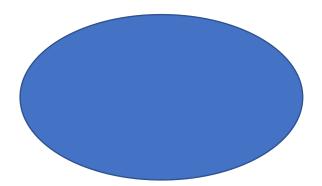


```
pool_entry table;
                    poolTeamName: [QuadSquad]
                    poolTeamID:
                    GM: [GM Name]
                                            200*9
                    email:
                    hometown:
 entryRegister()
                    country:
                    pay Status: [NotPaid, PayPal, Cheque, Cash, Coupon]
                    pay Amount:
                    status: [Incomplete, complete]
                    entry_stats_blue table; entry_stats_green table
                    poolTeamID
                    poolTeamName
                    currentPoints
                    currentRank
  poolUpdate()
                    morningRank
                                              200*10
                    morningPoints
                    active
                    duds
                    rookie
                    prize
                   -entry_players table;
playerSelection()
                    25* playerID.
                                         25 * 2 (columns)
                    25* playerName
                    activePlayers table;
                    Player_id, player_name, team_id, team_name, player_type, goals, assists,
                    wins, shutouts, c_points, p_points (previous), status_id (0-5), selected,
```



Files from July 2020:

HP_Design.pptx - Design doc
jhp.py - Database modification functions
players-update.py - modifies playersDB (two tables: active_players, all_players - also gets data from teamsDB pool-entry.py - routines for Pool table registration and player selection teams-update.py - initiates teamsDB and teams table. Records which team is active, etc.

PoolDB
Pool has table
Each poolEntry has a table.

Files as of August 4, 2020.

```
main.py — calls optimized_update(). (also calls create_active_players_table(), update_all_players(), update_active_players()

jhp.py — db/table modification functions: db_create(), db_connect(), db_create_table(), db_drop_table(), table_exists(), table_empty()

players.py - modifies players tables (active_players, all_players), also gets data from teamDB

- create_all_players_table(), create_active_players_table(), update_all_players(), update_active_players(), optimized_update(), get_player_stats(), update_goalie_stats()
```

```
pool.py — creates/inserts pool teams into pool database. - create_entry_table(), create_stats_table(), create_roster_table(), create_pool_entry(), add_player(), update_pool_entry(), update_team_stats(), update_all_team_stats()
```

```
teams.py — Keeps track of active hockey teams and stores status in teams database. Update_team_status(), instert_teams() test.py - testicreating pool entry.
```

Notes:

- The stats only get updated a few hours after the game, supposedly when the data is final. Therefore, the initial version of our DB will not present live data since we are pulling from the api-stats and not the live feed.
- Later on we can parse the live feed and put the stats into a temporary playersDB and allow the pool to draw from this.
- Brainstorming ideas for live feed:
 - Generally, it would be better if we write JHP such that it encourages users to look at the pool while games are active. This will be we encouraged if the following characteristics are programmed:
 - All data is live. (we need to parse the live feed)
 - We need to understand what games will be played today and what games are active.
 - The client could have a personal view (Jakes-Flakes) (or not) and part of the screen (or a second screen) can show what players are actively playing games or playing games later today.
 - Also it would be nice if JHP could tell individual GMs (Jakes_flakes), how your team would benefit if certain players scored.
 - It would be nice if the pool could produce a personal crib sheet. "today, it would benefit Jakes Flakes is Crosby scored and Thornton didn't."

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