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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.

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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 Section 3, **Data Analysis & Visualization**, we provide some insight into the data
- Finally, Section 4, **Conclusions & Future Work**, 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 illustrated in Figure 1.

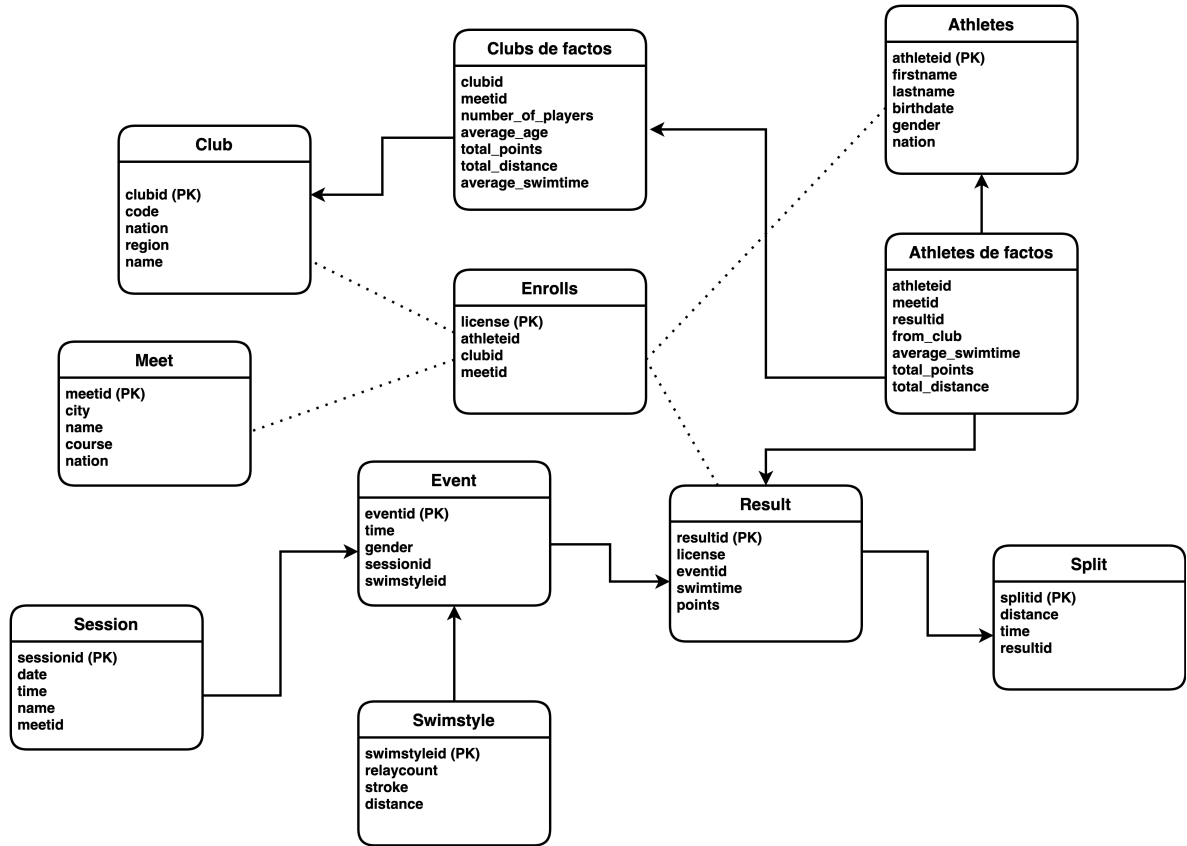


Figure 1: Datawarehouse schema

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 *clubid* and *meetid* 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.

all these statistics, again, grouped by *club* and *tournament*

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

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

- `total_points` – The total points an athlete had
 - `total_distance` – The total 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:

```
SELECT AVG(age(birthdate))
FROM annp_final.athlete;
```

