## **COIS 3400 Group Project**

## **Athletics Centre Database**

# Prepared by Nana Aba Ackah(0629227) & Batsirai Chayire (0683438)

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Introduction

Description of Athletics center

- I. Memberships
- II. Sports Team
- III. Employee
- IV. Room
- V. Programs
- VI. Equipment

#### Solution

- 1. Find and list all entities.
  - a. Membership;
  - b. Sports Team
  - c. Employee
  - d. Room
  - e. Member
  - f. Program
  - g. Equipment
- 2. Find the attributes of entities.
  - a. Member; <u>memberid</u>, fname, lname, email(FK), membership\_id(FK), join\_date, email, pnumber, address, emergency\_contact
  - b. Sports Team; teamid, name, player name, coach, graduation year
  - c. Employee; emp\_SSN, name, pnumber, email, role, salary
  - d. Room; room id, name, floor, type, capacity
  - e. Membership; membership id, memberid(FK), price, duration
  - f. Program; program id, type, trainer, room, day, time
  - g. Equipment; equipment id, type, quantity
- 3. Define the data type for each attribute.
- 4. Define relationships between entities.
  - a. Member -> Membership 1 to 1
  - b. Member -> program Many to Many
  - c. Program-> Room Many to Many
  - d. Employee -> program 1 to Many
  - e. Room -> equipment 1 to Many
  - f. Employee -> Team 1 to Many
  - g. Sports Team -> Room 1 to Many
- 5. Create UML or ER model of your database.
- 6. Convert the UML or ER model to relational data model (database schemas). Show Primary Keys and Foreign Keys for each table (total 5-7 tables).
  - a. Member(<u>memberid</u>, membership\_id(FK), email, fname, lname, join\_date, number, address, emergency\_contact)
  - c. Membership(<u>membership id</u>, memberid(FK), price, duration)
  - d. Program(program id, room(FK), trainer, day, time)
  - e. Room(<u>room id</u>, name, floor, type, capacity)

- f. Employee(emp\_SSN, name, role, salary, pnumber, email)
- g. Sports Team(team\_id, name, player\_name, coach, graduation\_year)
- h. Equipment id, type, quantity)
- 7. Design necessary queries by the following requirements:
  - I. Five queries for one table;
    - a. Individuals that play for a team
    - b. Employees that are trainers
    - c. Members that joined after a specific date
    - d. Capacity for room
    - e. Number of student memberships
  - II. Queries for two tables
    - a. Employees that lead a specific program
    - b. Equipment in a specific room
    - c. Employees that coach a sports team
    - d. Members paying a certain amount
    - e. Room a program would be in
  - III. Queries for three tables
    - a. Members that are students that are registered for a program
    - b. Teams trained by employee in specific room
    - c. Programs in specific room with equipment
    - d. Members in a specific program that joined after  $\dots$  date that their membership duration is
    - e. Member that uses specific program where they pay a specific price.
- 8. SQL commands to create tables and input data
- 9. Write the queries using SQL statements. Show the output of your SQL queries using screen shot.
  - I. Five queries for one table;
    - a. Number of Teams
    - b. Employees that are trainers
    - c. Members that joined on a specific date
    - d. Capacity for room
    - e. Number of student memberships
  - II. Queries for two tables
    - a. Employees that lead a specific program
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## Introduction

Our project is based on the database of a university's athletics facility. We used different concepts taught in the course to create this database, including designing and creating a relational database, developing database schemas, composing SQL queries, and manipulating tables using SQL. The athletics center has different departments and offers a range of sports and other activities.

## **Description of Athletics center**

## I. Memberships

Current university students and people with memberships are welcome to use the athletic center. Individuals who pay a membership fee are given access to the athletics center. Students do not need to pay for membership because it is already covered by their tuition. The cost of membership is determined by the length of time it will be used. The costs are \$25 for one month, \$75 for three months, \$150 for six months, and \$300 for one year.

