

## Hands-on Lab: Sub-queries and Nested SELECTS 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. MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) designed to efficiently store, manipulate, and retrieve data.



**EMPLOYEES** 

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:

# SAMPLE HR DATABASE TABLES



L0003

L0002

L0003

### **Objectives**

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After completing this lab you will be able to:

Software Development 30002

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- Write SQL queries that demonstrate the necessity of using sub-queries
- Compose sub-queries in the where clause
- Build Column Expressions (i.e. sub-query in place of a column)
- Write Table Expressions (i.e. sub-query in place of a table)

In this lab, you will run through some SQL practice problems that will provide hands-on experience with nested SQL SELECT statements (also known as Sub-queries).

#### How does a typical Nested SELECT statement syntax look?

```
SELECT column_name [, column_name ]
FROM table1 [, table2 ]
WHERE column_name OPERATOR
(SELECT column_name [, column_name ]
FROM table1 [, table2 ]
WHERE condition);
```

### **Exercise:**

1. Problem:

Execute a failing query (i.e. one which gives an error) to retrieve all employees records whose salary is lower than the average salary.

**▼** Hint

Use the AVG aggregate function.

#### **▼** Solution

```
select *
from EMPLOYEES
where salary < AVG(salary);</pre>
```

▼ Output

```
SQL query: Copy 

select *
from EMPLOYEES
where salary < AVG(salary) LIMIT 0, 25

MySQL said: 
##1111 - Invalid use of group function
```

2. Problem:

Execute a working query using a sub-select to retrieve all employees records whose salary is lower than the average salary.

**▼** Hint

Put AVG(SALARY) of the inner SELECT in comparison with SALARY of the outer SELECT.

**▼** Solution

**▼** Output

+ Options



#### 3. Problem:

Execute a failing query (i.e. one which gives an error) to retrieve all employees records with EMP\_ID, SALARY and maximum salary as MAX\_SALARY in every row.

▼ Hint

Use the MAX aggregate function.

#### ▼ Solution

select EMP\_ID, SALARY, MAX(SALARY) AS MAX\_SALARY
from EMPLOYEES;

#### ▼ Output

Hide query box

#### Error SQL que

SQL query: Copy 😡

select EMP\_ID, SALARY, MAX(SALARY) AS MAX\_SALARY from EMPLOYEES LIMIT 0, 25

MySQL said:

#1140 - In aggregated query without GROUP BY, expression #1 of SELECT list contains nonaggregated column 'HR.EMPLOYEES.EMP\_ID'; this is incompatible with sql\_mode=only\_full\_group\_by

#### 4. Problem:

Execute a Column Expression that retrieves all employees records with EMP\_ID, SALARY and maximum salary as MAX\_SALARY in every row.

#### ▼ Hint

Use the SELECT (which retrieves MAX(SALARY)) as a column of the other SELECT.

**▼** Solution

select EMP\_ID, SALARY, ( select MAX(SALARY) from EMPLOYEES ) AS MAX\_SALARY
from EMPLOYEES;

▼ Output

+ Options EMP\_ID SALARY MAX\_SALARY E1001 100000.00 100000.00 E1002 80000.00 100000.00 50000.00 E1003 100000.00 E1004 100000.00 60000.00 E1005 70000.00 100000.00 E1006 90000.00 100000.00 E1007 65000.00 100000.00 E1008 65000.00 100000.00 E1009 70000.00 100000.00 E1010 70000.00 100000.00

#### 5. Problem:

Execute a Table Expression for the EMPLOYEES table that excludes columns with sensitive employee data (i.e. does not include columns: SSN, B\_DATE, SEX, ADDRESS, SALARY).

#### **▼** Hint

Use a SELECT (which retrieves non-sensitive employee data) after FROM of the other SELECT.

#### **▼** Solution

select \* from ( select EMP\_ID, F\_NAME, L\_NAME, DEP\_ID from EMPLOYEES) AS EMP4ALL;

#### ▼ Output

+ Options

| EMP_ID | F_NAME  | L_NAME  | DEP_ID |
|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| E1001  | John    | Thomas  | 2      |
| E1002  | Alice   | James   | 5      |
| E1003  | Steve   | Wells   | 5      |
| E1004  | Santosh | Kumar   | 5      |
| E1005  | Ahmed   | Hussain | 2      |
| E1006  | Nancy   | Allen   | 2      |
| E1007  | Mary    | Thomas  | 7      |
| E1008  | Bharath | Gupta   | 7      |
| E1009  | Andrea  | Jones   | 7      |
| E1010  | Ann     | Jacob   | 5      |

## **Solution Script**

If you would like to run all the solution queries of the SQL problems in this lab with a script, download the script below. Import the script to the mysql phpadmin interface and run it. Follow <u>Hands-on Lab</u>: <u>Create tables using SQL scripts and Load data into tables</u> on how to upload a script to mysql phpadmin.

• SubQueries Solution Script.sql

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

## Author(s)

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## Changelog

| Date       | Version | Changed by                   | Change Description |
|------------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2022-07-27 | 0.2     | Lakshmi Holla                | Updated HTML tag   |
| 2021-11-01 | 0.1     | Lakshmi Holla, Malika Singla | Initial Version    |

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