



FACULTY OF SCIENCES OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PORTO

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Advanced Topics in Databases

Practical Assignment

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Abstract

This report describes the practical assignment of the Advanced Topics in Databases course.

This practical assignment consists in creating a data warehouse and conducting data analysis on it, as well as creating graphical reports using the Python library `matplotlib`.

In this report, we briefly describe our approach to the problem and discuss the decisions we made.

Contents

List of Figures

1 Introduction

The data warehouse contains data from national swimming competitions at the master level (*i.e.* class of competitive swimming for swimmers 25 years and older), namely Troféu Pescada 2021 and the Summer 2021 Championship.

Structure of the Report

The remainder of the report is structured as follows:

- In ??, ??, we describe the data contained in the data warehouse.
- In ??, ??, we provide some insight into the data by looking into relevant statistics as well as plotting the data we considered relevant.
- Finally, ??, ??, concludes the report and suggests remarks for future work.

2 Data Model

In this section, we describe the data tables contained in the data warehouse.

Some modifications were made in the original script. This was mainly motivated due to the fact that same athletes and clubs had different `ids` for different meets, when in our perspective they should be uniquely identified across tournaments. They were defined as:

- `athleteid = firstname + lastname + birthdate + inc_id`, where the `inc_id` increments when two athletes share the same first and last name and the birthdate;
- `clubid = code + nation + region`;
- `resultid = meetid + resultid`;
- `swimstyleid = distance + relaycount + stroke`;
- `eventid = meetid + eventid`;
- The `license`, which originally was `meetid + clubid + idx` was replaced by `athleteid + meetid` because the same athlete could have changed between teams for different tournaments.

Regarding our data model, we built two fact tables, one that gathers information regarding a club in a tournament, while another gathered information of a given athlete in a tournament. Our schema is depicted in ??.

This Figure shows two fact tables, one related to overall statistics of a team in a tournament, while the other containing the overall statistics of an athlete. Regarding the first table, *Club de factos*, we grouped our data by `meetid`, `clubid` and `swimstyleid` to extract the following statistics:

- `number_of_players` - the number of players;
- `average_age` - the average age of players;
- `total_points` - the total points a given team had in a tournament;
- `total_distance` - the total distance all the players swam in a team;
- `average_swimtime` - the average swimtime all the players swam.

Regarding the second fact table, *Athletes de factos*, we grouped our data by `athleteid`, `meetid` and `from_club` in order to extract the following statistics:

