamproject.home_ground' doesn't exist
```

TRUNCATE TABLE

The TRUNCATE TABLE command in SQL is a Data Definition Language (DDL) statement used to quickly remove all rows from a table.

Example: Here when I execute truncate command all records in the table are deleted at a time.

```
mysql> select * from home_ground;
+-----+-----+
| capacity | name |
+-----+-----+
| 33000 | bangalore |
| 45000 | mumbai |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.11 sec)

mysql> truncate table home_ground;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.13 sec)

mysql> select * from home_ground;
Empty set (0.01 sec)
```

Data Manipulation Language (DML)

Data Manipulation Language (DML) commands are used to manage the data within database tables. These commands allow you to insert, update, delete, and retrieve data, enabling dynamic interaction with the database contents.

INSERT INTO

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Adds new rows (records) to a table.

Example: Inserting records into the matches table

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u x + v
mysql> insert into matches(match_date,team1,team2,winner,venue)values('2025-05-19','srh','lsg','srh','lucknow');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> insert into matches(match_date,team1,team2,winner,venue)values('2025-05-20','csk','rr','rr','jaipur');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> insert into matches(match_date,team1,team2,winner,venue)values('2025-05-21','mi','dc','mi','mumbai');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

UPDATE

Modifies existing records in a table.

Example: Updating the capacity of venue Mumbai.

```
mysql> select * from home_ground;
+-----+-----+
| capacity | name   |
+-----+-----+
| 33000    | bangalore |
| NULL     | mumbai   |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> update home_ground set capacity=45000 where name='mumbai';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from home_ground;
+-----+-----+
| capacity | name   |
+-----+-----+
| 33000    | bangalore |
| 45000    | mumbai   |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

DELETE

Removes records from a table.

Example: Deleting a venue record.

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

```
mysql> select * from home_ground;
+-----+-----+
| capacity | name      |
+-----+-----+
| 33000    | bangalore |
| 45000    | mumbai    |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> delete from home_ground where name='mumbai';
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from home_ground;
+-----+-----+
| capacity | name      |
+-----+-----+
| 33000    | bangalore |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

SELECT

Retrieves data from one or more tables.

Example: Selecting all records from teams table.

```
mysql> select * from teams;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| team_id | team_name | city      | coach      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1       | CSK       | Chennai  | Stephen Fleming |
| 2       | DC        | Delhi    | Ricky Ponting  |
| 3       | GT        | Ahmedabad | Ashish Nehra   |
| 4       | KKR       | Kolkata  | Chandrakant Pandit |
| 5       | LSG       | Lucknow  | Justin Langer  |
| 6       | MI        | Mumbai   | Mark Boucher   |
| 7       | PBKS      | Mohali   | Trevor Bayliss |
| 8       | RR        | Jaipur   | Kumar Sangakkara |
| 9       | RCB       | Bengaluru | Andy Flower    |
| 10      | SRH       | Hyderabad | Daniel Vettori  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Data Control Language (DCL)

Data Control Language (DCL) commands are used to control access and permissions on the database objects.

They help manage security by granting or revoking privileges to users, ensuring that only authorized personnel can perform certain operations.

GRANT

Gives specific privileges to users or roles on database objects like tables or the entire database.

Example: Grant SELECT and INSERT privileges on the home_ground table to a user named Sharukh.

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

```
mysql> grant select,insert on home_ground to 'sharukh'@'localhost';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

REVOKE

Removes specific privileges from users or roles.

Example: Revoke INSERT privilege on the home_ground table from the user Sharukh.

```
mysql> revoke insert on home_ground from 'sharukh'@'localhost';  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

Transaction Control Language (TCL)

Transaction Control Language (TCL) commands manage transactions within the database. A **transaction** is a sequence of one or more SQL operations executed as a single unit of work. TCL commands ensure data integrity by allowing you to **commit** or **rollback** changes based on success or failure of operations.

COMMIT

Saves all changes made during the current transaction permanently to the database.

ROLLBACK

Undoes all changes made during the current transaction, reverting the database to its previous state.

