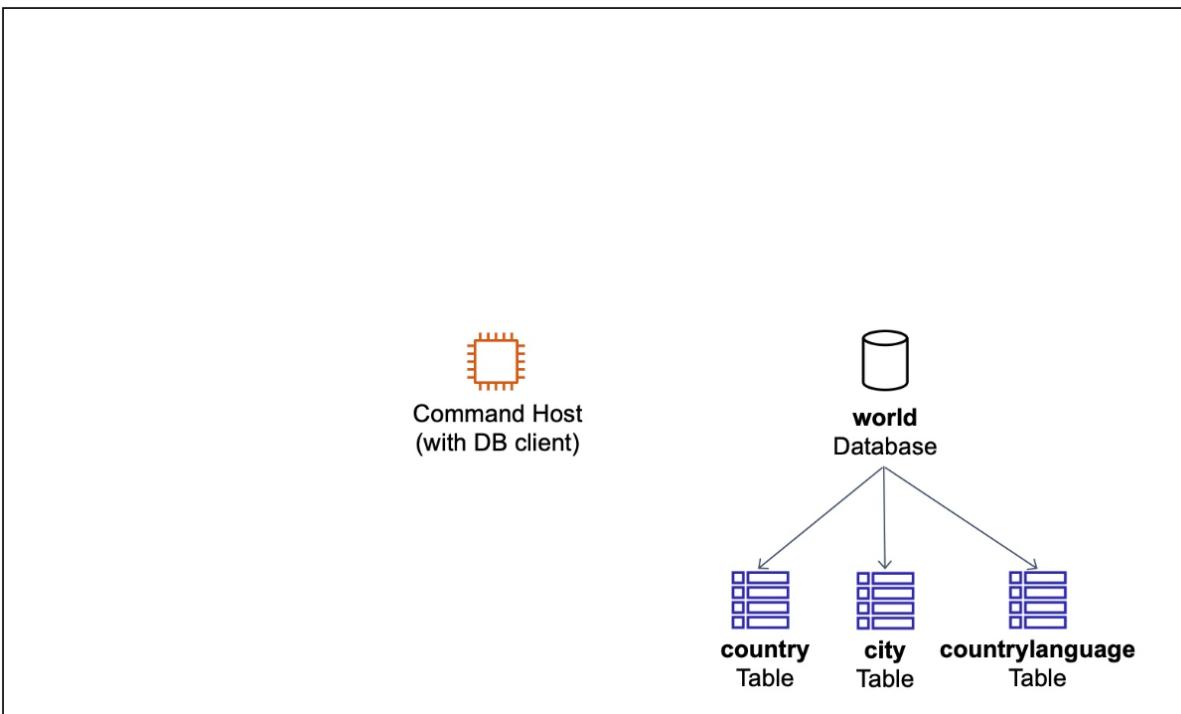
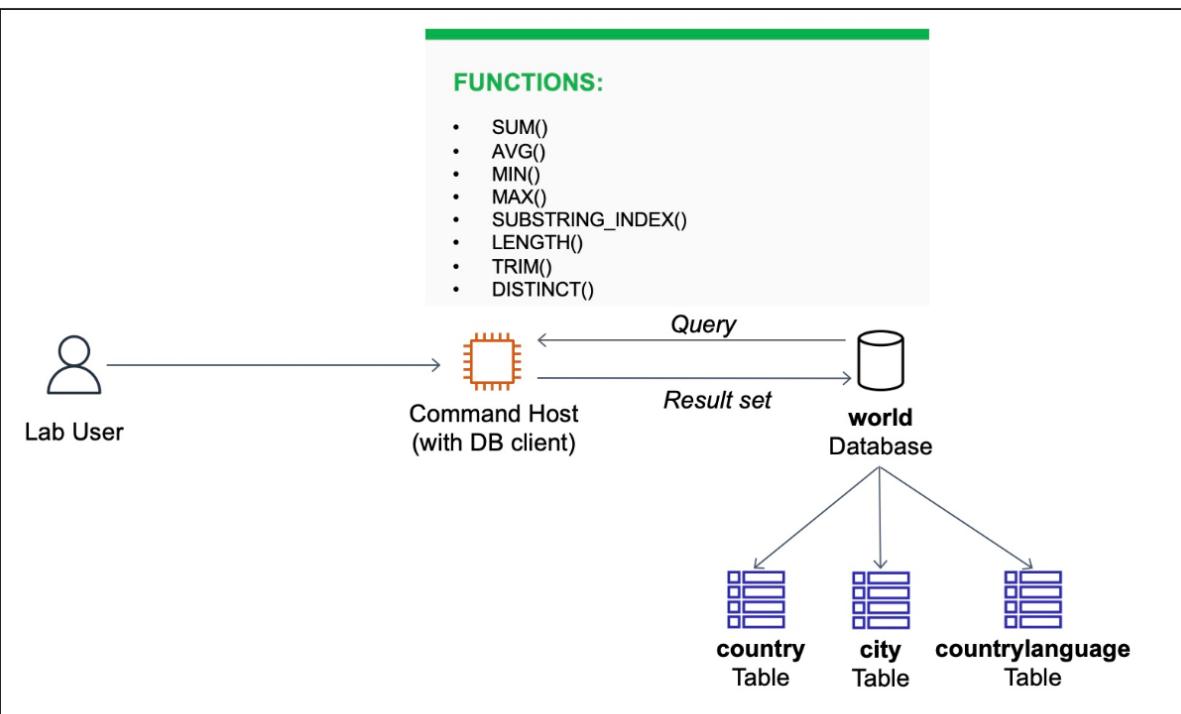