- `average_swimtime` - The average swimtime a given athlete swam

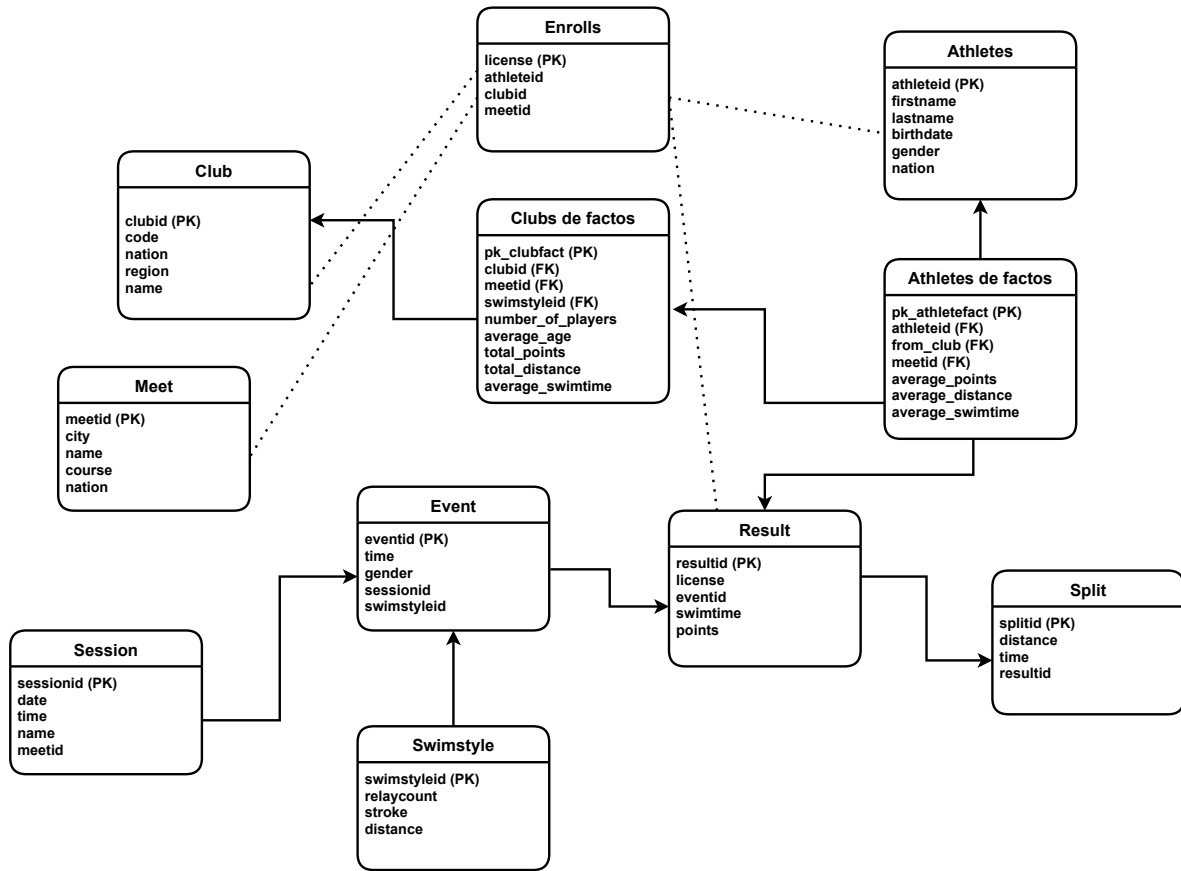


Figure 1: Datawarehouse schema.

- `average_points` - The average points an athlete had
 - `average_distance` - The average distance an athlete swam
- for a given tournament.

3 Data Analysis & Visualization

3.1 Number of Athletes by Age

To determine to determine the average age of the athletes, we can run the following SQL query:

From this, we can see that the average age of the athletes is 46 years, 6 months and 31 days.

We can also determine who's the youngest athlete by running the following SQL query:

- **Name:** Ana Mónica Eloi
- **Gender:** Female
- **Birthdate:** 29/12/1996
- **Age:** 25 years

On the other hand, we can learn information about the oldest athlete by running the following SQL query:

- **Name:** Virgílio Zacarias Costa
- **Gender:** Male
- **Birthdate:** 21/07/1931
- **Age:** 90 years

Finally, to determine the number of athletes by age, we can run the following SQL query using the PostgreSQL's built-in **age** function:

We can then plot the result, as illustrated in ??.