SAVEPOINT

Sets a savepoint within a transaction to which you can later rollback without undoing the entire transaction.

```
mysql> commit;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> rollback;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> savepoint before_stats_update;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

Joins

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A **JOIN** in SQL is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them.

Joins help in retrieving meaningful information that is spread across multiple tables.

Types of Joins

INNER JOIN

Returns records that have matching values in both tables.

Example: List players with their team names

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

```
mysql> SELECT p.player_name, t.team_name  
-> FROM players p  
-> INNER JOIN teams t ON p.team_id = t.team_id;
```

player_name	team_name
virat kohli	RCB
ms dhoni	CSK
josh hazlewood	RCB
Trent bould	MI
Sai sudharshan	GT
Suryakumar yadav	MI
Shubman gill	GT
noor ahmed	CSK
prasidh krishna	GT
arshdeep singh	PBKS
mitchel marsh	LSG
shreyas iyer	PBKS
yashaswi jaiswal	RR
sai kishore	GT
jasprit bumrah	MI
vaibhav arora	KKR
varun chakravarthi	KKR
krunal pandya	RCB
prabhsimran singh	PBKS
kl rahul	DC
jos buttler	GT
nicholas pooran	LSG
henrich klassen	SRH
priyansh arya	PBKS
bhuvaneswar kumar	RCB
pat cummins	SRH
marco jansen	PBKS
aiden markram	LSG
abhishek sharma	SRH
mohammed siraj	GT
yuzvendra chahal	PBKS
hardik pandya	MI
sanju samson	RR
dewald brewis	CSK

LEFT JOIN

Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table. If no match, right table columns return NULL.

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Example: List all matches and their umpires.

```
mysql> SELECT m.match_id, m.team1, m.team2, u.umpire_name
-> FROM matches m
-> LEFT JOIN match_umpire mu ON m.match_id = mu.match_id
-> LEFT JOIN umpire u ON mu.umpire_id = u.umpire_id;
```

match_id	team1	team2	umpire_name
1	kkrr	rcb	Abhijeet Bengeri
1	kkrr	rcb	vinod seshan
1	kkrr	rcb	jayaraman madanagopal
2	srh	rr	adrian holdstock
2	srh	rr	akshay totre
2	srh	rr	rohan pandit
3	mi	csk	K.N Ananthapadmanabhan
3	mi	csk	saiyad khalid
3	mi	csk	nitin menon
3	mi	csk	virender sharma
4	lsg	dc	abhijeet bhattacharya
4	lsg	dc	ulhas gandhe
5	pbks	gt	Abhijeet Bengeri
5	pbks	gt	vinod seshan
5	pbks	gt	jayaraman madanagopal
6	rr	kkrr	adrian holdstock
6	rr	kkrr	akshay totre
6	rr	kkrr	rohan pandit
7	srh	lsg	abhijeet bhattacharya
7	srh	lsg	ulhas gandhe
7	srh	lsg	virender sharma
8	rcb	csk	K.N Ananthapadmanabhan
8	rcb	csk	saiyad khalid
8	rcb	csk	nitin menon
9	gt	mi	Abhijeet Bengeri
9	gt	mi	vinod seshan
9	gt	mi	jayaraman madanagopal
10	srh	dc	abhijeet bhattacharya
10	srh	dc	ulhas gandhe
10	srh	dc	virender sharma
11	rr	csk	adrian holdstock
11	rr	csk	akshay totre
11	rr	csk	rohan pandit

RIGHT JOIN

Returns all records from the right table, and matched records from the left. If no match, left table columns return NULL.

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

