

Hands-on Lab: String Patterns, Sorting and Grouping in MySQL

Estimated time needed: 30 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.

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Filter the output of a SELECT query by using string patterns, ranges, or sets of values.
- Sort the result set of a query according to descending order in accordance with a pre-determined column.
- Group the outcomes of a query based on a selected parameter to further refine the response.

Software Used in this Lab

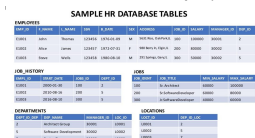
In this lab, you will use [MySQL](#), MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) designed to efficiently store, manipulate, and retrieve data.



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:



Load the database

Using the skills acquired in the previous modules, you should first create the database in MySQL. Follow the steps below:

- Open the phpMyAdmin interface from the Skills Network Toolbars in Cloud IDE.
- Create a blank database named "HR". Use the script shared in the link below to create the required tables.
[Script to Create Tables](#)
- Download the files in the links below to your local machine (if not already done in previous labs).
[EMPLOYEES.sql](#)
[JOB_HISTORY.sql](#)
[JOBS.sql](#)
[DEPARTMENTS.sql](#)
[LOCATIONS.sql](#)
- Use each of these files to the interface to load data for respective tables in the "HR" database.

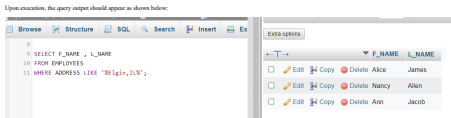
String Patterns

You can use string patterns to filter the responses of a query. Let's look at the following example:

Say you need to retrieve the first names `EMP_NAME` and last names `EMP_LAST_NAME` of all employees who live in `England`, `UK`. You can use the `LIKE` operator to retrieve strings that contain the said text. The code will look as shown below.

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Upon execution, the query output should appear as shown below:



Now assume that you want to identify the employees who were born during the 70s. The query above can be modified to:

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BrowseStructureSQLSearchInsertExportImport

Run SQL query/queries on table HR.EMPLOYEES:

```
1 SELECT F_NAME, L_NAME, DEP_ID
2 FROM EMPLOYEES
3 ORDER BY DEP_ID DESC, L_NAME DESC;
```

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1 SELECT F_NAME, L_NAME, DEP_ID
2 FROM EMPLOYEES
3 ORDER BY DEP_ID DESC, L_NAME DESC;

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1 SELECT F_NAME, L_NAME, DEP_ID
2 FROM EMPLOYEES
3 ORDER BY DEP_ID DESC, L_NAME DESC;

Grouping

In this exercise, you will go through some SQL problems on Grouping.

NOTE: The SQL problems in this exercise involve usage of SQL Aggregate functions AVG and COUNT. COUNT has been covered earlier. AVG is a function that can be used to calculate the Average or Mean of all values of a specified column in the result set. For example, to retrieve the average salary for all employees in the EMPLOYEES table, issue the query: `SELECT AVG(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES;`

A good example of grouping would be if for each department ID, we wish to retrieve the number of employees in the department.

```
1.
2.
3.
4. SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*)
5. FROM EMPLOYEES
6. GROUP BY DEP_ID;
```

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1 SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*)
2 FROM EMPLOYEES
3 GROUP BY DEP_ID;

Preview

1 Edit view 2 Edit SQL 3 Create PHP code 4 Refresh

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows | Search this table

Extra options

DEP_ID COUNT(*)

2 3
5 4
7 3

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows | Search this table

Now, for each department, retrieve the number of employees in the department and the average employee salary in the department. For this, you can use COUNT(*) to retrieve the total count of a column, and AVG() function to compute average values, and then GROUP BY.

```
1.
2.
3.
4. SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*), AVG(SALARY)
5. FROM EMPLOYEES
6. GROUP BY DEP_ID;
```

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1 SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*), AVG(SALARY)
2 FROM EMPLOYEES
3 GROUP BY DEP_ID;

Extra options

DEP_ID COUNT(*) AVG(SALARY)