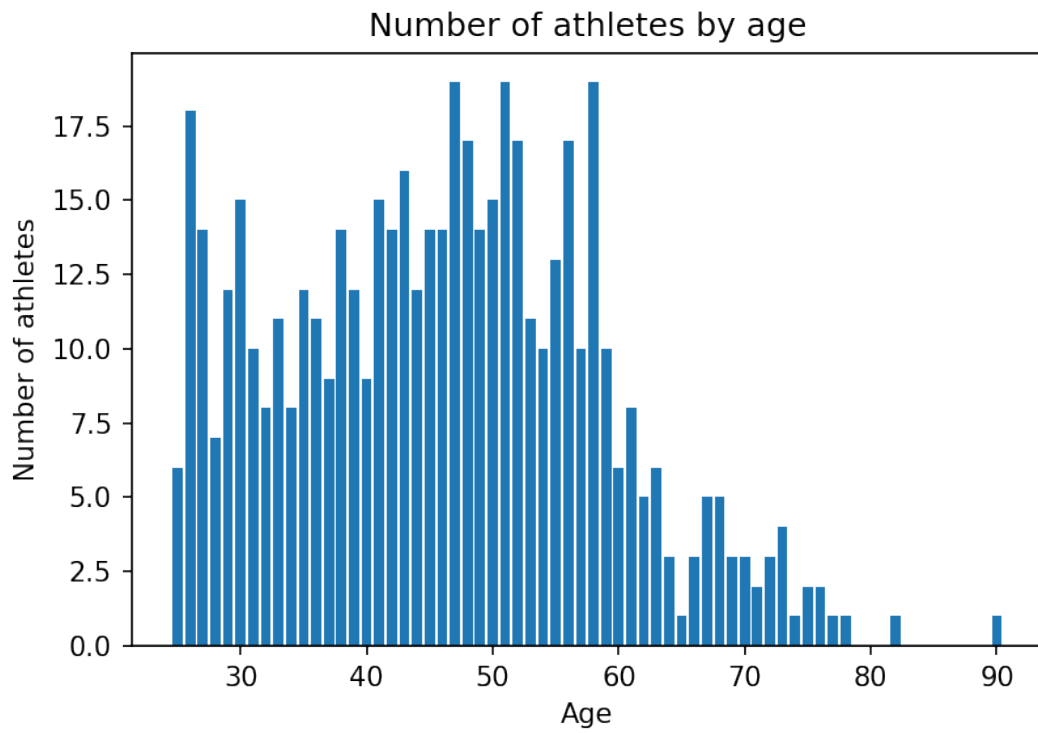


Figure 2: Number of athletes by age

3.2 Number of Athletes by Nation

To determine the number of athletes by nation, we can run the following SQL query:
 We can then plot the result, as illustrated in ??.

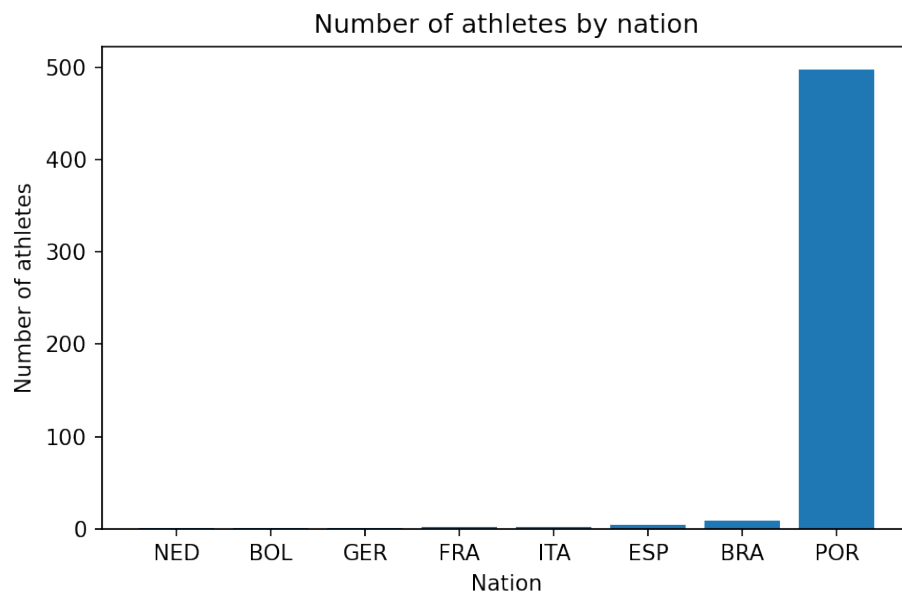


Figure 3: Number of athletes by nation

To have another perspective, we can also plot in a pie chart, as illustrated in ??.

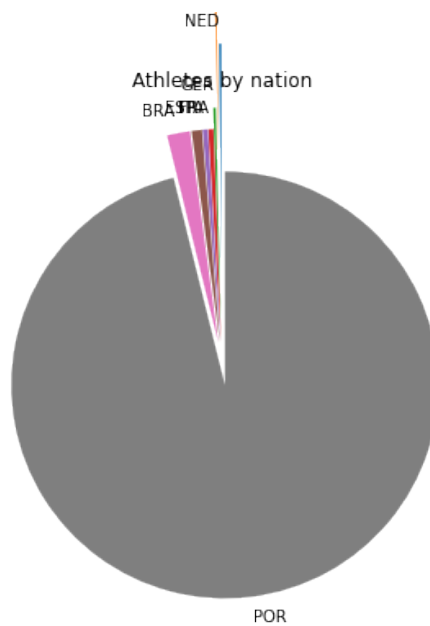


Figure 4: Number of athletes by nation

3.3 Number of Athletes by Gender

To determine the number of athletes by gender, we can run the following SQL query:
We can then plot the result, as illustrated in ??.

