Assignment: Report

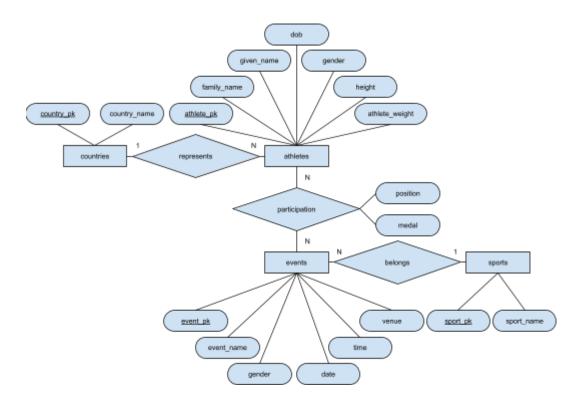
## Introduction

Knowledge in regards to the design, implementation and usage of relational databases was utilised to solve the problem of exploring the Tokyo 2020 Summer Olympics. Specifically, gaining knowledge in regards to the details of the game's participating countries and athletes, sports, events and results. In order to further enhance usability, advanced SQL features such as stored procedures and views were designed and implemented. Additionally, connectivity with a programming language interface (Python) was also established. Design and implementation decisions were thoroughly reflected upon, challenges were postulated and documented, and potential improvements were theorised.

## Design

Illustrative Materials

ER Diagram



# Entity Sets

Entity Sets	Keys	Attributes
countries	country_pk	country_name
sports	sport_pk	sport_name
events	event_pk, sport_fk	gender, event_name, date, time, venue
athletes	athlete_pk, country_fk	family_name, given_name, gender, dob, height, athlete_weight

## Relationship Sets

Relationship Sets	Involvement	Attributes
represents	athletes, countries	
participation	athletes, events	position, medal
belongs	events, sports	

## Constraints

Relationships	Cardinality	Participation / Other Constraints*
represents	1:N – An athlete can represent at most one country; A country can be represented by multiple athletes	athletes – total, countries – total (An athlete represents a country; a country must have representing athletes)*
participation	M:N – An athlete can participate in many events; an event can have multiple participating athletes	athletes – total, events – total (An athlete participates in at least one event; An event must have participating athletes)*
belongs	1:N – An event can belong to at most one sport; a sport can have many events belonging to it	sports – total, event – total (A sport has at least one event; An event belongs to a sport)*

<sup>\*</sup> Otherwise, that particular country/athlete/sport would not have been present in the Tokyo 2020 Summer Olympics.

# Data Types

countries				
Attribute	Туре	Key	Constraints	Description
country_pk	CHAR(3)	Primary	NOT NULL	Country code, unique
country_name	VARCHAR(36)		NOT NULL, UNIQUE	Country name

sports				
Attribute	Туре	Key	Constraints	Description
sport_pk	CHAR(6)	Primary	NOT NULL	Sport ID, unique
sport_name	VARCHAR(36)		NOT NULL, UNIQUE	Sport name

	events			
Attribute	Туре	Key	Constraints	Description
event_pk	CHAR(6)	Primary	NOT NULL	Event ID, unique
sport_pk	CHAR(6)	Foreign	NOT NULL	Event sport ID, unique
gender	CHAR(1)			Event participants' gender
event_name	VARCHAR(36)		NOT NULL, UNIQUE	Event name
event_datetime	DATETIME		NOT NULL	Event date and time
venue	VARCHAR(36)		NOT NULL	Event venue

	athletes			
Attribute	Туре	Key	Constraints	Description
athlete_pk	CHAR(6)	Primary	NOT NULL	Athlete ID, unique
country_pk	CHAR(3)	Primary	NOT NULL	Athlete country code, unique
family_name	VARCHAR(36)		NOT NULL	Athlete family name
given_name	VARCHAR(36)		NOT NULL	Athlete family name
gender	CHAR(1)		NOT NULL	Athlete gender ('M' or 'F')
dob	DATE		NOT NULL	Athlete date of birth
height	INTEGER(3)		NOT NULL	Athlete height (cm)
athlete_weight	INTEGER(3)		NOT NULL	Athlete weight (kg)