## II. Sports Team

The database keeps track of students registered for the different sport teams. The sports teams include basketball, volleyball, lacrosse, soccer, rowing and swimming. It will keep track of the names of players in each sport, the year the student will graduate, the coach of the team and which room they use for training.

## III. Employee

The database will store information about the athletics center's employees. The information includes the employee's social security number, name, email, phone number, role at the athletics center, and salary.

## IV. Room

The database will maintain track of the details of the rooms that will be used by members and for training purposes. Each room has a different name and can be identified using it's room ID. Other information would be which floor the room is located, capacity for each room, equipment in the room and the program ID for a program that is done in that specific room.

## V. Programs

There are other programs offered at the athletics center besides sports and personal workout. The database will store information about the different programs offered. These programs include Yoga, Pilates, Personal training and swimming. The information stored will include a program ID to identify each program, the type of program, the name of the person who trains the program, which room they train in, which day of the week they train and what time they train.

## VI. Equipment

The database will keep track of all the equipment in the athletics center. Each type of equipment will have an identification number, the quantity of the equipment type and and which room the equipment is stored in,

## Solution

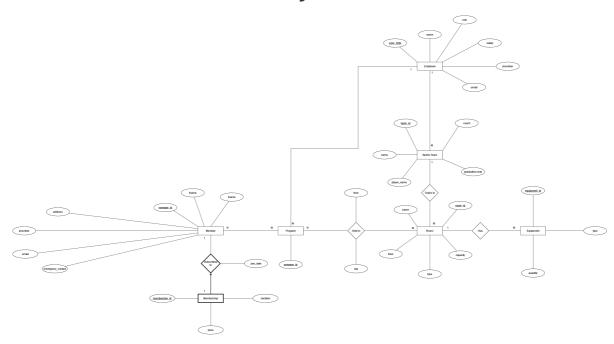
We designed and defined the database using the steps outlined below. We identified the entities required to collect the data for the athletics center. Then, for each entity, we determined the required entities and data types. The next step was to determine the relationships between the entities in order to create links in the database. Based on the defined entities and their attributes, we created a UML diagram. Converting the UML diagram into a database schema guided us in determining which table we needed to create, as well as identifying the primary keys and foreign keys.

- 1. Find and list all entities.
- a. Membership;
- **b. Sports Team**
- c. Employee
- d. Room
- e. Member
- f. Program
- g. Equipment
- 2. Find the attributes of entities.
- a. Member; <u>memberid</u>, fname, lname, email(FK), membership\_id(FK), join\_date, email, pnumber, address, emergency\_contact
- b. Sports Team; teamid, name, player\_name, coach, graduation\_year
- c. Employee; emp SSN, name, pnumber, email, role, salary
- d. Room; <u>room id</u>, name, floor, type, capacity
- e. Membership; membership id, memberid(FK), price, duration
- f. Program; program id, type, trainer, room, day, time
- g. Equipment; equipment id, type, quantity

## 3. Define the data type for each attribute.

```
Member: memberid VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY, membershipid VARCHAR(24),
                     fname VARCHAR(15), lname VARCHAR(15),
                     pnumber VARCHAR(15), address VARCHAR(255),
                     email VARCHAR(255), emergency_contact VARCHAR(25),
                     program VARCHAR(15), join_date VARCHAR(25));
Sports Team: teamid VARCHAR(15) PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(15), coach VARCHAR(25),
Employee; emp_SSN VARCHAR(25) PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(25),
                      number VARCHAR(15), email VARCHAR(255), role VARCHAR(255),
                      salary INTEGER(50));
Room; room_id VARCHAR(15) PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(55), floor INTEGER(2),
                   type VARCHAR (50), capacity INTEGER (3))
Membership; membership_id VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY, member_id VARCHAR(24),
                        price INTEGER(5), duration INTEGER(3))
Program: program_id VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY, trainer VARCHAR(55),
                      room VARCHAR(10), day VARCHAR(10), time time(6));
Equipment; equipment_id(equipment_id VARCHAR(25) PRIMARY KEY, type VARCHAR(20),
                        quantity INTEGER(10));
```

- 4. Define relationships between entities.
- a. Member -> Membership 1 to 1
- b. Member -> program Many to Many
- c. Program-> Room Many to Many
- d. Employee -> program 1 to Many
- e. Room -> equipment 1 to Many
- f. Employee -> Team 1 to Many
- g. Sports Team -> Room 1 to Many
- 5. Create UML or ER model of your database.