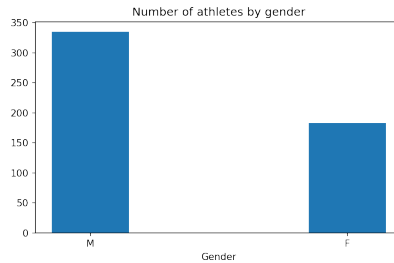


Figure 5: Number of athletes by gender

We can also plot this in a pie chart, as illustrated in ??.

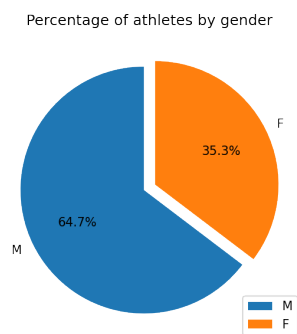


Figure 6: Percentage of athletes by gender

3.4 Number of Events by Gender

To determine the number of events by gender, we can run the following SQL query:
We can then plot the result, as illustrated in ??.

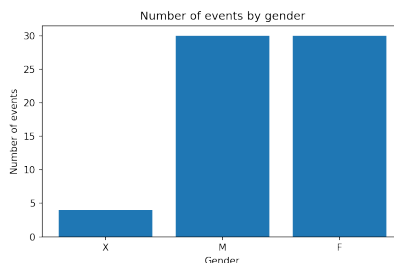


Figure 7: Number of events by gender

Here, the value X refers to events that allow athletes from both genders to participate. We can also plot this in a pie chart, as illustrated in ??.

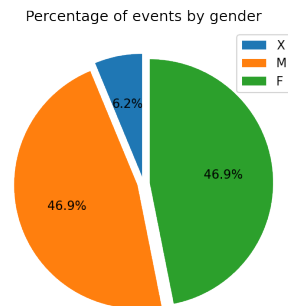


Figure 8: Percentage of events by gender

3.5 Number of Clubs by Nation

We can determine the number of clubs by each nation by running the following SQL query: Plotting the result in a bar chart, we have the following:

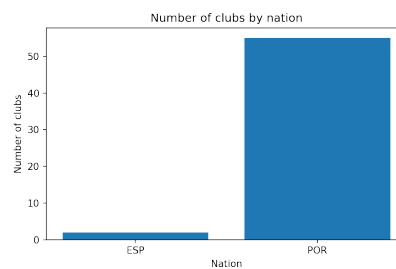


Figure 9: Number of clubs by nation

We can also plot this in a pie chart, giving us the following:

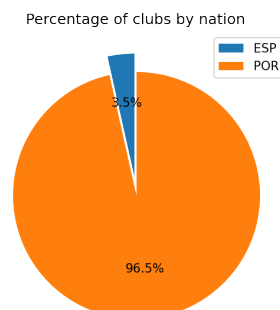


Figure 10: Percentage of clubs by nation

3.6 Number of Clubs by Region

To determine the number of clubs per each region in Portugal, we can run the following SQL query:

Plotting the result of the query in a bar chart we have the following:

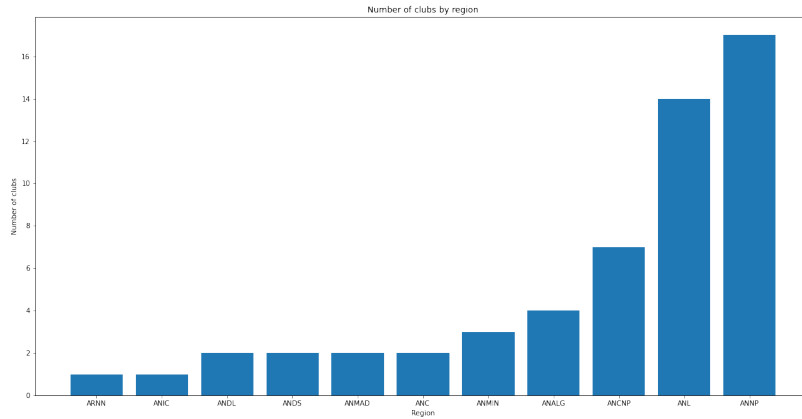


Figure 11: Number of clubs by region

Here, it is worth noting that this query only considers the portuguese clubs, because each is identified by uppercase letters only. Spanish regions, on the other hand, are identified with numbers, which means that if we want to run the previous query considering only spanish regions, we only have to replace `WHERE region SIMILAR TO '[A-Z]+'` with `WHERE region SIMILAR TO '[0-9]+'`, as shown bellow:

However, this has a downside in the sense that we have no way of knowing which regions these values 10114 and 11115 refer to. Ploting the result in a bar plot, we have the following:

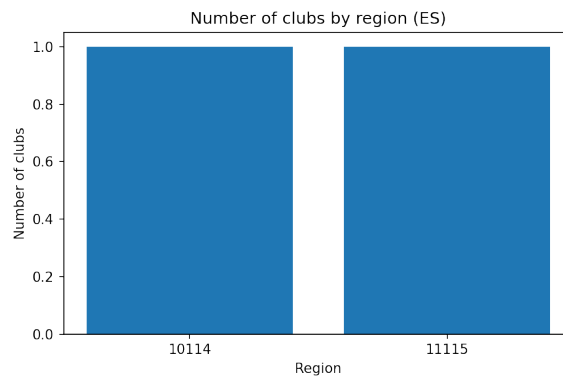


Figure 12: Number of clubs by region (ES)

We can also plot this a pie chart, which gives us the following:

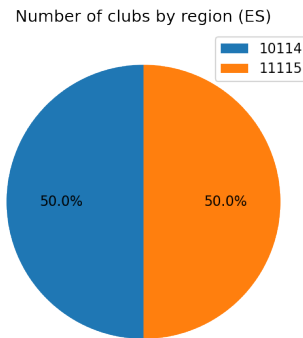


Figure 13: Number of clubs by region (ES)

3.7 Swim Styles

COMPLETAR COM TEXTO (style com mais distance) É FRESSTYLE.

COMPLETAR COM TEXTO (style com menos distance) FLY.

3.8 Results

3.8.1 Average Swim Time

COMPLETAR COM TEXTO (resultado = 00:02:23.769068).

3.8.2 Average Number of Points

COMPLETAR COM TEXTO (resultado = 340).

3.9 Club facts statistics

3.9.1 Overall Statistics

Given the Club facts table, we can plot some of their statistics. Below, we present a query that fetches these statistics for all possible combinations between `meetid` and `clubid`. Note that instead we used the `code` column from `club` table to easily read each team for a given tournament.