Working with Functions



A Command Host instance and world database containing three tables

At the end of this lab, you would have used the **SELECT** statement and **WHERE** clause with some common database functions:



A lab user is connected to a database instance. It also displays some commonly used SQL database functions.

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Console Home

Recently visited: EC2

Applications (0): Region: US West (Oregon)

Welcome to AWS: Getting started with AWS

AWS Health: Info

Cost and usage: Current month, Cost breakdown

EC2 Resources: You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the United States (Oregon) Region:

Instances (running)	1	Auto Scaling Groups	0 API Error	Capacity Reservations	0
Dedicated Hosts	0	Elastic IPs	0	Instances	1
Key pairs	1	Load balancers	0 API Error	Placement groups	0
Security groups	3	Snapshots	0	Volumes	1

Launch instance: Launch instance, Migrate a server

Service health: An error occurred, Diagnose with Amazon Q

Zones: Zone name, Zone ID

Account attributes: Default VPC, Settings, Explore AWS

Amazon GuardDuty Malware Protection: GuardDuty now provides agentless malware detection in Amazon EC2 & EC2 container workloads. Learn more

Save up to 90% on EC2 with Spot Instances: Optimize price-performance by combining EC2 purchase options in a single EC2 ASG. Learn more

Optimize EC2 Cost with Spot Instances and EC2 Auto Scaling: Optimize EC2 Cost with Spot Instances and EC2 Auto Scaling

EC2 Instances

Instances (1/1): i-0793c004dcaa4f339 (Command Host)

Details: Name: Command Host, Instance ID: i-0793c004dcaa4f339, Instance state: Running, Instance type: t3.micro, Status check: 3/3 checks passed, Alarm status: View alarms, Availability Zone: us-west-2a, Public IPv4: ec2-54-186-42-199.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com

Instance summary: Instance ID: i-0793c004dcaa4f339, Public IPv4 address: 54.186.42.199, Instance state: Running

Public IPv4 addresses: 10.1.11.115

Private IPv4 addresses: 10.1.11.115

Public DNS: ec2-54-186-42-199.us-west-2.compute.amazonaws.com

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1: Connect to the Command Host

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page with the instance `i-0793c004dcaa4f339` selected. The **Connect** tab is active. Under **Connection type**, the **Public IPv4 address** option is selected, showing the IP `54.186.42.199`. The **Username** field contains `ec2-user`. A note at the bottom states: **Note:** In most cases, the default username, ec2-user, is correct. However, read your AMI usage instructions to check if the AMI owner has changed the default AMI username.

Session Manager tab is also visible. A message box says: **Introducing Systems Manager just-in-time node access**. Move towards zero standing privileges by requiring operators to request access before remotely connecting to instances. [Learn more](#).

The screenshot shows a terminal session in the Session Manager. The session ID is `user4473058=Mokgadi_Selepe-ahq4rb9anfj455poebcaekrd36c`. The instance ID is `i-0793c004dcaa4f339`. The terminal window displays a root shell prompt: `sh-4.2$ sudo su`. The user then runs `mysql -u root --password='re:St@rt!9'` and connects to the MariaDB monitor. The session ends with the command `MariaDB [(none)]>`.

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Here's what happened:

I connected to a special computer in the cloud called the Command Host. This computer has a tool that lets me talk to a database.

Here's how I did it:

1. I went to the AWS website and clicked on some menus to find the Command Host computer.
 2. I clicked a button to connect to the Command Host, and a new window opened up.
 3. In the new window, I typed some commands to get everything set up.
 4. Then, I typed another command to connect to the database, using a special password.