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:

```
SELECT *
FROM annp_final.athlete
ORDER BY age(birthdate) ASC
LIMIT 1;
```

- **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:

```
SELECT *
FROM annp_final.athlete
ORDER BY age(birthdate) DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

- **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:

```
SELECT COUNT(*), EXTRACT(YEAR FROM age(birthdate)) AS age
FROM annp_final.athlete
GROUP BY age
ORDER BY age ASC;
```

We can then plot the result, as illustrated in Figure 3.

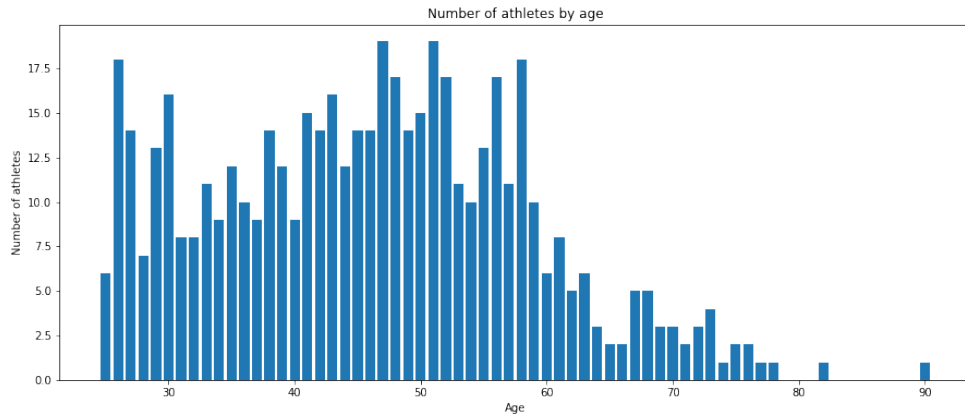


Figure 2: Number of athletes by age

3.2 Number of Athletes by Nation

To determine the number of athletes by nation, we can run the following SQL query:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) nationCount, nation
FROM annp_final.athlete
GROUP BY nation
ORDER BY nationCount ASC;
```

We can then plot the result, as illustrated in Figure 3.

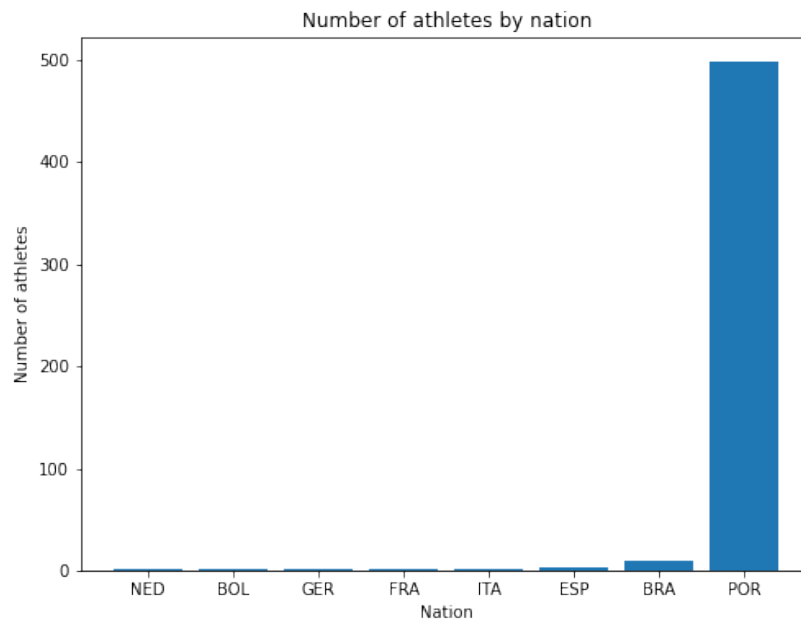


Figure 3: Number of athletes by nation

We can also consider the gender of each athlete. To do so, we can run the following SQL query:

```
SELECT nation, COUNT(*) AS nationCount, gender
FROM annp_final.athlete
GROUP BY nation, gender
ORDER BY nationCount ASC;
```

