BASEBALL STATS

Final Project Report

Subject: - ISM6218 Advanced Database Management

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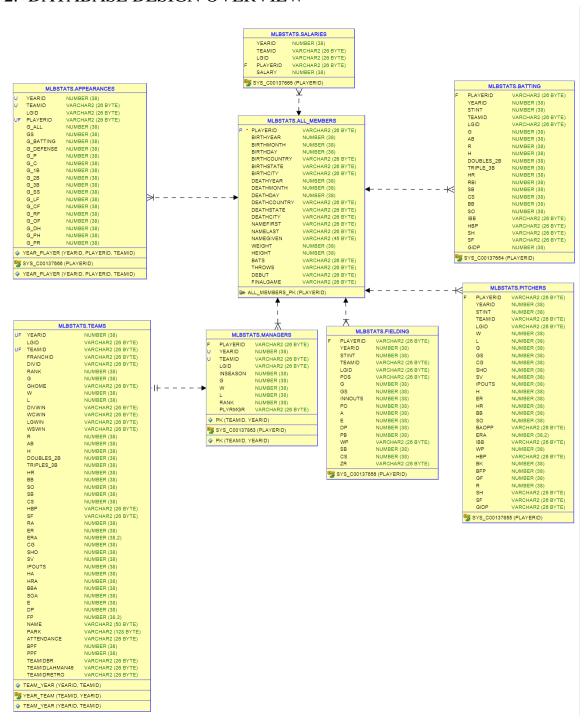
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1. INTRODUCTION

The real time baseball stats till 2014. Each stats needs to store different data types which may be used by various components. A careful design of database schema is critical to view the stats of each individual player stats. All the data here is Data cubes.

2. DATABASE DESIGN OVERVIEW



3. TABLES

3.1.ALL_MEMBERS

playerID	A unique code asssigned to each player. The playerID links the data in this file with records in the other files.
birthYear	Year player was born
birthMonth	Month player was born
birthDay	Day player was born
birthCountry	Country where player was born
birthState	State where player was born
birthCity	City where player was born
deathYear	Year player died
deathMonth	Month player died
deathDay	Day player died
deathCountry	Country where player died
deathState	State where player died
deathCity	City where player died
nameFirst	Player's first name
nameLast	Player's last name
nameGiven	Player's given name (typically first and middle)
weight	Player's weight in pounds
height	Player's height in inches
bats	Player's batting hand (left, right, or both)
throws	Player's throwing hand (left or right)
debut	Date that player made first major league appearance
finalGame	Date that player made first major league appearance (blank if still active)

3.2.BATTING TABLE

playerID	Player ID code
yearID	Year
stint	player's stint (order of appearances within a
	season)
teamID	Team
lgID	League
G	Games
AB	At Bats
R	Runs
Н	Hits
2B	Doubles
3B	Triples
HR	Homeruns

RBI	Runs Batted In
SB	Stolen Bases
CS	Caught Stealing
BB	Base on Balls
SO	Strikeouts
IBB	Intentional walks
HBP	Hit by pitch
SH	Sacrifice hits
SF	Sacrifice flies
GIDP	Grounded into double plays

3.3.PITCHING TABLE

playerID	Player ID code
yearID	Year
stint	player's stint (order of appearances within a season)
teamID	Team
lgID	League
W	Wins
L	Losses
G	Games
GS	Games Started
CG	Complete Games
SHO	Shutouts
SV	Saves
IPOuts	Outs Pitched (innings pitched x 3)
Н	Hits
ER	Earned Runs
HR	Homeruns
BB	Walks
SO	Strikeouts
BAOpp	Opponent's Batting Average
ERA	Earned Run Average
IBB	Intentional Walks
WP	Wild Pitches
HBP	Batters Hit By Pitch
BK	Balks
BFP	Batters faced by Pitcher
GF	Games Finished
R	Runs Allowed

SH	Sacrifices by opposing batters
SF	Sacrifice flies by opposing batters
GIDP	Grounded into double plays by opposing batter

3.4. FIELDING TABLE

playerID	Player ID code
yearID	Year
stint	player's stint (order of appearances within a
	season)
teamID	Team
lgID	League
Pos	Position
G	Games
GS	Games Started
InnOuts	Time played in the field expressed as outs
PO	Putouts
A	Assists
Е	Errors
DP	Double Plays
PB	Passed Balls (by catchers)
WP	Wild Pitches (by catchers)
SB	Opponent Stolen Bases (by catchers)
CS	Opponents Caught Stealing (by catchers)
ZR	Zone Rating

3.5. TEAMS TABLE

yearID	Year
lgID	League
teamID	Team
franchID	Franchise (links to TeamsFranchise table)
divID	Team's division
Rank	Position in final standings
G	Games played
GHome	Games played at home
W	Wins
L	Losses
DivWin	Division Winner (Y or N)
WCWin	Wild Card Winner (Y or N)