	results			
Attribute	Туре	Key	Constraints	Description
event_fk	CHAR(6)	Foreign	NOT NULL	Event ID, unique
athlete_fk	CHAR(6)	Foreign	NOT NULL	Athlete ID, unique
position	INTEGER(1)		NOT NULL	Athlete event position (1, 2, 3 etc)
medal	CHAR(1)			Athlete event medal ('G', 'S', 'B' or NULL)

```
Relational Schema
countries(
  country_pk,
  country_name
)
sports(
  sport_pk,
  sport_name
)
events(
  event pk,
  sport_fk,
  gender,
  event_name,
  event_datetime,
  venue
)
athletes(
  athlete_pk,
  country_fk,
  family_name,
  given_name,
  gender,
  dob,
  height,
  athlete_weight
)
results(
  event_fk,
  athlete_fk,
  primary_key(event_fk, athlete_fk)
  position,
  medal
)
```

Primary keys and foreign keys are denoted with underscoring and italicisation, respectively.

# Explanations

# Entity Sets

countries			
Attribute	Туре	Explanation	
country_pk	CHAR(3)	Each country was defined to have a fixed length ID (it's three-letter code as defined by the IOC).	
country_name	VARCHAR(36)	Country names vary in length	

sports			
Attribute Type Explanation			
sport_pk	CHAR(6)	Each sport was defined to have a fixed length ID.	
sport_name	VARCHAR(36)	Sport names vary in length	

events			
Attribute	Туре	Explanation	
event_pk	CHAR(6)	CHAR is an appropriate data type as I defined each event to have a fixed length ID.	
sport_fk	CHAR(6)	-	
gender	CHAR(1)	Each event was defined to have a fixed length gender designation ('M' or 'F').	
event_name	VARCHAR(36)	Event names vary in length	
event_datetime	DATETIME	Each event takes place on a particular date at a particular time	
venue	VARCHAR(36)	Venue names vary in length	

athletes			
Attribute	Туре	Explanation	
athlete_pk	CHAR(6)	Each athlete is defined to have a fixed length ID.	
country_fk	CHAR(3)	-	
family_name	VARCHAR(36)	Family names vary in length	
given_name	VARCHAR(36)	Given names vary in length	
gender	CHAR(1)	Each athlete was defined to have a fixed length gender designation ('M' or 'F').	
dob	DATE	Each athlete was born on a particular date.	
height	INTEGER(3)	Each athlete's height will be less than 999 cm. So, only need to display three digits	
athlete_weight	INTEGER(3)	Each athlete's weight will be less than 999 kg. So, only need to display three digits	

results						
Attribute	Туре	Explanation				
event_fk	CHAR(6)	_				
athlete_fk	CHAR(6)	-				
position	INTEGER(1)	Each athlete position was defined to have a fixed length designation from 1-10.				
medal	CHAR(1)	Each athlete was defined to have a fixed length medal designation ('G', 'S' or 'B').				

Relationship Sets and Constraints

View Design > Illustrative Materials > Relationship Sets and Design > Illustrative Materials > Constraints.