Plotting the result in a bar plot, we have the following:

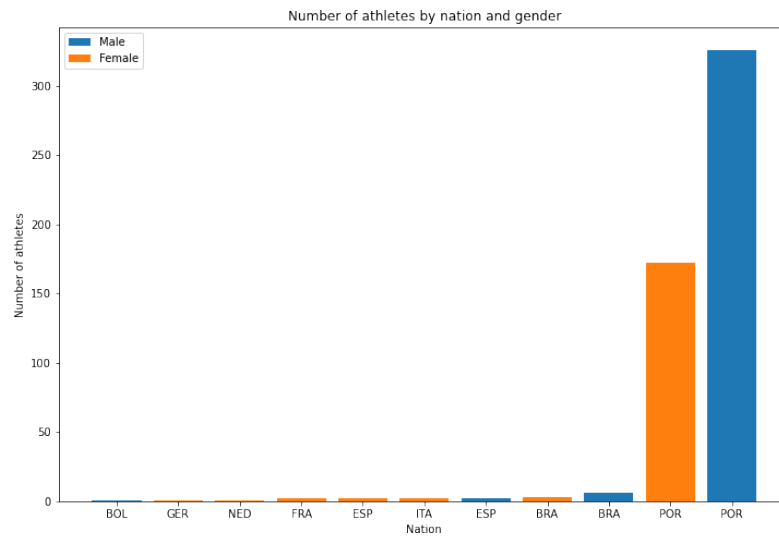


Figure 4: Number of athletes by nation and gender

3.3 Number of Athletes by Gender

To determine the number of athletes by gender, we can run the following SQL query:

```
SELECT COUNT(*), gender
FROM annp_final.athlete
GROUP BY gender;
```

We can then plot the result, as illustrated in Figure 5.

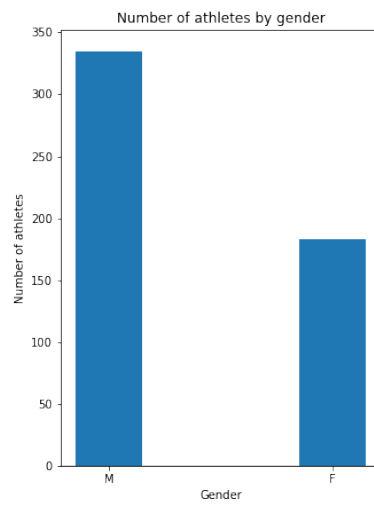


Figure 5: Number of athletes by gender

We can also plot this in a pie chart, as illustrated in Figure 6.

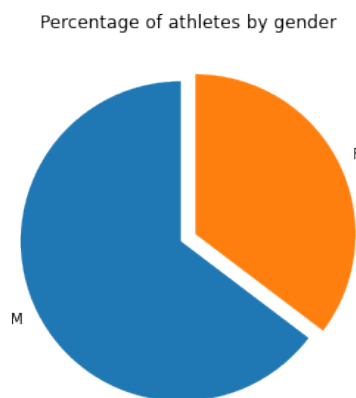


Figure 6: Percentage of athletes by gender

3.4 Number of Events by Gender

To determine the number of events by gender, we can run the following SQL query:

```
SELECT COUNT(*), gender
FROM annp_final.event
GROUP BY gender;
```

We can then plot the result, as illustrated in Figure 7.

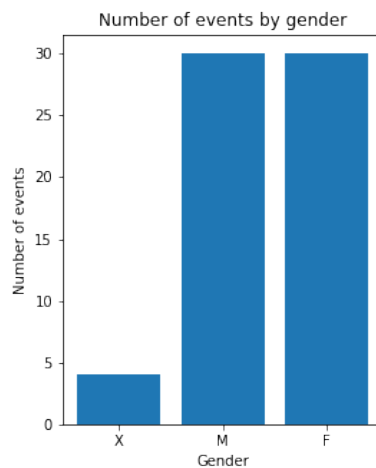


Figure 7: Number of events by gender

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.