```
mysql> SELECT m.match_id, m.team1, m.team2, u.umpire_name  
-> FROM matches m  
-> LEFT JOIN match_umpire mu ON m.match_id = mu.match_id  
-> LEFT JOIN umpire u ON mu.umpire_id = u.umpire_id;
```

match_id	team1	team2	umpire_name
1	kkrr	rcb	Abhijeet Bengeri
1	kkrr	rcb	vinod seshan
1	kkrr	rcb	jayaraman madanagopal
2	srh	rr	adrian holdstock
2	srh	rr	akshay totre
2	srh	rr	rohan pandit
3	mi	csk	K.N Ananthapadmanabhan
3	mi	csk	saiyad khalid
3	mi	csk	nitin menon
3	mi	csk	virender sharma
4	lsg	dc	abhijeet bhattacharya
4	lsg	dc	ulhas gandhe
5	pbks	gt	Abhijeet Bengeri
5	pbks	gt	vinod seshan
5	pbks	gt	jayaraman madanagopal
6	rr	kkrr	adrian holdstock
6	rr	kkrr	akshay totre
6	rr	kkrr	rohan pandit
7	srh	lsg	abhijeet bhattacharya
7	srh	lsg	ulhas gandhe
7	srh	lsg	virender sharma
8	rcb	csk	K.N Ananthapadmanabhan
8	rcb	csk	saiyad khalid
8	rcb	csk	nitin menon
9	gt	mi	Abhijeet Bengeri
9	gt	mi	vinod seshan
9	gt	mi	jayaraman madanagopal
10	srh	dc	abhijeet bhattacharya
10	srh	dc	ulhas gandhe
10	srh	dc	virender sharma
11	rr	csk	adrian holdstock
11	rr	csk	akshay totre
11	rr	csk	rohan pandit

Views

A **View** is a virtual table in SQL based on the result-set of a stored query. Views simplify complex queries by encapsulating them and provide an easy way to access frequently used data without rewriting the query.

Example: View for final points standings

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

```
mysql> create view final_standings as select t.team_name,p.matches_played,p.wins,p.losses,p.no_result,p.points from points_table p join teams t on p.team_id
=t.team_id order by p.points desc,p.wins desc;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from final_standings;
```

team_name	matches_played	wins	losses	no_result	points
RCB	16	11	4	1	23
PBKS	17	10	6	1	21
GT	15	9	6	0	18
MI	16	9	7	0	18
DC	14	7	6	1	15
SRH	14	6	7	1	13
LSG	14	6	8	0	12
KKR	14	5	7	2	12
CSK	14	4	10	0	8
RR	14	4	10	0	8

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Stored Procedures

A **Stored Procedure** is a set of SQL statements that are saved and executed as a single unit on the database server. Stored procedures help to encapsulate logic, improve performance, and allow code reuse.

Example: creating a stored procedure that takes a team_id as input and returns the list of player names in that team.

```
mysql> DELIMITER $$
mysql>
mysql> CREATE PROCEDURE GetPlayersByTeam(
    ->     IN p_team_id INT
    -> )
    -> BEGIN
    ->     SELECT player_name
    ->     FROM players
    ->     WHERE team_id = p_team_id;
    -> END $$
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql>
mysql> DELIMITER ;
```

When we call this procedure it will return all player names who belong to the team with team_id = 9.

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

```
mysql> CALL GetPlayersByTeam(9);
```

player_name
virat kohli
josh hazlewood
krunal pandya
bhuvaneswar kumar
tim david
rajat patidar

```
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Triggers

A **Trigger** is a special type of stored procedure that automatically executes or “fires” when a specific database event occurs, such as inserting, updating, or deleting data in a table. Triggers help enforce business rules, maintain data integrity, and automate system tasks.

Types of Triggers

- **BEFORE INSERT:** Executes before a new record is inserted.
- **AFTER INSERT:** Executes after a new record is inserted.
- **BEFORE UPDATE:** Executes before a record is updated.
- **AFTER UPDATE:** Executes after a record is updated.
- **BEFORE DELETE:** Executes before a record is deleted.
- **AFTER DELETE:** Executes after a record is deleted.

BEFORE INSERT Trigger Example

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

a BEFORE INSERT trigger can be used to automatically determine the winner of a match based on scores before the record is saved in the matches table.