### Assumptions

- 1. Athletes' are identified by a family name and given name
- 2. Every attribute of type VARCHAR() is assumed to have a value which will not overflow the prescribed character limit
- 3. For the sake of the database, every athlete's gender is either male or female
- 4. results entities with position 1, 2 or 3 and NULL medal are results from non-final events (e.g. qualification rounds)

## Implementation

## Login and Database Creation

- 1. Navigate to the directory.
- To enter the MySQL Command-Line Client, at the "\$ " prompt, enter: mysql -u me -p Then, at the "Enter password: " prompt, enter:
- myUserPassword

  3. To create the relevant database, at the "mysql>" prompt, enter:
- CREATE DATABASE assignment\_20169321;
  4 To use the aforementioned database enter:
- 4. To use the aforementioned database, enter: USE assignment\_20169321

#### Table Creation and Value Insertion

- To create the relevant tables, enter: SOURCE assignment\_tables.sql
- 2. To show the relevant tables, enter: SHOW TABLES:

3. To show the description of the athletes table, enter:

DESC athletes;

The output should be as follows:

Field	Туре	Null		Default	Extra
athlete_pk   country_fk   family_name   given_name   gender   dob   height   athlete_weight +	char(6) char(3) varchar(36) varchar(36) char(1) date int(3) int(3)	NO   YES   NO   NO   NO   NO   NO	PRI     MUL           	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	

4. To show the description of the countries table, enter:

DESC countries;

The output should be as follows:

+	Туре	†	Null	+	Key	+	Default	Extra	†
country_pk   country_name	char(3) varchar(36)	ļ	NO NO				NULL   NULL		Ì

5. To show the description of the events table, enter:

DESC events;

Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra	
sport_fk   gender   event_name   event_datetime	char(6)   char(1)   varchar(36)	YES YES NO NO	PRI     MUL     UNI			
++ 6 rows in set (0.00 sec)						

6. To show the description of the results table, enter: DESC results;

The output should be as follows:

	Type			
position	char(6)   char(6)   int(1)   char(1)	NO   NO	PRI	
+ 4 rows in se	-+ t (0.00 sec	+ )	+	 ++

7. To show the description of the sports table, enter:

DESC sports;

The output should be as follows:

	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
sport_pk   sport_name	char(6)	NO     NO	PRI   UNI	NULL	
2 rows in set					

8. To insert the relevant entities into the relevant tables, enter:

SOURCE assignment\_values.sql

9. To show the entities of the athletes table, enter:

SELECT \* FROM athletes;

athlete_pk	country_fk	family_name	+   given_name	gender	dob	height	athlete_weight
029145	SWE	AALTONEN	Paavo	M	1983-12-04	180	75
115612	ZAM	CHINYEMBA	Patrick	M	2001-07-28	172	61
182321	SWE	AARBERG	Jan-Erik	M	1985-07-09	182	78
193021	USA	ABBOTT	Jeremy	M	1991-03-23	173	72
193131	USA	AALTEN	Cornelia	W	1999-12-28	172	48
193432	USA	GRANT	Rhyan	M	1991-08-01	173	72
193821	JPN	AOKI	Kushina	W	1998-06-06	173	48
281921	ZAM	MAPFUMO	Lucy	W	2000-04-06	170	47
283191	AUS	SCOTT	Lachlan	M	1992-08-21	177	75
381022	AUS	WINWOOD	Alex	M	1997-02-02	174	60
383131	AUS	BEHICH	Aziz	M	1990-12-16	170	63
389121	USA	RYAN	Mat	M	1992-08-04	184	82
390112	USA	DUKE	James	M	1992-08-21	174	74
398012	AUS	WRIGHT	Bailey	M	1992-08-15	186	84
481640	USA	MALTO	Stephanie	W	1997-03-03	171	47
489231	AUS	CHRIS	David	M	1990-01-11	171	73
547232	USA	BOYLE	Martin	M	1993-04-23	191	75
582322	AUS	KARACIC	Fran	M	1996-05-12	181	75
839111	AUS	MCGOWAN	Ryan	M	1989-08-15	191	75
839198	USA	ELDER	Steve	M	1995-01-01	180	67
+ 20 rows in set	(0.00 sec)		+	+	+	+	++

10. To show the entities of the countries table, enter:

SELECT \* FROM countries;