Now I'm connected to the database and can start working with it.

2: Query the world database

```
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

MariaDB [(none)]> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| world |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT * FROM world.country;
+-----+
| Code | Name | Continent | Region | SurfaceArea | IndepYear | Population | LifeExpectancy | GNP | GNP |
| Pold | LocalName | GovernmentForm | Capital | Code2 | |
+-----+
| ABW | Aruba | North America | Caribbean | 193.00 | NULL | 103000 | 78.4 | 828.00 | | |
| 793.00 | Aruba | Nonmetropolitan Territory of The Netherlands | 129 | AW | 1919 | 22720000 | 45.9 | 5976.00 |
| AFG | Afghanistan | Asia | Southern and Central Asia | 652090.00 | 1 | AF | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| NULL | Afghanistan/Afghanistan | Islamic Emirate | | 1 | AF | 1 | 22720000 | 45.9 | 5976.00 |
| AGO | Angola | Africa | Central Africa | 1246700.00 | 1975 | 12878000 | 38.3 | 6648.00 |
| 7984.00 | Angola | Republic | | 56 | AO | 1 | 12878000 | 38.3 | 6648.00 |
| AIA | Anguilla | North America | Caribbean | 96.00 | NULL | 8000 | 76.1 | 63.20 |
| NULL | Anguilla | Independent Territory of the UK | | 62 | AI | 1 | 8000 | 76.1 | 63.20 |
| ALB | Albania | Europe | Southern Europe | 28748.00 | 1912 | 3401200 | 71.6 | 3205.00 |
| 2500.00 | Shqipëria | Republic | | 34 | AL | 1 | 3401200 | 71.6 | 3205.00 |
| AND | Andorra | Europe | Southern Europe | 468.00 | 1278 | 78000 | 83.5 | 1630.00 |
| NULL | Andorra | Parliamentary Coprincipality | | 55 | AD | 1 | 78000 | 83.5 | 1630.00 |
| ANT | Netherlands Antilles | North America | Caribbean | 800.00 | NULL | 217000 | 74.7 | 1941.00 |
| NULL | Nederlandse Antillen | Nonmetropolitan Territory of The Netherlands | | 33 | AN | 1 | 217000 | 74.7 | 1941.00 |
| ARE | United Arab Emirates | Asia | Middle East | 83600.00 | 1971 | 2441000 | 74.1 | 37966.00 |
| 36846.00 | Al-Imarat al-'Arabiya al-Muttaahida | Emirate Federation | | 65 | AE | 1 | 2441000 | 74.1 | 37966.00 |
| YUG | Yugoslavia | Europe | Southern Europe | 102173.00 | 1918 | 10640000 | 72.4 | 17000.00 |
| NULL | Jugoslavija | Federal Republic | | 1792 | YU | 1 | 10640000 | 72.4 | 17000.00 |
| ZAF | South Africa | Africa | Southern Africa | 1221037.00 | 1910 | 40377000 | 51.1 | 116729.00 | 1 |
| 29092.00 | South Africa | Republic | | 716 | ZA | 1 | 40377000 | 51.1 | 116729.00 | 1 |
| ZMB | Zambia | Africa | Eastern Africa | 752618.00 | 1964 | 9169000 | 37.2 | 3377.00 |
| 3922.00 | Zambia | Republic | | 3162 | ZM | 1 | 9169000 | 37.2 | 3377.00 |
| ZWE | Zimbabwe | Africa | Eastern Africa | 390757.00 | 1980 | 11669000 | 37.8 | 5951.00 |
| 8670.00 | Zimbabwe | Republic | | 4068 | ZW | 1 | 11669000 | 37.8 | 5951.00 |
+-----+
239 rows in set (0.002 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT sum(Population), avg(Population), max(Population), min(Population), count(Population) FROM world.country;
+-----+
| sum(Population) | avg(Population) | max(Population) | min(Population) | count(Population) |
+-----+
| 6078749450 | 25434098.1172 | 1277558000 | 0 | 239 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.004 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT Region, substring_index(Region, " ", 1) FROM world.country;
+-----+
| Region | substring_index(Region, " ", 1) |
+-----+
| Caribbean | Caribbean |
| Southern and Central Asia | Southern |
| Central Africa | Central |
| Caribbean | Caribbean |
| Southern Europe | Southern |
| Southern Europe | Southern |
| Caribbean | Caribbean |
| Middle East | Middle |
| South America | South |
| Middle East | Middle |
| Polynesia | Polynesia |
| Antarctica | Antarctica |
| Antarctica | Antarctica |
| Caribbean | Caribbean |
| Australia and New Zealand | Australia |
| Western Europe | Western |
| Middle East | Middle |
| Eastern Africa | Eastern |
| Western Europe | Western |
| Western Africa | Western |
| Western Africa | Western |
| Southern and Central Asia | Southern |
+-----+
```