LgWin	League Champion(Y or N)
WSWin	World Series Winner (Y or N)
R	Runs scored
AB	At bats
Н	Hits by batters
2B	Doubles
3B	Triples
HR	Homeruns by batters
BB	Walks by batters
SO	Strikeouts by batters
SB	Stolen bases
CS	Caught stealing
HBP	Batters hit by pitch
SF	Sacrifice flies
RA	Opponents runs scored
ER	Earned runs allowed
ERA	Earned run average
CG	Complete games
SHO	Shutouts
SV	Saves
IPOuts	Outs Pitched (innings pitched x 3)
НА	Hits allowed
HRA	Homeruns allowed
BBA	Walks allowed
SOA	Strikeouts by pitchers
Е	Errors
DP	Double Plays
FP	Fielding percentage
name	Team's full name
park	Name of team's home ballpark
attendance	Home attendance total
BPF	Three-year park factor for batters
PPF	Three-year park factor for pitchers
teamIDBR	Team ID used by Baseball Reference website
teamIDlahman	45 Team ID used in Lahman database version 4.5
teamIDretro	Team ID used by Retrosheet

3.6. SALARIES TABLE

yearID	Year
teamID	Team
lgID	League
playerID	Player ID code
salary	Salary

3.7. APPEARANCES TABLE

yearID	Year
teamID	Team
lgID	League
playerID	Player ID code
G_all	Total games played
GS	Games started
G_batting	Games in which player batted
G_defense	Games in which player appeared on defense
G_p	Games as pitcher
G_c	Games as catcher
G_1b	Games as firstbaseman
G_2b	Games as secondbaseman
G_3b	Games as thirdbaseman
G_ss	Games as shortstop
G_lf	Games as leftfielder
G_cf	Games as centerfielder
G_rf	Games as right fielder
G_of	Games as outfielder
G_dh	Games as designated hitter
G_ph	Games as pinch hitter
G_pr	Games as pinch runner

3.8.MANAGERS TABLE

playerID	Player ID Number
yearID	Year
teamID	Team
lgID	League
inseason	Managerial order. Zero if the individual managed the team the entire year. Otherwise denotes where the manager appeared in the managerial order (1 for first manager, 2 for second, etc.)
G	Games managed
W	Wins
L	Losses
rank	Team's final position in standings that year
plyrMgr	Player Manager (denoted by 'Y')

4. INDEXING

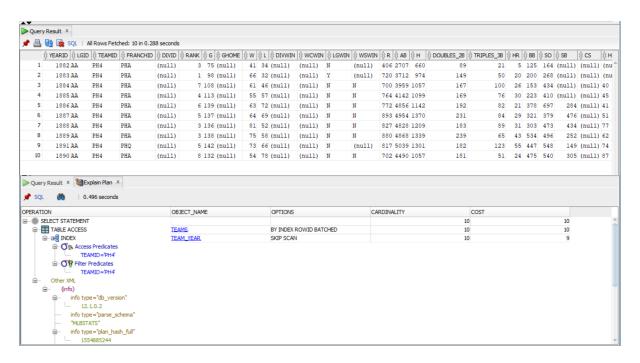
Indexes are used to quickly locate data without having to search every row in a database table every time a database table is accessed. Indexing is optional structure used to improve query performance. For example, if you want to reference all pages in a book that discusses a certain topic, you first refer to the index, which lists all the topics alphabetically and are then referred to one or more specific page numbers. In similar fashion, we have created index.

In the baseball stats dataset, we have created below indexes to improve the performance of various tables.

4.1. SIMPLE QUERY TO SHOW THE COST DUE TO INDEXING

4.1.1. BEFORE DOING INDEXING QUERY 1

SELECT * FROM TEAMS WHERE TEAMID = 'PH4'

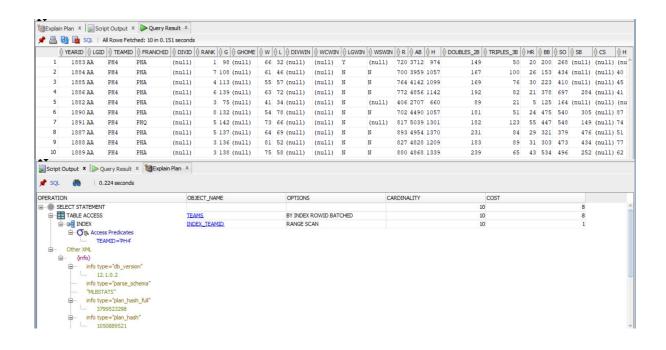


Creating Index to the Teams ID

CREATE INDEX INDEX TEAMID ON TEAMS("TEAMID")

