Chess Clubs

The National Chess Federation of some country coordinates the chess activities in that country. There are a number of chess clubs, each club has a number of members. Each chess club has a unique name. The members of the club are registered. No person can be member of more than one chess club. Each club member has a rating indicating the strength as a chess player.

A typical sample table is:

| Club | Memb | ers | City | |
|----------|------|--------------|--------|----------|
| For Fun | Id | Name | Rating | Venlo |
| | S1 | 001 A. Loper | 1875 | |
| | S1 | 002 B. Paard | 1915 | |
| | | | | |
| Sky High | Id | Name | Rating | Wijchen |
| , 3 | S1 | 101 C. Toren | 1900 | 1 |
| | | | 400- | 1 |
| | S1 | 102 D. Dame | 1905 | |

Chess clubs will organize tournaments. Some tournaments (like the Open Championship in the example below) are yearly returning events. Otherwise they are uniquely determined by their name (like the Tulip Tournament in the example below). Only members of a chess club can participate in a tournament.

Tournaments can be sponsored by organizations or individuals. For organizations the company registration number is recorded. For individual sponsors who are members, only their member id is recorded. For individuals who are not member of a chess club, the city is recorded.

Some tournaments have various groups. In the example below, the Open Championship has an Agroup and a B-group, that play a separate competition. So there will be a winner of the A-group and a winner of the B-group. The Tulip Tournament has a single group of players and thus a single winner.

| Tournament | Year | Sponsors | | | | | Participa | ants |
|----------------------|------|----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Open Championship | 2008 | Name | City | Member Id | Company registration | Amount (€) | Group | Player Id |
| | | | | | number | | Α | S1001 |
| | | Transport | Leiden | - | 06715423 | 5000 | Α | S1010 |
| | | Systems | | | | | В | S1102 |
| | | J. Goodrich | Arnhem | - | - | 1000 | В | S1250 |
| | | A. Loper | | S1001 | - | 500 | | |
| | 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Open Championship | 2009 | Name | City | Member Id | Company registration | Amount (€) | Group | Player Id |
| | | | | | number | | Α | S1001 |
| | | Transport | Leiden | - | 06715423 | 5000 | Α | S1102 |
| | | Systems | | | | | В | S1010 |
| | | | | | | | В | S1260 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Tulip Tournament | 2010 | Name | City | Member Id | Company registration number | Amount (€) | Id | ayer 050 |
| | | Transport Systems | Leiden | - | 06715423 | 5000 | | 060 102 |
| | | A. Loper | | S1001 | - | 500 | S1 | 250 |
| | | | | | | | | |

Matches between players are registered, since they are used to compute the ratings of the players. For each match it is recorded who was the white player and the black player, and the result (win,

draw or loss) from the point of view of the white player. Note that players may play against each other more than once in the same tournament tournament. For example, the Tulip Tournament first has a group phase, and then concludes with a knock-out phase for the players that qualified in the group phase.

A typical sample table is:

| Tournament | Year | White | Black | Result |
|-------------------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| Open Championship | 2008 | S1001 | S1010 | draw |
| Open Championship | 2008 | S1102 | S1250 | win |
| Tulip Tournament | | S1050 | S1060 | draw |
| Tulip Tournament | | S1101 | S1260 | loss |
| Tulip Tournament | | S1101 | S1260 | loss |
| Tulip Tournament | | S1050 | S1060 | win |
| | | | | |