Hands-on Lab: Using Views in MySQL using phpMyAdmin

Estimated time needed: 20 minutes

In this lab, you will learn how to create tables and load data in the MySQL database service using the phpMyAdmin graphical user interface (GUI) tool.

Software Used in this Lab

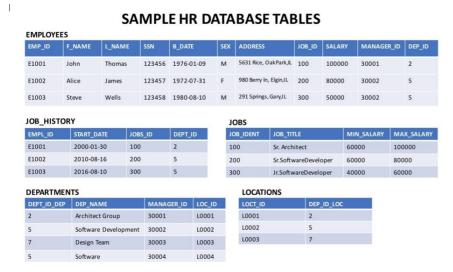
In this lab, you will use MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) designed to efficiently store, manipulate, and retrieve data.



To complete this lab you will utilize MySQL relational database service available as part of IBM Skills Network Labs (SN Labs) Cloud IDE. SN Labs is a virtual lab environment used in this course.

Database Used in this Lab

The database used in this lab is an internal database. You will be working on a sample HR database. This HR database schema consists of 5 tables called **EMPLOYEES**, **JOB_HISTORY**, **JOBS**, **DEPARTMENTS** and **LOCATIONS**. Each table has a few rows of sample data. The following diagram shows the tables for the HR database:



NOTE: This lab requires you to have all 5 of these tables of the HR database populated with sample data on MySQL. If you don't have the tables above populated with sample data on MySQL, please go through the lab below first:

Hands-on Lab: Create and Load Tables using SQL Scripts

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Create a View and show a selection of data for a given table
- Update a View to combine two or more tables in meaningful ways
- Drop a created View

In this lab, you will learn about using views. In SQL, a view is an alternative way of representing data that exists in one or more tables. Just like a real table, it contains rows and columns. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database. Though views can be queried like a table, views are dynamic; only the definition of the view is stored, not the data.

How does the syntax of a CREATE VIEW statement look?

- 1. 1
- 2.
- 3. 3 4. 4
- 1. CREATE VIEW view_name AS

```
2. SELECT column1, column2, ...
3. FROM table_name
4. WHERE condition;
Copied!
```

How does the syntax of a REPLACE VIEW statement look?

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

1. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_name AS
2. SELECT column1, column2, ...
3. FROM table_name
4. WHERE condition;

Copied!
```

How does the syntax of a DROP VIEW statement look?

```
    1. DROP VIEW view_name;
    Copied!
```

Exercise 1: Create a View

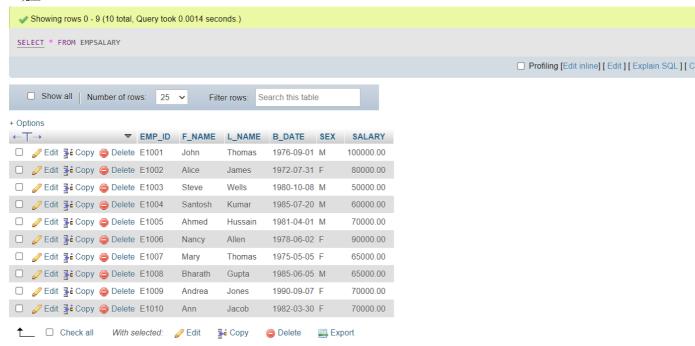
In this exercise, you will create a View and show a selection of data for a given table.

1. Let's create a view called EMPSALARY to display salary along with some basic sensitive data of employees from the HR database. To create the EMPSALARY view from the EMPLOYEES table, Copy the code below and paste it to the textarea of the SQL page. Click Go.

2. Using SELECT, query the EMPSALARY view to retrieve all the records. Copy the code below and paste it to the textarea of the SQL page. Click Go.

```
1. 1
1. SELECT * FROM EMPSALARY;
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```

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Exercise 2: Update a View

In this exercise, you will update a View to combine two or more tables in meaningful ways.

- 1. It now seems that the EMPSALARY view we created in exercise 1 doesn't contain enough salary information, such as max/min salary and the job title of the employees. Let's update the EMPSALARY view:
 - o combining two tables EMPLOYEES and JOBS so that we can display our desired information from the HR database.
 - including the columns JOB_TITLE, MIN_SALARY, MAX_SALARY of the JOBS table as well as excluding the SALARY column of the EMPLOYEES table.

Copy the code below and paste it to the textarea of the SQL page. Click Go..

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
1. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW EMPSALARY AS
2. SELECT EMP_ID, F_NAME, L_NAME, B_DATE, SEX, JOB_TITLE, MIN_SALARY, MAX_SALARY
3. FROM EMPLOYEES, JOBS
4. WHERE EMPLOYEES.JOB_ID = JOBS.JOB_IDENT;

Copied!
```

NOTE: Don't worry if you don't understand how to combine to two tables using implicit inner join. You will learn more about joins later on. For now, just think you are combining the data of two different tables, EMPLOYEES and JOBS by connecting their respective columns JOB_ID and JOB_IDENT since both the columns contain common unique data. You can have a look at the diagram (at the beginning of the lab) showing the tables for the HR database to observe how the JOB_ID and JOB_IDENT columns from the EMPLOYEES and JOBS tables respectively contain common unique data.

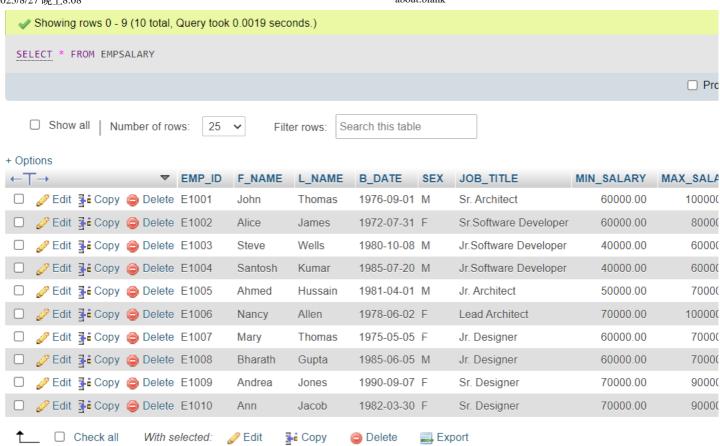
```
RUL SOL GREY COLUMNS

COLUMNS
```

2. Using SELECT, query the updated **EMPSALARY** view to retrieve all the records. Copy the code below and paste it to the textarea of the **SQL** page. Click **Go**.

```
1. 1
1. SELECT * FROM EMPSALARY;
Copied!
```

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Exercise 3: Drop a View

In this exercise, you will drop a created View.

1. Let's delete the created EMPSALARY view. Copy the code below and paste it to the paste it to the textarea of the SQL page. Click Go..



2. Using SELECT, you can verify whether the EMPSALARY view has been deleted or not. Copy the code below and paste it to the textarea of the SQL page. Click Go..



Congratulations! You have completed this lab, and you are ready for the next topic.

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Changelog

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