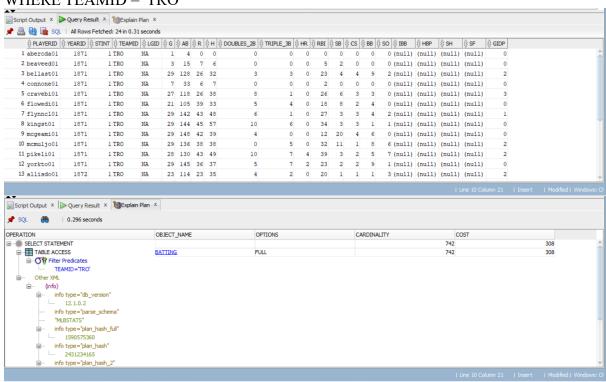
4.1.2. AFTER INDEXING QUERY 1

SELECT * FROM TEAMS WHERE TEAMID = 'PH4'



4.1.3. BEFORE INDEXING QUERY 2

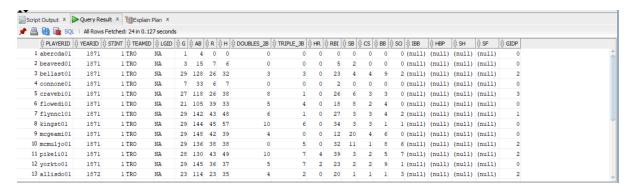
SELECT * FROM BATTING WHERE TEAMID = 'TRO'

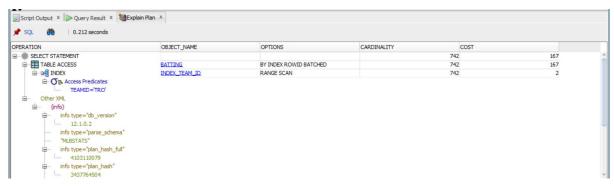


CREATE INDEX INDEX TEAM ID ON BATTING("TEAMID")

4.1.4. AFTER INDEXING QUERY 2

SELECT * FROM BATTING WHERE TEAMID = 'TRO'





5. DATA BASE ADMINISTRATION SCRIPTS

The simple SQL script shows the table and column metadata are examples of Database administration scripts. The database system catalog includes metadata tables and views that describe the implementations of individual schemas.

Below are two different views of DBA scripts used for All Members table:

- List Integrity constraints
- List Index structure

5.1.LIST INTEGRITY CONSTRAINTS

Below query will gives us the list of all constraints which are applied to particular in summary format. Integrity constraints captures the business rules and protect the quality of data. Integrity constraints can be enabled or disabled at any time.

SELECT table_name, constraint_name, constraint_type, status, validated FROM user_constraints



5.2.LIST INDEX STRUCTURE

A table can have as many as indexes that improve performance. Monitoring the state and usage of the index structures is an ongoing administrative task.

SELECT table_name, index_name, index_type, uniqueness, status FROM user_indexes WHERE table_name in ('BATTING','ALL_MEMBERS','TEAMS') ORDER BY table_name;



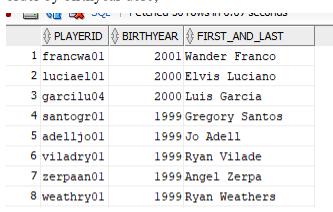
6. QUERY WRITING

In this chapter, we wrote multiple queries using different tables:

1. Who is the youngest player query?

Select playerid,birthyear,(NameFirst||' '||NameLast) as first_and_last From all_members where birthyear is not null

order by birthyear desc;



2. Who hit the most homeruns and that player name?

 $Select\ all_members.playerid, yearid, (NameFirst||'\,'||NameLast)\ as\ first_and_last,\ HR\ as\ home\ runs$

From all_members

INNER join batting

on all_members.playerid = batting.playerid

order by HR desc;

		∯ YEARID	∜ FIRST_AND_LAST	♦ HOME_RUNS	
1	bondsba01	2001	Barry Bonds	73	
2	mcgwima01	1998	Mark McGwire	70	
3	sosasa01	1998	Sammy Sosa	66	
4	mcgwima01	1999	Mark McGwire	65	
5	sosasa01	2001	Sammy Sosa	64	
6	sosasa01	1999	Sammy Sosa	63	
7	marisro01	1961	Roger Maris	61	
8	ruthba01	1927	Babe Ruth	60	

3. Highest salaries by year played?

order by salary desc;

select salaries.salary, salaries.playerid, (NameFirst||' '||NameLast) as first_and_last,salaries.yearid from salaries inner join all_members ON all members.playerid = salaries.playerid

\$\ilde{\text{SALARY}} \tilde{\text{PLAYERID}} \tilde{\text{PIRST_AND_LAST}} \tilde{\text{YEARID}} \text{1 33000000 rodrial01 Alex Rodriguez} 2009 2 33000000 kershcl01 Clayton Kershaw 2016 3 33000000 rodrial01 Alex Rodriguez 2010 4 32571000 kershcl01 Clayton Kershaw 2015 5 32000000 rodrial01 Alex Rodriguez 2011 6 31799030 greinza01 Zack Greinke 2016

