

Student Name **Bill Seling** _____

Create the following SQL SELECT statements. If you have added, deleted or changed records within your studies, you will need to create clean database. You will need to drop tennis and reconstruct it from the original instructions in chapter 3 and 4.

While many of these statements might be able to be created without GROUP BY, HAVING, or ORDER BY, this assessment is specifically for these clauses in SQL. You may need to stretch your thinking a little, but be sure that each statement under the GROUP BY header, has a GROUP BY clause; likewise with the HAVING and ORDER by requests.

- Once you have completed each statement, paste the SQL statements into this document along with a screen capture of your results screen. Remember that your statements include the GROUP BY, HAVING and ORDER BY clauses

- GROUP BY**

- Find the player name and initials as player, the total number of penalties they have incurred for those players living in Stratford.

```
SELECT  PLA.NAME, PLA.INITIALS, COUNT(*) AS TOTAL_PENALTIES
FROM    PLAYERS AS PLA INNER JOIN PENALTIES AS PEN
        ON PLA.PLAYERNO = PEN.PLAYERNO
WHERE   PLA.TOWN = 'Stratford'
GROUP BY PLA.NAME, PLA.INITIALS, PLA.PLAYERNO;
```

NAME	INITIALS	TOTAL_PENALTIES
Parmenter	R	1

- Find the sum of the penalty amounts, the number of payments and group them by the year that the payment was made.

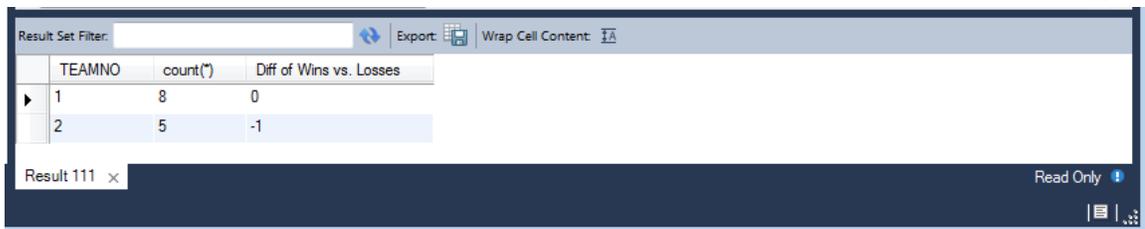
```
SELECT  sum(AMOUNT) AS PENALTY_$,
        count(*) AS NUMBER_OF_PMTS,
        year(PAYMENT_DATE) AS YEAR_PAID
FROM    penalties
GROUP BY YEAR_PAID;
```

PENALTY_\$	NUMBER_OF_PMTS	YEAR_PAID
150.00	3	1980
75.00	1	1981
30.00	1	1982
100.00	1	1983
125.00	2	1984

- Find the team number and the number of matches where the number of matches won is more than the number matches lost.

There are no teams whose number of matches won is more than the number of matches lost. Team Number 1 comes the closest, breaking even on 4 match wins and 4 match losses. Team 2 had 3 match losses and 2 match wins.

```
/*  
ASSUMPTIONS: Assuming you really wanted to know about the team  
whose number of matches won is more than the number of  
matches lost and not the number of sets won vs. sets lost.  
*/  
SELECT      TEAMNO, count(*),  
            sum(CASE  
              WHEN (WON > LOST) THEN 1  
              ELSE ''  
            END) -  
            sum(CASE  
              WHEN (WON < LOST) THEN 1  
              ELSE ''  
            END) AS 'Diff of Wins vs. Losses'  
FROM matches  
GROUP BY teamno  
ORDER BY 2 DESC;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query result set in a software interface. The result set is displayed as a table with three columns: TEAMNO, count(*), and Diff of Wins vs. Losses. The data is as follows:

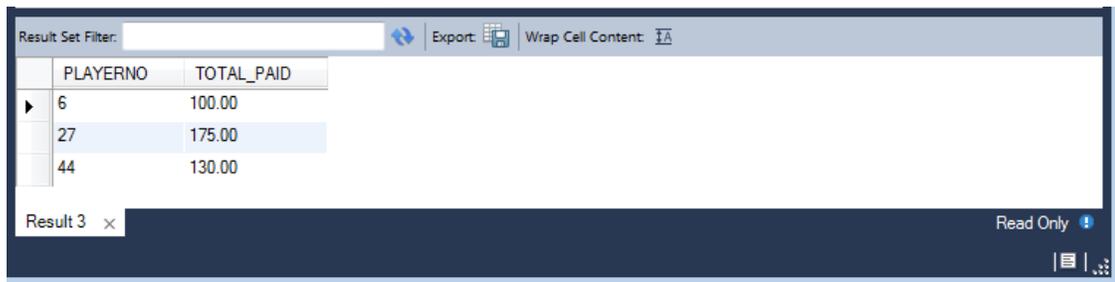
TEAMNO	count(*)	Diff of Wins vs. Losses
1	8	0
2	5	-1

The interface also shows a 'Result Set Filter' field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' option. The bottom of the window indicates 'Result 111' and 'Read Only'.

- **HAVING**

4. Find the player number and the sum of the amounts paid for penalties as total paid where the sum of the amounts is greater than 50.