- 6. Convert the UML or ER model to relational data model (database schemas). Show Primary Keys and Foreign Keys for each table (total 5-7 tables).
- a. Member(<u>memberid</u>, membership\_id(FK), email, fname, lname, join\_date, number, address, emergency\_contact)
- c. Membership(membership\_id, memberid(FK), price, duration)
- d. Program(program\_id, room(FK), trainer, day, time)
- e. Room(<u>room\_id</u>, name, floor, type, capacity)
- f. Employee(<u>emp\_SSN</u>, name, role, salary, pnumber, email)

- g. Sports Team(<u>team\_id</u>, name, player\_name, coach, graduation\_year)
- h. Equipment(<u>equipment id</u>, type, quantity)

## 7. Design necessary queries by the following requirements:

- I. Five queries for one table;
- a. Individuals that play for a team
- b. Employees that are trainers
- c. Members that joined after a specific date
- d. Capacity for room
- e. Number of student memberships
- II. Queries for two tables
- a. Employees that lead a specific program
- b. Equipment in a specific room
- c. Employees that coach a sports team
- d. Members paying a certain amount
- e. Room a program would be in
- III. Queries for three tables
- a. Members that are students that are registered for a program
- b. Teams trained by employee in specific room
- c. Programs in specific room with equipment
- d. Members in a specific program that joined after ... date that their membership duration is
- e. Member that uses specific program where they pay a specific price.

## 8. SQL commands to create tables and input data

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `Membership`;
CREATE TABLE Membership(membership_id VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY, member_id
VARCHAR(24),
                        price INTEGER(5), duration INTEGER(3));
INSERT INTO Membership VALUES ('40-8419311', '94-7451558','150', '128'),
                               ('35-7451558', '07-7012540','75', '90'),
                                ('00-3037292', '74-5359443','25', '30'),
                                ('35-7012540', '90-7996680', '75', '90'),
                                ('40-1296385', '83-1994311','150', '128'),
                                ('40-5359443', '35-9698245', '150', '128'),
                                ('67-1248465', '17-8184794', '300', '365'),
                                ('67-9786394', '20-2416515', '300', '365'),
                                ('67-3951913', '64-9786394', '300', '365'),
                                ('00-8184794', '67-1248465', '25', '30'),
                                ('40-2416515', '09-3951913','150', '128'),
                                ('40-7072073', '58-8419311', '150', '128'),
```