The output should be as follows:

country_pk	country_name
AUS     JPN     SWE     USA     ZAM	Australia   Japan   Sweden   United States   Zambia
5 rows in set	(0.00 sec)

11. To show the entities of the events table, enter:

SELECT \* FROM events;

The output should be as follows:

į	event_pk	sport_fk	gender	event_name	event_datetime	venue	
İ	274100 318402 371121 936103 937802	673480 938031 673480	M M	Women's 100m Butterfly Final Men's Skeet Second Round Winwood vs Chinyemba Men's Skeet Final Round Men's Final: Australia vs USA	2021-07-27 15:45:00 2021-07-28 18:00:00 2021-07-28 15:45:00	Asaka Shooting Range	
5	5 rows in set (0.00 sec)						

12. To show the entities of the results table, enter:

SELECT \* FROM results;

+   event_fk	athlete_fk	position	++   medal
274100	193131	1 1	G   I
274100	193821	3	IB I
274100	281921	2	İSİ
274100	481640	4	NULL I
318402	029145	1	NULL
318402	182321	2	NULL
318402	193021	3	NULL
318402	283191	4	NULL
318402	390112	5	NULL
318402	489231	6	NULL I
371121	115612	1	i Gi
371121	381022	2	NULL I
936103	029145	1	i G i
936103	182321	2	is i
936103	193021	3	ів і
937802	193021	2	is i
937802	383131	1	i G i
937802	389121	2	is i
937802	398012	1	i G i
937802	547232	2	js j
937802	582322	1	i G
937802	839111	1	i G
937802	839198	2	S
+	+	+	++
23 rows in	set (0.00 sec	)	

13. To show the entities of the sports table, enter: SELECT \* FROM sports;

The output should be as follows:

## Usage

#### Queries

To show the results of the relevant queries, enter:

SOURCE assignment\_queries.sql

The output should be as follows:

1. Show the number of athletes representing each country.

```
+----+
| country | count |
+----+
| AUS | 7 |
| JPN | 1 |
| SWE | 2 |
| USA | 8 |
| ZAM | 2 |
+----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Show all participating countries ordered by name.

```
+-----+
| country_listing |
+-----+
| Zambia (ZAM) |
| United States (USA) |
| Sweden (SWE) |
| Japan (JPN) |
| Australia (AUS) |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Show the age of the average American athlete.

```
+-----+
| average_age |
+-----+
| 27 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Show the names and nationalities of all gold medalists

5. Show the height of the average athlete.

6. Show the names and nationalities of all athletes shorter than the average athlete.

```
| athletes | athletes | athletes | Head of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the content of the cont
```

### Advanced Features

- To recreate the recreate the relevant tables, enter: SOURCE assignment\_tables.sql
- 2. To create the relevant stored procedures, enter: SOURCE assignment procedures.sql
- 3. To insert the relevant entities into the relevant tables, using the relevant stored procedures, enter:
  - SOURCE assignment\_values2.sql
- 4. To show the entities of each of the tables, enter the commands outlined in steps 9-13 of *Implementation > Table Creation and Value Insertion*.
- 5. To implement the relevant views, enter: SOURCE assignment views.sql
- 6. To show the entities of the representatives view, enter:
  - SELECT \* FROM representatives;

The output should be as follows:



7. To show the entities of the winners view, enter:

SELECT \* FROM winners;

+   family name	+   given name	++   country
+	given_name 	++
AALTEN	Cornelia	USA
CHINYEMBA	Patrick	įZAM į
AALTONEN	Paavo	SWE
BEHICH	Aziz	AUS [
WRIGHT	Bailey	AUS
KARACIC	Fran	AUS
MCGOWAN	Ryan	AUS
+	+	++
7 rows in set	(0.00 sec)	

### Python Integration

- To exit the MySQL Command-Line Client, enter: exit
- 2. To run the relevant python3 file, at the "\$" prompt, enter: python3 assignment.py

Then, at the "Enter username: " prompt, enter:

Lastly, at the "Enter password: " prompt, enter: myUserPassword