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u < >
mysql> CREATE TRIGGER before_insert_match
-> BEFORE INSERT ON matchess
-> FOR EACH ROW
-> BEGIN
-> IF NEW.team1_score IS NOT NULL AND NEW.team2_score IS NOT NULL THEN
-> IF NEW.team1_score > NEW.team2_score THEN
-> SET NEW.winner = NEW.team1;
-> ELSEIF NEW.team2_score > NEW.team1_score THEN
-> SET NEW.winner = NEW.team2;
-> ELSE
-> SET NEW.winner = 'No Result';
-> END IF;
-> ELSE
-> SET NEW.winner = 'No Result';
-> END IF;
-> END$$
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql>
mysql> DELIMITER ;
mysql> INSERT INTO matchess (match_id, team1, team2, team1_score, team2_score, match_date)
-> VALUES (201, 'CSK', 'MI', 180, 175, '2025-04-10');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from matchess where match_id=201;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| match_id | team1 | team2 | team1_score | team2_score | winner | match_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 201 | CSK | MI | 180 | 175 | CSK | 2025-04-10 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO matchess (match_id, team1, team2, team1_score, team2_score, match_date) values(205,'RCB','PBKS',190,184,'2025-08-30');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> select * from matchess where match_id=205;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| match_id | team1 | team2 | team1_score | team2_score | winner | match_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 205 | RCB | PBKS | 190 | 184 | RCB | 2025-08-30 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

AFTER INSERT Trigger Example

Suppose you want to automatically update the total number of matches played by a team whenever a new match record is inserted involving that team.

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u < >
mysql> DELIMITER $$
mysql>
mysql> CREATE TRIGGER update_points_after_match
-> AFTER INSERT ON matches
-> FOR EACH ROW
-> BEGIN
-> -- Both teams played a match
-> UPDATE points_table
-> SET matches_played = matches_played + 1
-> WHERE team_name IN (NEW.team1, NEW.team2);
->
-> -- If match has a winner
-> IF NEW.winner IS NOT NULL AND NEW.winner <> 'No Result' THEN
-> -- Winner gets +1 win
-> UPDATE points_table
-> SET wins = wins + 1
-> WHERE team_name = NEW.winner;
->
-> -- Loser gets +1 loss
-> UPDATE points_table
-> SET losses = losses + 1
-> WHERE team_name = IF(NEW.winner = NEW.team1, NEW.team2, NEW.team1);
-> ELSE
-> -- No result, both teams get +1 no_result
-> UPDATE points_table
-> SET no_result = no_result + 1
-> WHERE team_name IN (NEW.team1, NEW.team2);
-> END IF;
-> END$$
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql>
mysql> DELIMITER ;
```

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After executing trigger we see that both teams number of matches played automatically increased.

```
mysql> INSERT INTO matches (match_id, match_date, team1, team2, winner)
-> VALUES (101, '2025-05-10', 'CSK', 'MI', 'CSK');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM points_table WHERE team_name IN ('CSK', 'MI');
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| team_name | matches_played | wins | losses | no_result | points |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| CSK      | 15             | 5    | 10     | 0         | 0      |
| MI       | 17             | 9    | 8      | 0         | 0      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

SQL Queries

In this project, SQL queries are categorized into basic, intermediate, and advanced levels to demonstrate the progression of complexity and the depth of database operations performed.

Basic Queries

Show all matches played at Mumbai.

```
mysql> select * from matches where venue='mumbai';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| match_id | match_date | team1 | team2 | winner | venue |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 12       | 2025-03-31 | mi    | kkr   | mi     | mumbai |
| 20       | 2025-04-07 | rcb   | mi    | rcb    | mumbai |
| 33       | 2025-04-17 | srh   | mi    | mi     | mumbai |
| 38       | 2025-04-20 | csk   | mi    | mi     | mumbai |
| 45       | 2025-04-27 | mi    | lsg   | mi     | mumbai |
| 56       | 2025-05-06 | mi    | gt    | gt     | mumbai |
| 63       | 2025-05-21 | mi    | dc    | mi     | mumbai |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

Show team names and their coaches.

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

```
mysql> select team_name,coach from teams;
```

team_name	coach
CSK	Stephen Fleming
DC	Ricky Ponting
GT	Ashish Nehra
KKR	Chandrakant Pandit
LSG	Justin Langer
MI	Mark Boucher
PBKS	Trevor Bayliss
RR	Kumar Sangakkara
RCB	Andy Flower
SRH	Daniel Vettori

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Find all umpires from india.