```
('35-1994311', '29-3037292','75', '90'),
                               ('35-9698245', '00-1296385', '75', '90');
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `Member`;
CREATE TABLE Member (memberid VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY, membershipid VARCHAR(24),
                     fname VARCHAR(15), Iname VARCHAR(15),
                     pnumber VARCHAR(15), address VARCHAR(255),
                     email VARCHAR(255), emergency_contact VARCHAR(25),
                     program VARCHAR(15), join_date VARCHAR(25));
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `Sports Team`;
CREATE TABLE `Sports Team` (teamid VARCHAR(15) PRIMARY KEY, name
VARCHAR(15), coach VARCHAR(25));
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `Employee`;
CREATE TABLE Employee(emp_SSN VARCHAR(25) PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(25),
                      number VARCHAR(15), email VARCHAR(255), role VARCHAR(255),
                      salary INTEGER(50));
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `Room`;
CREATE TABLE Room (room_id VARCHAR(15) PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(55), floor
INTEGER(2),
                   type VARCHAR (50), capacity INTEGER (3));
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `Program`;
CREATE TABLE Program (program_id VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY, trainer VARCHAR(55),
                      room VARCHAR(10), day VARCHAR(10), time time(6));
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `Equipment`;
CREATE TABLE Equipment (equipment_id VARCHAR(25) PRIMARY KEY, type VARCHAR(20),
                        quantity INTEGER(10));
```

# 9. Write the queries using SQL statements. Show the output of your SQL queries using screen shot.

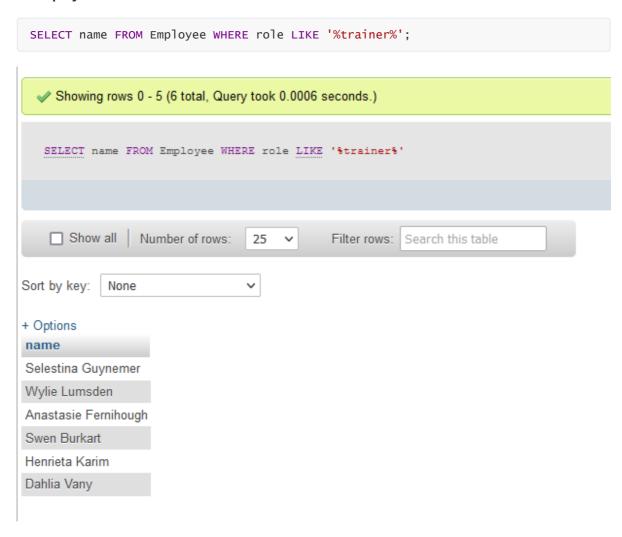
- I. Five queries for one table;
- a. Number of Teams

```
SELECT COUNT(name) FROM `Sports Team`;

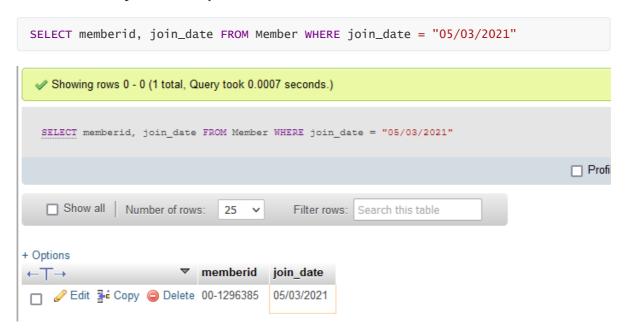
Your SQL query has been executed successfully.

SELECT COUNT(name) FROM `Sports Team`
```

## b. Employees that are trainers

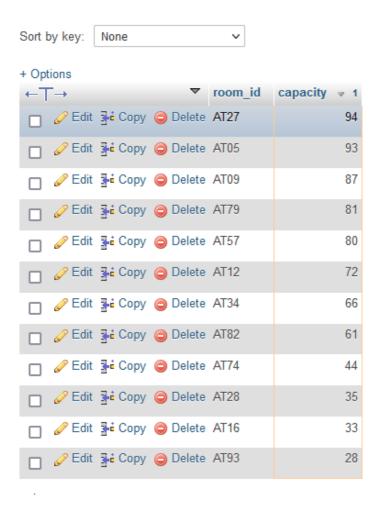


#### c. Members that joined on a specific date



## d. Capacity for room

SELECT room\_id, capacity FROM Room WHERE capacity >= 25
ORDER BY capacity DESC



#### e. Number of student memberships

```
SELECT COUNT (membership_id) FROM Membership WHERE membership_id LIKE '67%';

Your SQL query has been executed successfully.