4. Manager with the most wins?

select managers.playerid, (namefirst||' '||namelast) as Manager_Name, sum(W)as wins from managers

left join all members

on managers.playerid = all_members.playerid

group by managers.playerid, (namefirst||' '||namelast)

ORDER by wins DESC

		MANAGER_NAME	₩INS	
1	mackco01	Connie Mack	3719	
2	larusto01	Tony LaRussa	2745	
3	mcgrajo01	John McGraw	2638	
4	coxbo01	Bobby Cox	2457	
5	torrejo01	Joe Torre	2249	
6	harribu01	Bucky Harris	2158	
7	andersp01	Sparky Anderson	2138	

5. Who has the most Home runs all the time?

select batting.playerid, (namefirst $\|\cdot\|$ namelast) as Player_Name, sum(HR)as HR from batting

inner join all_members
on all_members.playerid = batting.playerid
group by batting.playerid, (namefirst||' '||namelast)
ORDER by HR DESC;

			∯ HR
1	bondsba01	Barry Bonds	762
2	aaronha01	Hank Aaron	755
3	ruthba01	Babe Ruth	714
4	rodrial01	Alex Rodriguez	696
5	pujola101	Albert Pujols	679
6	mayswi01	Willie Mays	660
7	griffke02	Ken Griffey	630

6. Which team had more wins and which team had more loss? select TeamID, SUM(w) as wins from teams group by teams.teamid ORDER by wins DESC;

		₩INS
1	CHN	11087
2	NYA	10503
3	PIT	10389
4	SLN	10258
5	CIN	10164
6	PHI	9935
7	BOS	9718

select TeamID, SUM(l) as Loss from teams group by teams.teamid
ORDER by loss DESC;

	⊕ TEAMID	\$LOSS
1	PHI	11112
2	CHN	10521
3	PIT	10251
4	CIN	10105
5	SLN	9731
6	DET	9311

7. Who had more strikeouts?

 $select\ pitchers.playerid, (namefirst || ' || namelast)\ as\ Full_Name,\ sum (SO)\ as\ strike_outs$ from pitchers

left join all_members

on pitchers.playerid = all_members.playerid

group by pitchers.playerid, (namefirst||' '||namelast)

ORDER by strike outs DESC;

		FULL_NAME	
1	ryanno01	Nolan Ryan	5714
2	johnsra05	Randy Johnson	4875
3	clemero02	Roger Clemens	4672
4	carltst01	Steve Carlton	4136
5	blylebe01	Bert Blyleven	3701
6	seaveto01	Tom Seaver	3640
7	suttodo01	Don Sutton	3574

8. How many appearances in G_3B?

 $select\ appearances.playerid,\ (namefirst||\ '||namelast)\ as\ Full_Name\ ,\ sum(G_3B)$

from appearances

inner join all members

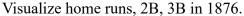
on Appearances.playerid = all_members.playerid

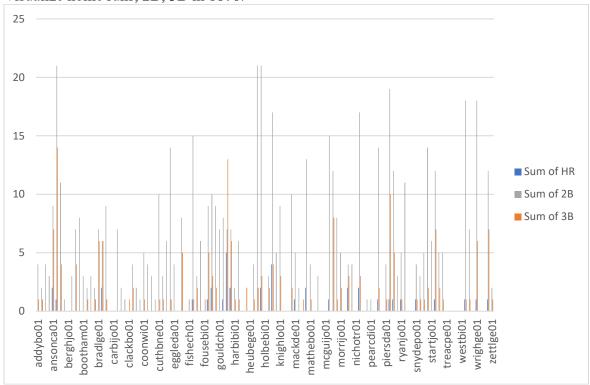
group by appearances.playerid, (namefirst||' '||namelast)

ORDER by sum(G 3B) DESC;

		FULL_NAME	SUM(G_3B)	
1	robinbr01	Brooks Robinson	2870	
2	beltrad01	Adrian Beltre	2759	
3	nettlgr01	Graig Nettles	2413	
4	gaettga01	Gary Gaetti	2282	
5	boggswa01	Wade Boggs	2213	
6	schmimi01	Mike Schmidt	2212	
7	bellbu01	Buddy Bell	2183	

7. DATA VISUALIZATION





8. CONCLUSION

- We created a database in Oracle SQL database which contains base players and their stats
- Created an ERD diagram to show the relations
- We have applied Normalization technique, to reduce the database redundancy
- Written a few sample queries to check whether Database is giving right result. We can confirm that output as expected.
- We used indexing to do the Performance Tuning
- Finally, we have summarized all the important metrics of dataset using data visualization.