```
mysql> select umpire_name from umpire where country='India';
```

umpire_name
Abhijeet Bengeri
vinod seshan
akshay totre
K.N Ananthapadmanabhan
saiyad khalid
abhijeet bhattacharya
ulhas gandhe
rohan pandit
nitin menon
saidharshan kumar
parashar joshi
kannur swaroopanand
keyur kelkar
virender sharma
mohit krishnadas
jayaraman madanagopal
kaushik gandhi
anish sahasrabudhe

Display match details in April 2025 sorted by date.

IPL 2025 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

```
mysql> select * from matches where match_date between '2025-04-01' and '2025-04-30' order by match_date;
```

match_id	match_date	team1	team2	winner	venue
13	2025-04-01	lsg	pbks	pbks	lucknow
14	2025-04-02	rcb	gt	gt	bangalore
15	2025-04-03	kkrr	srh	kkrr	kolokata
16	2025-04-04	lsg	mi	lsg	lucknow
17	2025-04-05	dc	csk	dc	chennai
18	2025-04-05	rr	pbks	rr	chandigarh
19	2025-04-06	srh	gt	gt	hyderabad
20	2025-04-07	rcb	mi	rcb	mumbai
21	2025-04-08	lsg	kkrr	lsg	kolokata
22	2025-04-08	pbks	csk	pbks	punjab
23	2025-04-09	gt	rr	gt	ahmedabad
24	2025-04-10	rcb	dc	dc	bangalore
25	2025-04-11	csk	kkrr	kkrr	chennai
26	2025-04-12	gt	lsg	lsg	lucknow
27	2025-04-12	pbks	srh	srh	hyderabad
28	2025-04-13	rr	rcb	rcb	jaipur
29	2025-04-13	mi	dc	mi	delhi
30	2025-04-14	lsg	csk	csk	lucknow
31	2025-04-15	pbks	kkrr	pbks	punjab
32	2025-04-16	dc	rr	dc	delhi
33	2025-04-17	srh	mi	mi	mumbai
34	2025-04-18	rcb	pbks	pbks	bangalore
35	2025-04-19	dc	gt	gt	ahmedabad
36	2025-04-19	lsg	rr	lsg	jaipur
37	2025-04-20	pbks	rcb	rcb	punjab
38	2025-04-20	csk	mi	mi	mumbai
39	2025-04-21	gt	kkrr	gt	kolokata
40	2025-04-22	lsg	dc	dc	lucknow
41	2025-04-23	srh	mi	mi	hyderabad
42	2025-04-24	rcb	rr	rcb	bangalore
43	2025-04-25	csk	srh	srh	chennai
44	2025-04-26	pbks	kkrr	NULL	kolokata
45	2025-04-27	mi	lsg	mi	mumbai
46	2025-04-27	dc	rcb	rcb	delhi
47	2025-04-28	gt	rr	rr	jaipur
48	2025-04-29	kkrr	dc	kkrr	delhi

List all players of team “rcb”.

```
mysql> select player_name from players join teams on players.team_id=teams.team_id where team_name='rcb';
```

player_name
virat kohli
josh hazlewood
krunal pandya
bhuvaneswar kumar
tim david
rajat patidar

6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

List all foreign players.

```
mysql> select player_name,nationality from player_details pd join players p on p.player_id=pd.player_id where nationality!='india';
```

player_name	nationality
josh hazlewood	Australia
Trent boult	New Zealand
noor ahmed	Afghanistan
mitchel marsh	Australia
jos buttler	England
nicholas pooran	West Indies
henrich klassen	South Africa
pat cummins	Australia
marco jansen	South Africa
aiden markram	South Africa
dewald brewis	South Africa
andre russell	West Indies
tim david	Australia
mitchell starc	Australia
will jacks	England
sunil narine	West Indies
jofra archer	England
marcus stoinis	Australia

Get all bowlers from 'csk'.

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```
mysql> select player_name,role from player_details pd join players p on p.player_id=pd.player_id where role='bowler' and team_id=(select team_id from teams where team_name='csk');
+-----+-----+
| player_name | role |
+-----+-----+
| noor ahmed  | Bowler |
| khaleel ahmed | Bowler |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Intermediate Queries

Find the total runs scored by each team's players.