SELECT COUNT (membership_id) FROM Membership WHERE membership_id LIKE '67%'

Profiling [ Edit in COUNT (membership_id)]

COUNT (membership_id)
```

## II. Queries for two tables

a. Employees that lead a specific program

```
SELECT E.name, P.program_id FROM Employee E, Program P WHERE E.name=P.trainer;
```

```
SELECT E.name, P.program_id FROM Employee E, Program P WHERE E.name=P.trainer

Show all Number of rows: 25 

Filter rows: Search this table
```

## + Options

name	program_id
Selestina Guynemer	06-0092753
Selestina Guynemer	07-4236778
Dahlia Vany	19-6141286
Ad McHaffy	24-2386212
Wylie Lumsden	25-9447278
Ad McHaffy	26-7374937
Gretna Chapier	34-6858331
Dahlia Vany	52-1700420
Wylie Lumsden	54-9607283
Anastasie Fernihough	62-8220268
Dahlia Vany	64-8768200
Anastasie Fernihough	64-9069029
Gretna Chapier	67-7767546
Wylie Lumsden	81-1314617
Ad McHaffy	90-6950968

## b. Equipment in a specific room

```
SELECT R.name, Eq.type FROM Room R, Equipment Eq WHERE Eq.type = 'weights' AND R.room_id = 'AT34';

Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0008 seconds.)

SELECT R.name, Eq.type FROM Room R, Equipment Eq WHERE Eq.type = 'weights' AND R.room_id = 'AT34'

Profiling [Edit inline][

Show all | Number of rows: 25 v Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options

name type
```

## c. Employees that coach a sports team

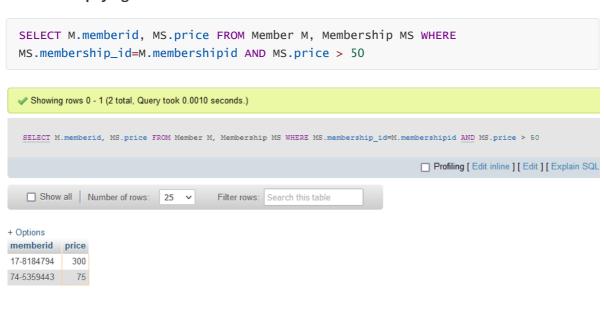
Kino

weights

```
SELECT E.name, S.name FROM Employee E, `Sports Team` S WHERE E.role LIKE
'%coach%' AND S.name = 'Basketball';
```



## d. Members paying a certain amount



## e. Room a program would be in

SELECT P.program\_id, R.name FROM Program P, Room R WHERE P.room=R.room\_id AND R.capacity >= 20;



## III. Queries for three tables

a. Members that are students that are registered for a program

SELECT MS.membership\_id FROM Member M, Program P, Room R, Membership MS WHERE P.room=R.room\_id AND MS.membership\_id LIKE '67%' GROUP BY MS.membership\_id

Showing rows 0 - 2 (3 total, Query took 0.0022 seconds.)

SELECT MS.membership\_id FROM Member M, Program P, Room R, Membership MS WHERE P.room=R.room\_id AND MS.membership\_id LIKE '674' GROUP BY MS.membership\_id

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP Code] [R

Show all Number of rows: 25 v Filter rows: Search this table

+ Options

membership\_id

67-1248465

67-3951913

67-9786394

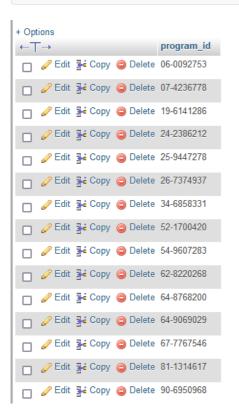
b. Teams trained by employee in specific room

```
SELECT E.name FROM `Sports Team` S, Employee E, Room R WHERE S.name =
"Volleyball" AND E.role LIKE '%trainer%' AND R.room_id = 'AT93'
```



## c. Programs in specific room with equipment

```
SELECT P.program_id FROM Program P, Room R, Equipment Eq WHERE P.room=R.room_id AND Eq.type = 'treadmill' OR Eq.type='weights' GROUP BY P.program_id
```



## d. Members in a specific program that joined after ... date that their membership duration is

```
SELECT M.memberid, M.join_date, P.program_id, MS.duration FROM Member M,
Membership MS, Program P WHERE M.join_date = "10/26/2021" AND P.program_id LIKE
'0%' AND MS.duration >= 50 GROUP BY M.memberid;
```



e. Member that uses specific program where they pay a specific price.

