

I checked the newspaper to see what Hockey statistics they kept:

| RANK | NAME | TEAM | GP | ATOI | G | A | PTS | PTS/G |
|------|-------------------|------|----|-------|---|----|-----|-------|
| 1 | Sidney Crosby, C | PIT | 13 | 22:52 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 1.62 |
| 2 | Steven Stamkos, C | TBL | 12 | 20:24 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 1.5 |
| 3 | Phil Kessel, C | TOR | 14 | 19:29 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 1.29 |
| 4 | Henrik Sedin, C | VAN | 15 | 22:45 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 1.2 |
| 5 | Logan Couture, C | SJS | 13 | 19:28 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 1.23 |

Where: GP = Games Played G = goals scored PTS = Points Scored (to date) = G + A
 ATOI = Average Time on Ice A = Assists PTS/G = average PTS per Game = PTS/GP

Not all of these statistics are stored; ATOI is calculated (you will need to store the amount of time each player was on the ice for each game --- a Hockey game is 60 minutes long but, as you can see, each hockey player spends less than half that time on the ice).

Aside from Name and Team, all of these statistics can be calculated using bukd in SQL functions such as COUNT, SUM, and AVG.

Notes:

1. To construct this table you would need to use SQL/PL (SQL Programming Language), which we haven't gone over (I will try and show you how it can be done later).

However, you can readily calculate these statistics for each player individually. For example, if you were to calculate for 'Orr, B.' (playerid = 65432) the basic command structure would be:

```
SELECT .....  
FROM .....  
WHERE playerID = 65432  
AND .....
```

Here is a sample output from the query I ran (this was exported to Excel) using playerID 76543:

| Name | Team | GP | ATOI | G | A | PTS | PTS/G |
|--------------|--------|----|----------|---|---|-----|--------|
| Belfours, E. | Dallas | 3 | 22.66667 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1.6667 |

2. Don't worry about the RANK column

We can discuss this more in class.