```
Command Prompt - mysql -u x + v
mysql> select t.team_name,sum(p.total_runs) as total_runs from players p join teams t on p.team_id=t.team_id group by t.team_name;
+-----+-----+
| team_name | total_runs |
+-----+-----+
| CSK       | 730       |
| DC        | 947       |
| GT        | 1955      |
| KKR       | 414       |
| LSG       | 1865      |
| MI        | 1176      |
| PBKS      | 1865      |
| RCB       | 1279      |
| RR        | 1300      |
| SRH       | 1398      |
+-----+-----+
```

Get the number of matches each team has played.

```
mysql> select team_name,matches_played from points_table pt join teams t on pt.team_id=t.team_id order by matches_played desc;
+-----+-----+
| team_name | matches_played |
+-----+-----+
| PBKS      | 17             |
| MI        | 16             |
| RCB       | 16             |
| GT        | 15             |
| CSK       | 14             |
| DC        | 14             |
| KKR       | 14             |
| LSG       | 14             |
| RR        | 14             |
| SRH       | 14             |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```

List all matches along with the names of umpires who officiated for playoffs.

```
mysql> select m.match_id,m.match_date,m.venue,u.umpire_name,mu.role from matches m join match_umpire mu on m.match_id=mu.match_id join umpire u on mu.umpire_id=u.umpire_id where m.match_id>70 order by m.match_id;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| match_id | match_date | venue | umpire_name | role |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 71       | 2025-05-29 | punjab | rohan pandit | TV Umpire |
| 71       | 2025-05-29 | punjab | virender sharma | On-field |
| 71       | 2025-05-29 | punjab | michael gough | On-field |
| 72       | 2025-05-30 | punjab | ulhas gandhe | On-field |
| 72       | 2025-05-30 | punjab | rohan pandit | On-field |
| 72       | 2025-05-30 | punjab | virender sharma | TV Umpire |
| 73       | 2025-06-01 | ahmedabad | K.N Ananthapadmanabhan | TV Umpire |
| 73       | 2025-06-01 | ahmedabad | nitin menon | On-field |
| 73       | 2025-06-01 | ahmedabad | chris gaffaney | On-field |
| 74       | 2025-06-03 | ahmedabad | nitin menon | On-field |
| 74       | 2025-06-03 | ahmedabad | chris gaffaney | TV Umpire |
| 74       | 2025-06-03 | ahmedabad | jayaraman madanagopal | On-field |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.05 sec)
```

Find the title sponsor details for each team.

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```
mysql> select t.team_name,s.sponsor_name,s.sponsor_type,s.amount from team_sponsors s join teams t on s.team_id=t.team_id where sponsor_type='title sponsor' order by amount desc;
```

team_name	sponsor_name	sponsor_type	amount
RCB	Qatar Airways	Title Sponsor	85000000.00
MI	Slree	Title Sponsor	80000000.00
CSK	TVS Eurogrip	Title Sponsor	75000000.00
DC	JSW Paints	Title Sponsor	74000000.00
RR	Luminous Power	Title Sponsor	72000000.00
LSG	Greenply	Title Sponsor	71000000.00
KKR	MyFab11	Title Sponsor	70000000.00
SRH	Cars24	Title Sponsor	70000000.00
GT	Capri Global	Title Sponsor	69000000.00
PBKS	Lotus Herbals	Title Sponsor	68000000.00

Count matches at each venue.