```
Q1. Show the number of athletes rep
country: AUS, count: 7
country: JPN, count: 1
country: SWE, count: 2
country: USA, count: 8
country: ZAM, count: 2
Q2. Show all participating countries
country: Zambia (ZAM)
country: United States (USA)
country: Sweden (SWE)
country: Japan (JPN)
country: Australia (AUS)
Q3. Show the age of the average Ame
age: 27
Show the names and nationalities of
athlete: AALTEN, Cornelia (USA)
athlete: CHINYEMBA, Patrick (ZAM)
athlete: AALTONEN, Paavo (SWE)
athlete: BEHICH, Aziz (AUS)
athlete: WRIGHT, Bailey (AUS)
athlete: KARACIC, Fran (AUS)
athlete: MCGOWAN, Ryan (AUS)
Show the height of the average a
height: 177
Q6. Show the names and nationalities
athlete: CHINYEMBA, Patrick (ZAM)
athlete: ABBOTT, Jeremy (USA)
athlete: AALTEN, Cornelia (USA)
athlete: GRANT, Rhyan (USA)
athlete: AOKI, Kushina (JPN)
athlete: MAPFUMO, Lucy (ZAM)
athlete: SCOTT, Lachlan (AUS)
athlete: WINWOOD, Alex (AUS)
athlete: BEHICH, Aziz (AUS)
athlete: DUKE, James (USA)
athlete: MALTO, Stephanie (USA)
athlete: CHRIS, David (AUS)
MvSQL connection is closed now
```

## Discussion

### Challenges

The most notable challenges included:

- Appropriately modelling the database. Conceptually, we are all aware that the
  athletes, countries, sports, events and event results all have some relation to the
  olympics. However, piecing together how these entities ought to be related to one
  another was probably the most time-consuming endeavour of the entire assignment.
  Though, spending a great deal of time designing results in a much less pain-staking
  implementation process.
- 2. Successfully navigating MySQL error messages. This required a great deal of patience as the error-messages are often quite cryptic, and in turn, require you do to a lot of research in regards to what the causes of these errors were and their potential remedies.
- 3. Finding and preparing sample data to use for table insertion. Since the description of the assignment was quite vague (I suspect with purpose), students were essentially left to find and prepare their own data. I had no problems with the idea of doing so, it just required a lot of time and effort to compile.

#### Limitations

The most notable limitations include:

- 1. The inability to insert certain entities due to potential overflow. For example, an athlete with a family name greater than 36 characters couldn't be inserted into the athletes table without misrepresenting their name in some way (e.g. shortening it or attempting to use some nickname).
- 2. The inability to prevent the adding of male athletes to women's events and vice versa.
- 3. The inability to insert certain entities due to non-conformity with table attributes. For example, an athlete with a three-part name couldn't be added into the athletes table appropriately as it only supports family\_name and given\_name attributes.

#### **Improvements**

Considering the aforementioned limitations, the most notable potential improvements include:

- Identify all of the extremities in regards to attributes to ensure that no overflow or underflow occurs. For example, if the longest given name for an athlete is 29 characters, we change the data type of given\_name attribute of the athletes table from VARCHAR(36) to VARCHAR(29).
- Implement some form of error-checking to ensure that athletes cannot be mistakenly added to gender-specific events. For example, a man should not be added to a women's event and vice versa.
- 3. Remove the family\_name and given\_name attributes of the athletes table and replace them with an athlete\_name attribute to further internationalise our database as not all people's names follow this format.

# References

Sarkhel, Arjun. 2021. "2021 Olympics in Tokyo". Kaggle. https://www.kaggle.com/arjunprasadsarkhel/2021-olympics-in-tokyo

The Roar. 2021. "2021 Olympics events schedule". The Roar. https://www.theroar.com.au/olympics/olympics-events-schedule/