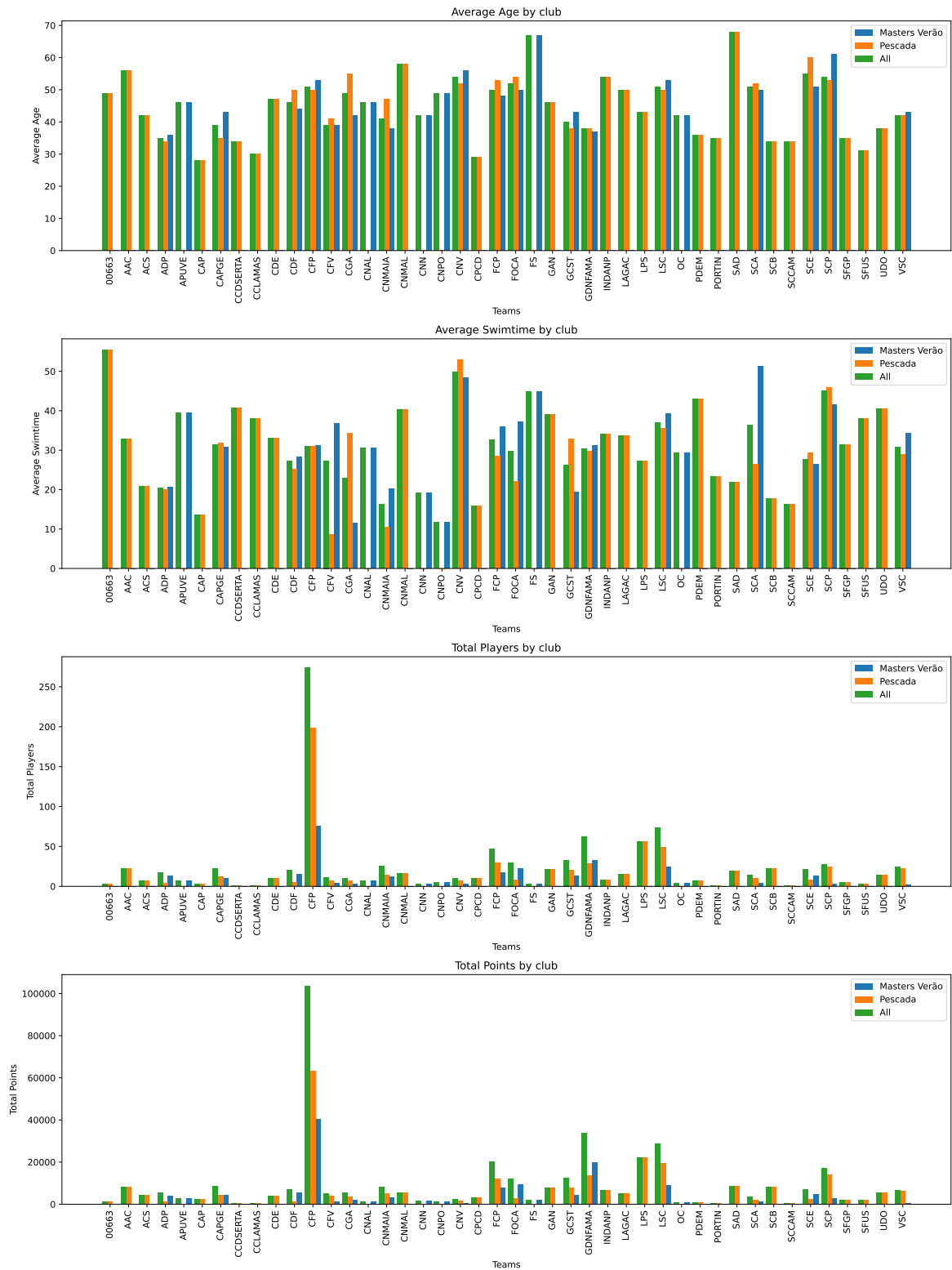


Figure 14: Statistics from fact Club table.

3.9.2 Statistics given a swimstyle

Next, we also show the overall statistics given a swim style. For that, we use the query

To filter the amount of information this table has, we filter, for a given swim style, the top 5 teams that had the higher total of points. This is done for all the tournaments. This pre-processing step was done in Python and the result is depicted in Figure ???. Note that not all the bar plots have 5 teams. This is due to the lack of data presented from both tournaments.

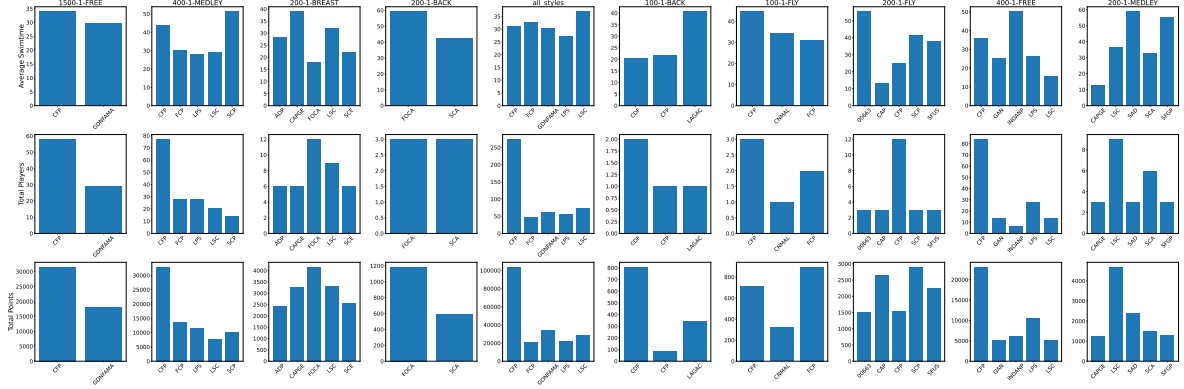


Figure 15: Top 5 teams per swim style for a given statistic.