2 3 86666.666667
5 4 60000.000000
7 3 66666.666667

You can refine your view by using appropriate labels for the columns of data retrieved. Label the computed columns in the result set of the last problem as NUM_EMPLOYEES and AVG_SALARY.

```
1.
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3.
4. SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*) AS "NUM_EMPLOYEES", AVG(SALARY) AS "AVG_SALARY"
5. FROM EMPLOYEES
6. GROUP BY DEP_ID;
```

Copy

1 SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*) AS "NUM_EMPLOYEES", AVG(SALARY) AS "AVG_SALARY"
2 FROM EMPLOYEES
3 GROUP BY DEP_ID;

Preview

1 Edit view 2 Edit SQL 3 Create PHP code 4 Refresh

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows | Search this table

Extra options

DEP_ID NUM_EMPLOYEES AVG_SALARY

2 3 86666.666667
5 4 60000.000000
7 3 66666.666667

You can also combine the usage of GROUP BY and ORDER BY statements to sort the output of each group in accordance with a specific parameter. It is important to note that in such a case, ORDER BY clause must be used after the GROUP BY clause. For example, we can sort the result of the previous query by average salary. The SQL query would thus become

```
1.
2.
3.
4. SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*) AS "NUM_EMPLOYEES", AVG(SALARY) AS "AVG_SALARY"
5. FROM EMPLOYEES
6. GROUP BY DEP_ID
7. ORDER BY AVG_SALARY;
```

The output of the query should look like:

Copy

1 SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*) AS "NUM_EMPLOYEES", AVG(SALARY) AS "AVG_SALARY"
2 FROM EMPLOYEES
3 GROUP BY DEP_ID
4 ORDER BY AVG_SALARY;

Preview

1 Edit view 2 Edit SQL 3 Create PHP code 4 Refresh

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows | Search this table

Extra options

DEP_ID NUM_EMPLOYEES AVG_SALARY

5 4 60000.000000
7 3 66666.666667
2 3 86666.666667

In case you need to filter a grouped response, you have to use the HAVING clause. In the previous example, if we wish to limit the result to departments with lower than 4 employees, We will have to use HAVING after the GROUP BY, and use the count() function in the HAVING clause instead of the column label.

```
1.
2.
3.
4. SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*) AS "NUM_EMPLOYEES", AVG(SALARY) AS "AVG_SALARY"
5. FROM EMPLOYEES
6. GROUP BY DEP_ID
7. HAVING COUNT(*) < 4
8. ORDER BY AVG_SALARY;
```

Copy

1 SELECT DEP_ID, COUNT(*) AS "NUM_EMPLOYEES", AVG(SALARY) AS "AVG_SALARY"
2 FROM EMPLOYEES
3 GROUP BY DEP_ID
4 ORDER BY AVG_SALARY;

Preview

1 Edit view 2 Edit SQL 3 Create PHP code 4 Refresh

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows | Search this table

Extra options

DEP_ID NUM_EMPLOYEES AVG_SALARY

7 3 66666.666667
2 3 86666.666667

Practice Questions

1. Retrieve the list of all employees, first and last names, whose first names start with 'S'.
Click here for Solution
2. Arrange all the records of the EMPLOYEES table in ascending order of the date of birth.
Click here for Solution
3. Group the records in terms of the department IDs and filter those of ones that have average salary more than or equal to 60000. Display the department ID and the average salary.
Click here for Solution
4. For the problem above, sort the results for each group in descending order of average salary.
Click here for Solution

Conclusion

Congratulations! You have completed this lab.

By the end of this lab, you are able to:

- Use using patterns for filtering the data retrieved.
- Sort the data retrieval of open one or more parameters using ORDER BY statement.
- Group the data with respect to a parameter.

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Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-10-01 1.0		Mandeep Schneider	QA Pass or Fail
2023-10-01 1.0		Abhishek Gargava	Instructional update
2023-05-09 0.3		Eric Hsu & Vladimir Boyko	Updated Page Frames
2023-05-04 0.2		Rahul Jaiswal	Updated Markdown file
2023-11-01 0.1		Lakshmi Reddy, Mohana Srinivas Initial Version	

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