```
mysql> select venue,count(*) as matches_count from matches group by venue order by matches_count desc;
```

venue	matches_count
ahmedabad	9
lucknow	8
jaipur	8
kolkata	7
mumbai	7
hyderabad	6
chennai	6
bangalore	6
punjab	6
delhi	6
vizag	2
assam	2
chandigarh	1

13 rows in set (0.02 sec)

Show average runs scored by players of 'gt'.

```
mysql> select player_name,(total_runs/matches_played) as avg_runs from players where team_id=3 order by avg_runs desc;
```

player_name	avg_runs
Sai sudharshan	50.6000
Shubman gill	43.3333
jos buttler	38.4286
sai kishore	0.3333
mohammed siraj	0.2000
prasidh krishna	0.0000

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Highest Wicket-Taker(s) in ipl 2025.

```
mysql> select player_name,wickets from players where wickets=(select max(wickets) from players);
```

player_name	wickets
prasidh krishna	25

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

Advanced Queries

Rank teams by total points (ties get the same rank).

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```
mysql> select t.team_name,pt.points,dense_rank() over (order by pt.points desc) as rank_position from points_table pt join teams t on pt.team_id=t.team_id;
```

team_name	points	rank_position
RCB	23	1
PBKS	21	2
GT	18	3
MI	18	3
DC	15	4
SRH	13	5
KKR	12	6
LSG	12	6
CSK	8	7
RR	8	7

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Find the youngest player in each team.

```
mysql> select team_name,player_name as youngest_player,dob from(select t.team_name,p.player_name,pd.dob,row_number() over(partition by t.team_name order by pd.dob desc) as rn from players p join player_details pd on p.player_id=pd.player_id join teams t on p.team_id=t.team_id) as ranked where rn=1;
```

team_name	youngest_player	dob
CSK	noor ahmed	2005-06-03
DC	ashutosh sharma	1998-09-14
GT	Sai sudharshan	2001-10-15
KKR	vaibhav arora	1997-12-14
LSG	rishab pant	1997-10-04
MI	will jacks	1998-11-21
PBKS	priyansh arya	2002-05-21
RCB	tim david	1996-03-16
RR	yashaswi jaiswal	2001-12-28
SRH	abhishek sharma	2000-08-28

Calculate the win percentage for each team.

```
mysql> select t.team_name,round((pt.wins/pt.matches_played)*100,2) as win_percentage from points_table pt join teams t on pt.team_id=t.team_id order by win_percentage desc;
```

team_name	win_percentage
RCB	68.75
GT	60.00
PBKS	58.82
MI	56.25
DC	50.00
LSG	42.86
SRH	42.86
KKR	35.71
CSK	28.57
RR	28.57

Most Experienced Umpire in Each Role.

```
mysql> select distinct mu.role,u.umpire_name,u.experience_years from match_umpire mu join umpire u on mu.umpire_id=u.umpire_id where u.experience_years=(select max(u2.experience_years)from match_umpire mu2 join umpire u2 on mu2.umpire_id=u2.umpire_id where mu2.role=mu.role);
```

role	umpire_name	experience_years
TV Umpire	adrian holdstock	19
On-field	anish sahasrabudhe	22
TV Umpire	michael gough	19

Get the top scorer from each team.

```
mysql> select team_name,player_name,total_runs from(select t.team_name,p.player_name,p.total_runs,row_number() over (partition by p.team_id order by p.total_runs desc) as rank_no from players p join teams t on p.team_id=t.team_id) as ranked where rank_no=1;
```

team_name	player_name	total_runs
CSK	ravindra jadeja	301
DC	kl rahul	539
GT	Sai sudharshan	759
KKR	sunil narine	246
LSG	mitchel marsh	627
MI	Suryakumar yadav	717
PBKS	shreyas iyer	604
RR	yashaswi jaiswal	559
RCB	virat kohli	657
SRH	henrich klassen	487

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Find the sponsor category by amount.