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```
| Polynesia | Polynesia |
| Middle East | Middle |
| Southern Europe | Southern |
| Southern Africa | Southern |
| Eastern Africa | Eastern |
| Eastern Africa | Eastern |
239 rows in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT Name, Region from world.country WHERE substring_index(Region, " ", 1) = "Southern";
+-----+-----+
| Name | Region |
+-----+-----+
| Afghanistan | Southern and Central Asia |
| Albania | Southern Europe |
| Andorra | Southern Europe |
| Bangladesh | Southern and Central Asia |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Southern Europe |
| Bhutan | Southern and Central Asia |
| Botswana | Southern Africa |
| Spain | Southern Europe |
| Gibraltar | Southern Europe |
| Greece | Southern Europe |
| Croatia | Southern Europe |
| India | Southern and Central Asia |
| Iran | Southern and Central Asia |
| Italy | Southern Europe |
| Kazakhstan | Southern and Central Asia |
| Kyrgyzstan | Southern and Central Asia |
| Sri Lanka | Southern and Central Asia |
| Lesotho | Southern Africa |
| Maldives | Southern and Central Asia |
| Macedonia | Southern Europe |
| Malta | Southern Europe |
| Namibia | Southern Africa |
| Uzbekistan | Southern and Central Asia |
| Holy See (Vatican City State) | Southern Europe |
| Yugoslavia | Southern Europe |
| South Africa | Southern Africa |
34 rows in set (0.000 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT Region FROM world.country WHERE LENGTH(TRIM(Region)) < 10;
+-----+
| Region |
+-----+
| Caribbean |
| Caribbean |
| Caribbean |
| Polynesia |
| Caribbean |
| Caribbean |
| Caribbean |
| Polynesia |
| Caribbean |
| Melanesia |
| Polynesia |
| Polynesia |
39 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT DISTINCT(Region) FROM world.country WHERE LENGTH(TRIM(Region)) < 10;
+-----+
| Region |
+-----+
| Caribbean |
| Polynesia |
| Melanesia |
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Here's what happened:

I played around with a database called "world" using special commands.

Here's what I did:

1. I checked what databases are available and found the "world" database.
2. I looked at a table called "country" in the "world" database and saw all the data in it.
3. I used special functions to summarize the data, like calculating the total population, average population, highest population, lowest population, and how many countries there are.
4. I split some strings (like words or phrases) into smaller parts to get specific information.
5. I searched for countries with specific words in their region names, like "Southern".
6. I checked how many characters are in some region names and found the ones with fewer than 10 characters.
7. I got rid of duplicate region names so I only saw each one once.

I used lots of special functions like SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN, COUNT, SUBSTRING_INDEX, LENGTH, TRIM, and DISTINCT to get the information I needed!

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Challenge

```
MariaDB [(none)]> SELECT Name, substring_index(Region, "/", 1) as "Region Name 1",substring_index(region, "/", -1) as "Region Name 2" FROM world.country WHERE Region = "Micronesia/Caribbean";
+-----+-----+-----+
| Name | Region Name 1 | Region Name 2 |
+-----+-----+-----+
| United States Minor Outlying Islands | Micronesia | Caribbean |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

Here's what happened:

I wrote a special command to get specific information from the "country" table in the "world" database.

Here's what I did:

1. I wanted to find countries in the "Micronesia/Caribbean" region.
2. I wrote a command that splits the region name into two separate parts: "Micronesia" and "Caribbean".
3. I made two new columns called "Region Name 1" and "Region Name 2" to show these two parts.
4. The command only shows countries where the region is exactly "Micronesia/Caribbean".

So, I got a list of countries in the "Micronesia/Caribbean" region, with the region name split into two separate columns!

Conclusion

Here's what happened:

I finished working with the database and learned lots of cool things!

Here's what I did:

1. I used special tools to summarize data, like calculating totals and averages.
2. I split strings (like words or phrases) into smaller parts to get specific information.
3. I checked how many characters are in some strings and cleaned up extra spaces.
4. I got rid of duplicate information so I only saw each thing once.
5. I used these tools in different parts of my commands to get the information I needed.

I did all these things and now I'm done! I know how to work with databases and get the information I need.
