

Database Design Project

Oracle Baseball League Store Database

Project Scenario:

You are a small consulting company specializing in database development. You have just been awarded the contract to develop a data model for a database application system for a small retail store called Oracle Baseball League (OBL).

The Oracle Baseball League store serves the entire surrounding community selling baseball kit. The OBL has two types of customer, there are individuals who purchase items like balls, cleats, gloves, shirts, screen printed t-shirts, and shorts. Additionally customers can represent a team when they purchase uniforms and equipment on behalf of the team.

Teams and individual customers are free to purchase any item from the inventory list, but teams get a discount on the list price depending on the number of players. When a customer places an order we record the order items for that order in our database.

OBL has a team of three sales representatives that officially only call on teams but have been known to handle individual customer complaints.

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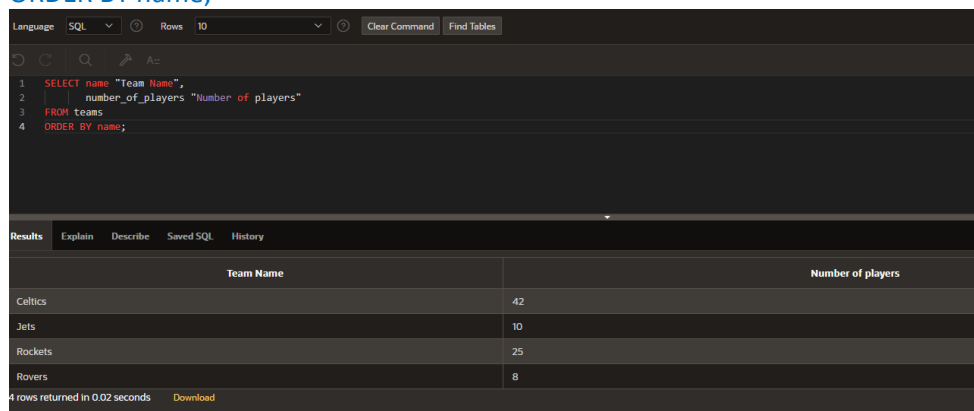
Section 6 Lesson 8 Exercise 1: Sorting Data Using ORDER BY

Use the ORDER BY Clause to Sort SQL Results (S6L8 Objective 1)

In this exercise you will sort the order of the data that is returned in your query by adding an ORDER BY clause to the end of your SELECT statement.

1. Display the team name and number of players alphabetically in order of team name. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

```
SELECT name "Team Name",  
       number_of_players "Number of players"  
FROM teams  
ORDER BY name;
```



The screenshot shows an SQL IDE interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with 'Language' set to 'SQL', 'Rows' set to '10', and buttons for 'Clear Command' and 'Find Tables'. Below the toolbar, the SQL query is entered in a text area. The query is:
1 SELECT name "Team Name",
2 number_of_players "Number of players"
3 FROM teams
4 ORDER BY name;
Below the query, there's a 'Results' tab selected, showing a table with two columns: 'Team Name' and 'Number of players'. The table contains four rows of data: Celtics (42), Jets (10), Rockets (25), and Rovers (8). At the bottom of the results, it says '4 rows returned in 0.02 seconds' and there's a 'Download' button.

Team Name	Number of players
Celtics	42
Jets	10
Rockets	25
Rovers	8

4 rows returned in 0.02 seconds [Download](#)

2. Display the team name and number of players in descending order of number of players. Use an appropriate alias for your column headings.

```
SELECT name "Team Name",
       number_of_players "Number of players"
FROM teams
ORDER BY number_of_players DESC;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with 'Language' set to 'SQL', 'Rows' set to '10', and buttons for 'Clear Command' and 'Find Tables'. Below the toolbar is a command area with a search icon and a prompt 'A:'. The main area displays the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT name "Team Name",
2    number_of_players "Number of players"
3 FROM teams
4 ORDER BY number_of_players DESC;
```

Below the query, there's a 'Results' tab with sub-tabs 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History'. The 'Results' tab is active, showing a table with two columns: 'Team Name' and 'Number of players'. The data is sorted in descending order of the number of players.

Team Name	Number of players
Celtics	42
Rockets	25
Jets	10
Rovers	8

At the bottom of the results, it says '4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds' and there is a 'Download' button.

3. Display the team name and number of players alphabetically in order of team name. Use Team Name for the name alias and Players for the number of players. Sort the output in descending order of name using the alias in the ORDER BY clause.

Alphabetically in order of team name:

```
SELECT name "Team Name",
       number_of_players "Players"
FROM teams
ORDER BY name;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with 'Language' set to 'SQL', 'Rows' set to '10', and buttons for 'Clear Command' and 'Find Tables'. Below the toolbar is a command area with a search icon and a prompt 'A:'. The main area displays the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT name "Team Name",
2    number_of_players "Players"
3 FROM teams
4 ORDER BY name;
```

Below the query, there's a 'Results' tab with sub-tabs 'Explain', 'Describe', 'Saved SQL', and 'History'. The 'Results' tab is active, showing a table with two columns: 'Team Name' and 'Players'. The data is sorted in ascending order of the team name.

Team Name	Players
Celtics	42
Jets	10
Rockets	25
Rovers	8

At the bottom of the results, it says '4 rows returned in 0.00 seconds' and there is a 'Download' button.

Descending order of name using alias:

```
SELECT name "Team Name",
       number_of_players "Players"
FROM teams
ORDER BY "Team Name" DESC;
```

LanguageSQLRows10Clear CommandFind Tables

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1SELECT name "Team Name",

2number_of_players "Players"

3FROM teams

4ORDER BY "Team Name" DESC;

5

ResultsExplainDescribeSaved SQLHistory

Team Name	Players
Rovers	8
Rockets	25
Jets	10
Celtics	42

4 rows returned in 0.00 secondsDownload