```
SELECT  PLAYERNO, SUM(AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_PAID
FROM    penalties
GROUP BY PLAYERNO
HAVING  SUM(AMOUNT) > 50;
```

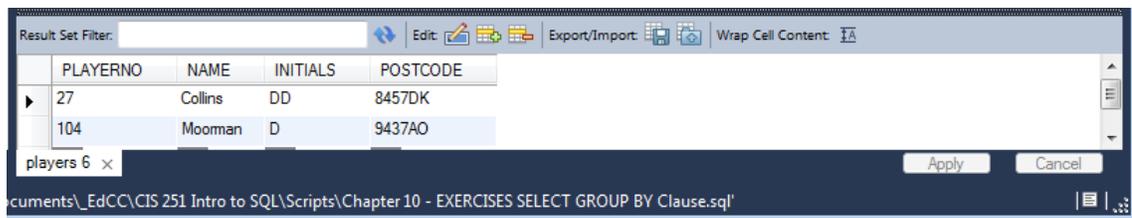


PLAYERNO	TOTAL_PAID
6	100.00
27	175.00
44	130.00

- **ORDER BY**

5. List all the players by name and initials from Eltham and sort them by postcode.

```
/*
ASSUMPTIONS: Ascending sort; display postcode.
*/
SELECT  PLAYERNO, NAME, INITIALS, POSTCODE
FROM    players
WHERE   TOWN = "Eltham"
ORDER BY POSTCODE;
```



PLAYERNO	NAME	INITIALS	POSTCODE
27	Collins	DD	8457DK
104	Mooman	D	9437AO

CIS 251

Assignment 5 GROUP BY, HAVING and ORDER BY

- 6. List all the information available from the matches played ordered by the player no in descending order, the number of matches won and the number of matches lost

```
/*  
ASSUMPTIONS: Assuming you wanted to know winners and losers of matches; added  
info on sets won and lost because all info from matches played was specified.  
*/  
SELECT MATCHNO, PLAYERNO, TEAMNO, WON, LOST, CASE  
    WHEN (WON > LOST) THEN 'Winner'  
    ELSE 'Loser'  
    END AS RESULT  
  
FROM MATCHES  
WHERE WON > LOST  
UNION  
SELECT MATCHNO, PLAYERNO, TEAMNO, WON, LOST, CASE  
    WHEN (WON > LOST) THEN 'Winner'  
    ELSE 'Loser'  
    END AS RESULT  
  
FROM MATCHES  
WHERE WON < LOST  
ORDER BY 2 ASC, 6 DESC, 4, 5;
```

MATCHNO	PLAYERNO	TEAMNO	WON	LOST	RESULT
6	2	1	1	3	Loser
3	6	1	3	0	Winner
1	6	1	3	1	Winner
2	6	1	2	3	Loser
8	8	1	0	3	Loser
13	8	2	0	3	Loser
9	27	2	3	2	Winner
4	44	1	3	2	Winner
7	57	1	3	0	Winner
5	83	1	0	3	Loser
10	104	2	3	2	Winner
12	112	2	1	3	Loser
11	112	2	2	3	Loser

Turn in:

- You should turn in **this** Word document with your 6 SQL select statements, and the screen captures.

Where to turn it in:

- Return to Blackboard and turn this in via the link below.