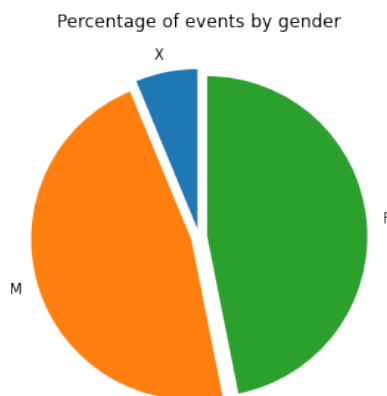


Figure 8: Percentage of events by gender

3.5 Number of Clubs by Nation

We can determine the number of clubs by each nation by running the following SQL query:

```
SELECT nation, COUNT(*) AS nationCount
FROM annp_final.club
```

```
GROUP BY nation
ORDER BY nationCount ASC;
```

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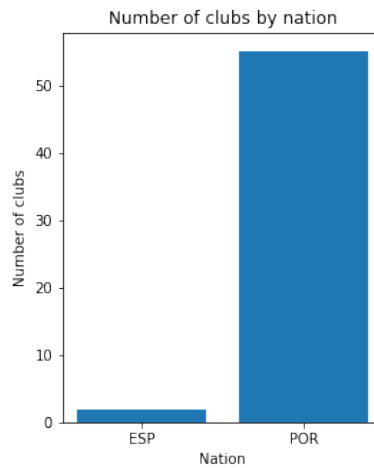


Figure 9: Number of clubs by nation

COMPLETAR COM TEXTO.



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:

```

SELECT region, COUNT(*) AS regionCount
FROM annp_final.club
WHERE region SIMILAR TO '[A-Z]+'
GROUP BY region
ORDER BY regionCount ASC;

```

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

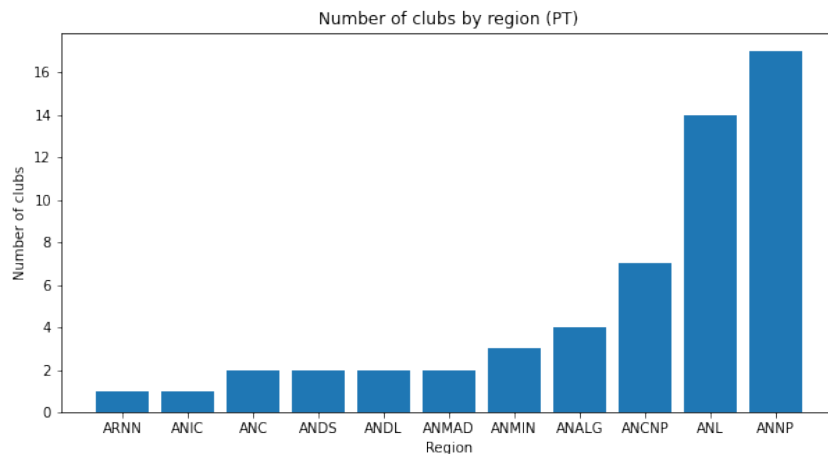


Figure 11: Number of clubs by region (PT)

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:

```

SELECT region, COUNT(*) AS regionCount
FROM annp_final.club
WHERE region SIMILAR TO '[0-9]+'
GROUP BY region
ORDER BY regionCount ASC;

```

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:

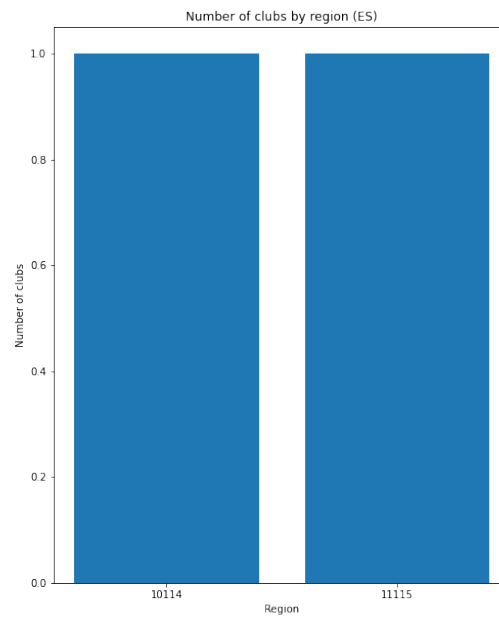


Figure 12: Number of clubs by region (ES)

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

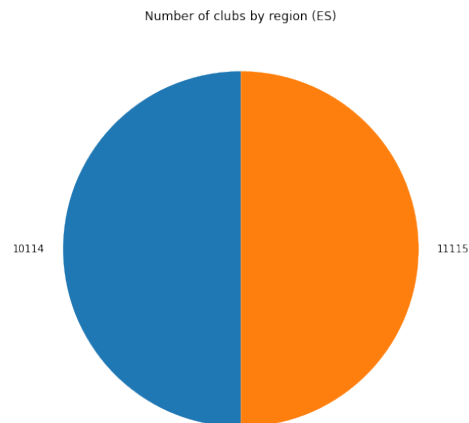


Figure 13: Number of clubs by region (ES)

3.7 Events by time

To find out the most frequent time for swimming events (*i.e.* the time at which most of the events take place), we can run the following SQL query:

```
SELECT time, COUNT(*) AS eventCount
FROM annp_final.event
GROUP BY time
ORDER BY eventCount ASC;
```

Plotting the result in a bar plot, we have the following:

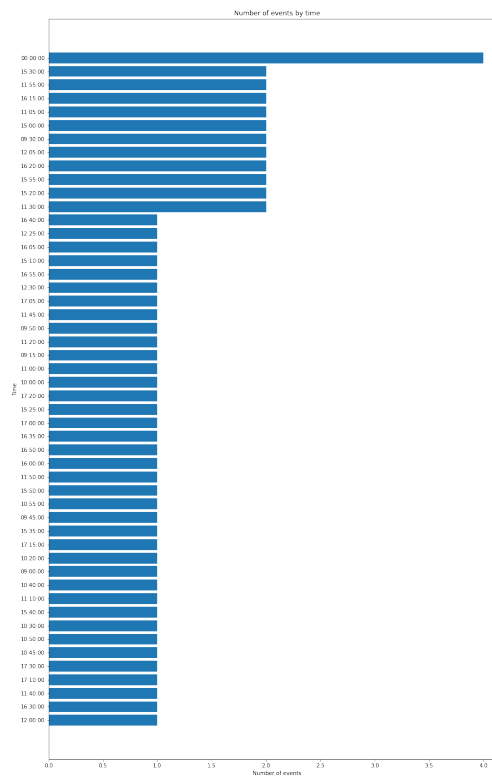


Figure 14: Number of events by time

3.7.1 Swimming styles

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```
SELECT *
FROM annp_final.swimstyle
ORDER BY distance DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

COMPLETAR COM TEXTO (style com menos distance) FLY.

```
SELECT *
FROM annp_final.swimstyle
ORDER BY distance ASC
LIMIT 1;
```

3.8 Results

3.8.1 Average Swim Time

To determine the average swim time, we just have to run the following SQL query:

```
SELECT AVG(swimtime)
FROM annp_final.result;
```

Running this, we can see that the average swimming time is 00:02:23.769068.

3.8.2 Average Number of Points

To determine the average number of points than an athlete gets in an event, we just have to run the following SQL query:

```
SELECT AVG(points)::numeric(10, 1)
FROM annp_final.result;
```

Running this, we can see that the average number of points that an athlete gets in an event is 340.

4 Conclusions & Future Work

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