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```
mysql> select t.team_name,ts.sponsor_name,case when ts.amount>=80000000 then 'Platinum Sponsor' when ts.amount>=50000000 then 'Gold Sponsor' when ts.amount>=25000000 then 'Silver Sponsor' else 'Bronze Sponsor' end as sponsor_category from team_sponsors ts join teams t on ts.team_id=t.team_id order by ts.amount desc;
```

team_name	sponsor_name	sponsor_category
RCB	Qatar Airways	Platinum Sponsor
MI	Slice	Platinum Sponsor
CSK	TVS Eurogrip	Gold Sponsor
DC	JSW Paints	Gold Sponsor
RR	Luminous Power	Gold Sponsor
LSG	Greenply	Gold Sponsor
KKR	MyFab11	Gold Sponsor
SRH	Cars24	Gold Sponsor
GT	Capri Global	Gold Sponsor
PBKS	Lotus Herbals	Gold Sponsor
MI	Reliance Jio	Silver Sponsor
RCB	Myntra	Silver Sponsor
DC	Apollo Tyres	Silver Sponsor
CSK	India Cements	Silver Sponsor
LSG	ACHO Insurance	Bronze Sponsor
RR	BKT Tyres	Bronze Sponsor
GT	BKT Tyres	Bronze Sponsor
SRH	Khadim India	Bronze Sponsor
KKR	Lux Cozi	Bronze Sponsor
PBKS	EbixCash	Bronze Sponsor

20 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Find the youngest player in each role.

```
mysql> select pd.role,p.player_name,pd.dob,t.team_name from player_details pd join players p on pd.player_id=p.player_id join teams t on p.team_id=t.team_id where pd.dob=(select max(pd2.dob) from player_details pd2 where pd2.role=pd.role) order by pd.role;
```

role	player_name	dob	team_name
All-rounder	marco jansen	2000-05-14	PBKS
Batsman	priyansh arya	2002-05-21	PBKS
Bowler	noor ahmed	2005-06-03	CSK
Wicketkeeper	ishan kishan	1998-07-18	SRH

Challenges and Solutions

1. Handling Complex Joins

Challenge:

Combining data from multiple tables like players, teams, matches, and stats required writing complex JOIN queries, which were initially difficult to structure correctly.

Solution:

Carefully planned table relationships and used INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, and simulated FULL OUTER JOINS.

Tested each join step-by-step to ensure accurate data retrieval.

2. Maintaining Data Integrity with Triggers

Challenge:

Automatically updating the points table when new match results were inserted needed precise triggers without causing errors or infinite loops.

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Solution:

Implemented AFTER INSERT triggers with clear logic and tested extensively with sample data. Used variables to handle team IDs and carefully managed NULL cases (e.g., tied matches).

3. User Permissions and Security

Challenge:

Ensuring that only authorized users could modify sensitive data like match results and player stats.

Solution:

Used DCL commands to grant specific privileges to different users. Created roles with limited permissions for read-only access or data entry tasks.

4. Simulating FULL OUTER JOIN in MySQL

Challenge:

MySQL does not support FULL OUTER JOIN natively, which was needed for some reports.

Solution:

Simulated FULL OUTER JOIN using a UNION of LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN queries to get comprehensive data sets.

5. Managing Transaction Consistency

Challenge:

Ensuring that related updates (like inserting matches and updating points) were consistent and rolled back properly on errors.

Solution:

Used TCL commands such as START TRANSACTION, COMMIT, and ROLLBACK to manage transactions, ensuring data integrity in multi-step operations.

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Conclusion

Working on the IPL 2025 SQL project has been a valuable learning experience. It allowed me to apply database design principles by creating efficient table structures and establishing clear relationships between entities like teams, players, matches, and points.

Through writing complex SQL queries involving multiple joins, views, and stored procedures, I gained practical skills in retrieving and managing large sets of interconnected data. Implementing triggers to automate updates deepened my understanding of maintaining data integrity and workflow automation in databases.

Additionally, addressing challenges such as simulating full outer joins and managing user permissions helped me develop problem-solving abilities crucial for real-world database management.

This project has not only enhanced my technical expertise in SQL but also demonstrated the importance of careful planning, testing, and security considerations in building robust database applications. I am confident these skills will support my growth in database development and data analysis in future projects.