3.10 Athlete facts statistics

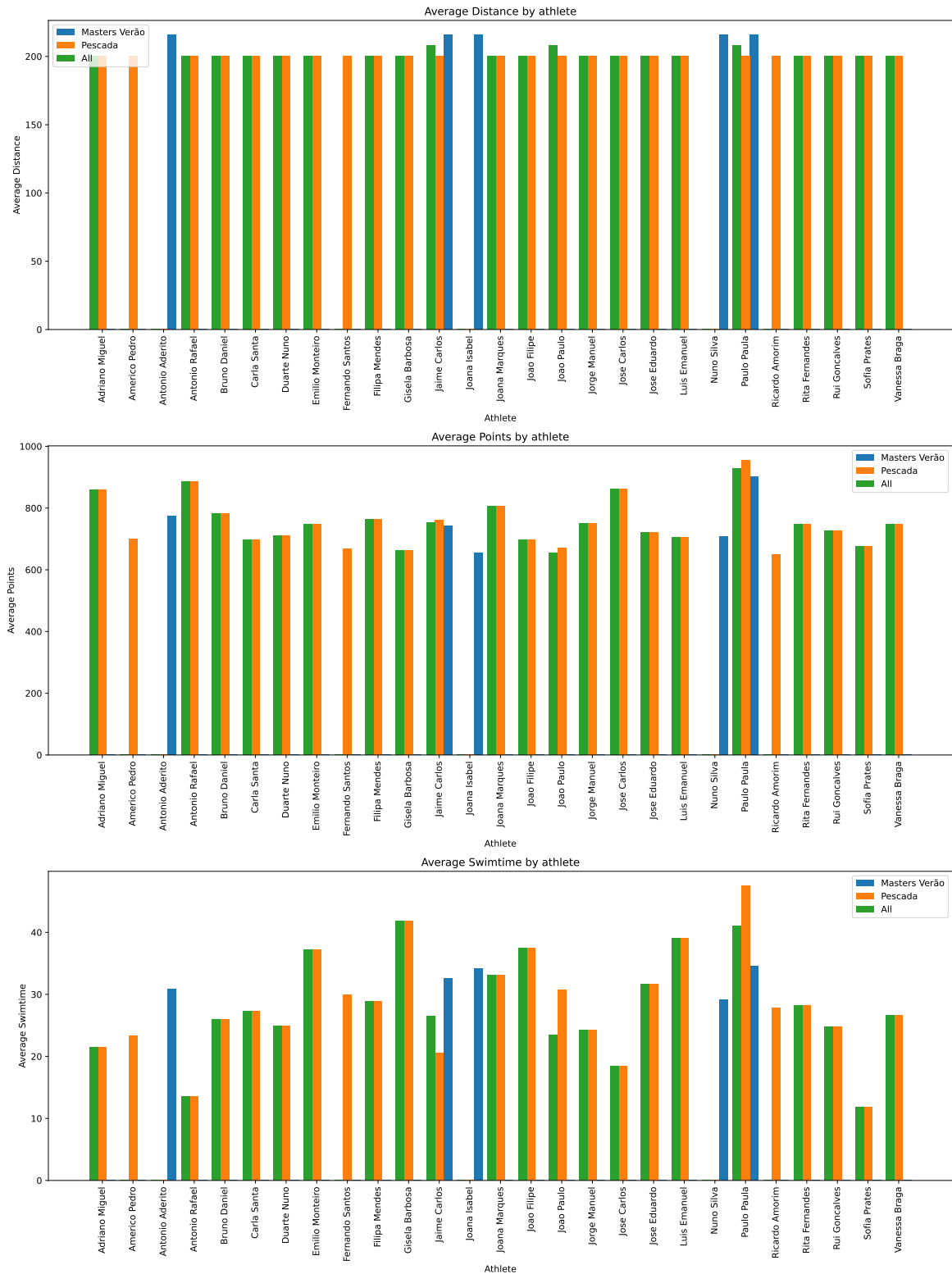


Figure 16: Statistics from fact Club table.

4 Conclusions & Future Work

In this practical assignment, **COMPLETAR COM TEXTO**

As future work, it would be important to include information about other tournaments in the database. To do this, we would have to pre-process the data to ensure it conforms to the database schema.